
Editorial

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

As Grandma Always Said:

"Let Your Head Save Your Heels"

By HUGH COSLINE

Editor American Agriculturist

IT HAS BEEN truthfully said that more money can often be made by an hour of planning than by an hour of hard physical labor. Therefore, at the beginning of 1958, let's sit down and make some plans.

The man who talks about "the farm problem" is usually thinking in national terms and about all farm products; in other words, he is thinking about America's agriculture. Unquestionably, there are such problems; and as a farmer, you are interested in them. Yet, as a new year starts, the problems that will affect you most are the ones that will confront you on your own farm.

Production of the product which brings you most of your income may be up country-wide, but if production on your farm is low for any reason, your income will be low.

Prices for the things you grow may be favorable, but if your costs are much above average, you will be disappointed with the year's returns.

National farm credit figures may be favorable, but if you are too deeply in debt on your farm, the load may be too heavy for you to carry successfully.

Size of Business

A big farm is not necessarily a profitable farm. To be satisfactory, a farm must have enough gross income to provide a comfortable living after expenses are paid. Production per man employed is now recognized as being equally as important as production per acre or per animal.

It takes only a few minutes to add up pounds of milk sold and divide it by the number of men working, to get production per man employed. Another few minutes of figuring and you can get a good estimate of average production per cow or per hen.

If your business seems too small, you may be able to enlarge it without buying more land. For example, you might:

Rent land from neighbors.

Add an enterprise, such as poultry, which requires little land.

Do some custom work for neighbors.

Sell some products at retail instead of wholesale.

Get a job and do part-time farming.

Yields

To give satisfactory returns, crop and animal yields need to be above average. Ways of increasing yields include:

Getting soil tests made and adding lime and fertilizer as the tests indicate.

More careful soil preparation. Better weed control, perhaps by using chemicals.

Buying the best seed available.

Giving more thought to disease and insect control.

Culling low producing animals more closely.

Laying out a long-time breeding program for improving production.

Credit

It is almost impossible to operate a business farm without credit. This need deserves careful study. Here are suggestions which farmers have made from their own experiences:

Borrow money to make money rather than for unproductive items like automobiles or television sets.

Never borrow without a definite plan for repaying the loan.

As far as possible, use one credit source rather than several. Bank credit, including Land Bank and Production Credit, is usually cheaper than dealer credit.

If you are so deeply in debt that the situation is hopeless, make a move now. Don't drift until you are sold out.

Organization

Farmers are continuing to become a smaller proportion of our total population. They need to work together.

Consider the advantages of joining a cooperative association for marketing what you produce.

Membership in a general farm organization will give you a voice in state legislatures and in Congress.

Living

A community is seldom satisfactory by chance. Someone or some group steers it in the right direction. You can plan to do your share of community work.

The family is the most important group in the world. Give your family more of your time. Play together; try to understand the younger generation; make them feel that you are deeply concerned with their development and their happiness.

Plan a vacation. It need not necessarily be two weeks all at once. Several trips, even a day at a time, bring relaxation and recreation.

The problems mentioned are broad ones. There will be many smaller ones from day to day. Some troubles can be avoided by thinking ahead rather than waiting until they are right on your doorstep.

Discuss future plans with your family. It will give your sons and daughters interest in the business, train them for future living, and increase the solidity of the family.

In making plans, study your neighbors. Figure as best you can why the prosperous ones get ahead; why others have failed to make progress.

Also, don't forget that much help is available from your farm paper, your college of agriculture, your County Extension Service and your farm organizations.

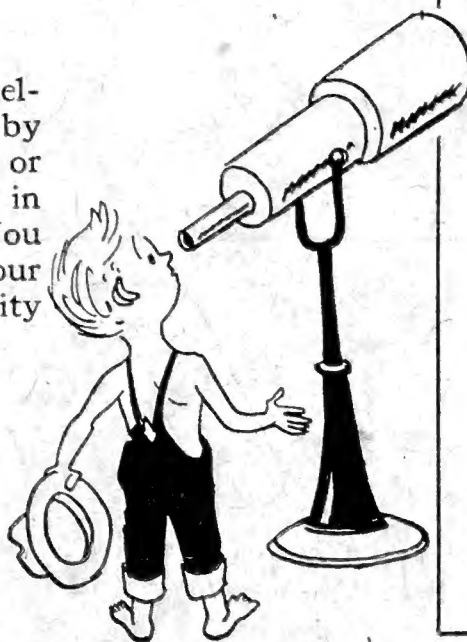
Congress will not solve your farm problems, either in 1958 or ever. The problems that affect you most are right on your farm and you are the one who can do the most to solve them.

Good luck to you in the coming year!

1958 OUTLOOK

1. FARM PRICES & INCOME - "MUCH THE SAME"
2. FARM COSTS - "...SLIGHTLY TO MODERATELY HIGHER" FOR MOST ITEMS.
3. NET FARM INCOME - COULD "SHOW SOME INCREASE" BECAUSE (A) NONFARM INCOME OF FARM PEOPLE "WILL RISE FURTHER" AND (B) LONG-TERM TREND TOWARD FEWER FARMS "WILL CONTINUE"

SOURCE - USDA



More than 60,000 Northeast poultrymen are

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And only at G.L.F. can you find the complete 6-Way Poultry Service: mash, pellets, crumbles . . . medicated feeds . . . trained specialists . . . bulk delivery . . . quantity discounts . . . egg promotion—more than you bargain for when you buy G.L.F.

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G.L.F. **6-W** Chick Starter
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COUNTRY
STORIES

Out of Balance

By RALPH R. CHAMBERS

DAD AND I were trying to get a nice two-year-old heifer to take her stanchion. She had spent her infancy in a pen and her girlhood in the pasture where, due to a miscalculation she had freshened. It was up to us to persuade her that she was now a cow, subject to the rules and responsibilities that other cows live by.

After about forty minutes of pushing and cajoling the pretty beast bolted through the doorway to the feed alley, put her head through the stanchion the wrong way and stood thus eyeing us warily.

"Now that's quite an accomplishment," Dad said, exasperated.

"You know, son, there have been a lot of advances made in dairy cattle since I was a boy; the breed surely has been improved, but wouldn't you think with all that work and expense they'd have done just a little something about the head end of these critters? They're just as brainless today as they were fifty years ago!"

Two of a Kind

By Gladys Greene

SAM TOWNER was heading toward home atop a load of hay when he met a car with two occupants on a narrow back road. The woman in the car insisted that Sam back his wagon out, but her husband contended that was unreasonable.

"But you can't back the car so far,"

When love and skill work together, expect a masterpiece.—Ruskin

she explained, "and I don't intend to move for anybody. He must have seen us coming."

The man pointed out that this was impossible because of a sharp turn in the road. "I don't care," she insisted. "I won't move if we have to stay here all day."

The husband was about to argue the matter when Sam, who had been sitting quietly on the wagon interrupted: "Never mind partner," he explained, "I'll try to back out. I've got one just like her at home."

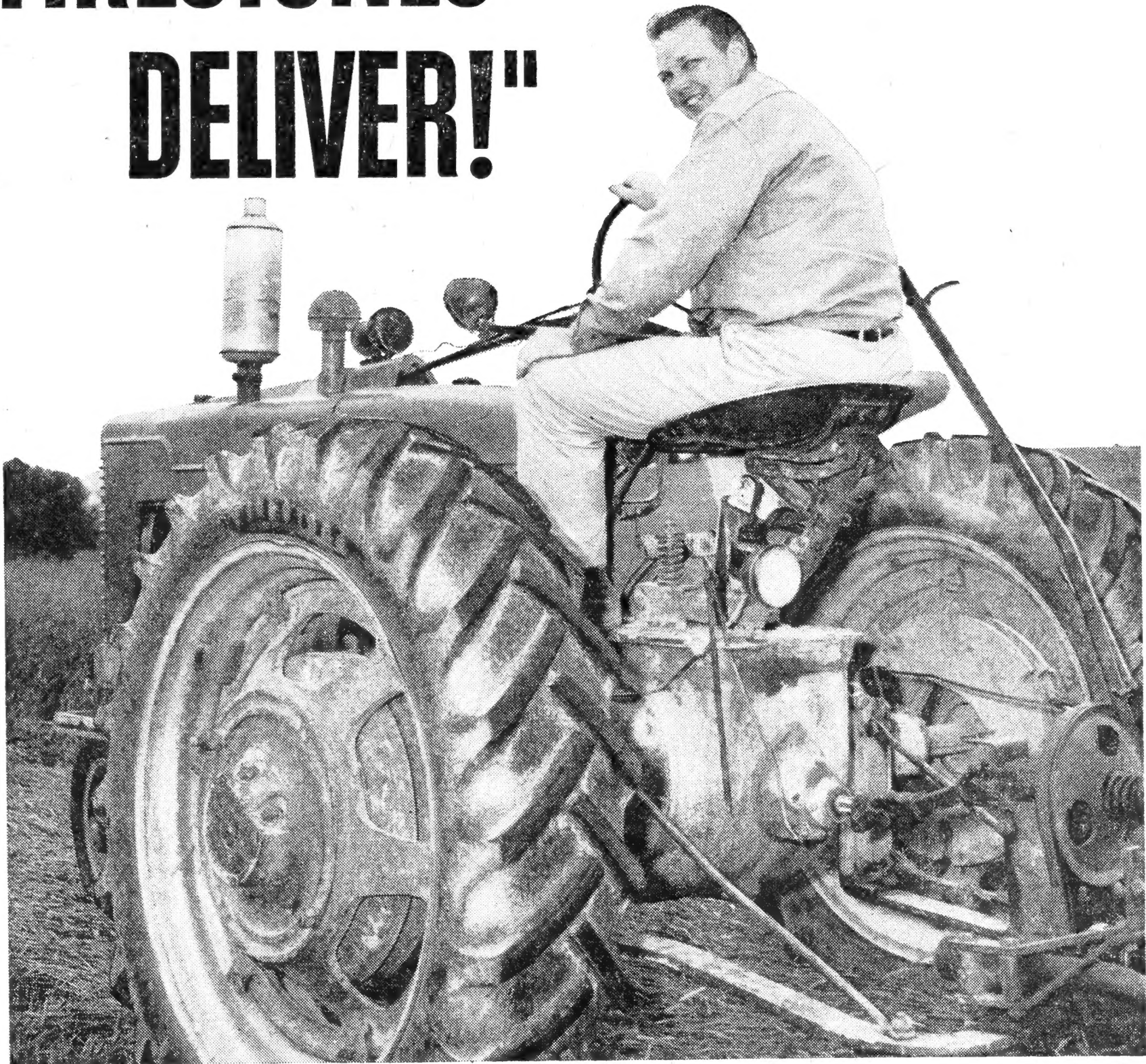
Some Do, Some Don't

By Gladys Greene

TED DUNCAN was noted for being exceptionally generous with his farm workers. If any of the men were in need of cash before pay day, Ted would gladly extend them a loan with no questions asked. The men appreciated Ted's generosity and to show their appreciation, they remained loyal steady workers. A few weeks ago after a bumper harvest, Ted decided to buy each of the men a new suit of clothes.

Each man was allowed to select his own suit and send the bill to Ted. However, one of the men, who was putting in his first year on the farm, took advantage of his employer's generosity and ordered a suit costing over a hundred dollars. Before paying the bill Ted sent for the hired hand to ascertain its accuracy. After finding it to be correct Ted promised to pay it the next day. As the worker was leaving the room Ted halted him long enough to say, "You know, young fellow, I have packed a great many hogs in my life, but this is the first time I ever dressed one."

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Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



GOOD WEEDING

NO ONE has a legitimate complaint about needy and worthy people who are on relief. We do have every right to complain when others less worthy are permitted to "feed at the public trough," which is kept filled by our taxes.

The November issue of the *New York State Taxpayer* reports a sizeable reduction in the relief load in Albany County, N. Y. The reduction was obtained through careful scrutiny of the relief rolls, with particular attention to cases of non-support and desertion by fathers, and the securing of jobs for those able to work.

The report quotes Welfare Commissioner Whalen as follows:

"On the day after we announced the 'crack-down' we received seven phone calls in three hours from wives who reported that their husbands had just returned home and that public assistance was no longer needed."

A job placement bureau was opened with a staff of two, and during the first month of operation 122 welfare clients were interviewed and employment found for 47 of them. To date, jobs have been provided for 145 persons formerly on relief. Welfare costs in Albany County, which hit a high of more than \$3 million in 1953, were reduced to \$2.7 million in 1955, and to \$1.9 million in 1956.

The procedure is one that could be followed with profit by other counties in the Northeast.

DANGEROUS TREND

OUR GRADUATED income tax assumes that more tax should be paid by those with more income. From there it is a short, easy step to the idea that total taxes can be determined by the collective paying ability of all taxpayers.

I have seen some indications that our lawmakers, rather than asking whether a proposed government activity is logical and in the interests of all taxpayers, are asking instead whether taxpayers can afford it. This is an exceedingly dangerous trend which, carried to extremes, could result in draining off as taxes all income except that actually needed to hold body and soul together!

TAKING INVENTORY

YOUR COMMUNITY

ARE you glad you live in the community where you do live? Have you read with some envy of communities where everyone seems to work together for the good of all?

Families make up communities, communities make a state and nation, and nations make up the world. If all nations are to live in peace and harmony, the place to start may be in the family and in the community.

As I suggested in the case of yourself and your farm, in previous issues, a good first step is to take inventory. Here are just a few possible questions:

- Does your community have active churches?
- Are school facilities and teachers adequate?
- Do you have some sort of community center?

FACING THE NEW YEAR

We pledge ourselves

To follow through the coming year

The light which God gives us;

The light of Truth, wherever it may lead;

The light of Freedom, revealing new opportunities for individual development and social service;

The light of Faith, opening new visions of the better world to be;

The light of Love, daily binding brother to brother and man to God in ever closer bonds of friendship and affection.—*Author Unknown*

Do people in the community belong to farm organizations, and are they active?

Do most residents take pride in the appearance of their homes and farms?

Usually, when a community wakes from a long sleep some individual or small group is responsible. It may be the pastor of the church, or a farm organization officer or delegate who has been inspired at a state or national meeting. It may be someone like you who suddenly realizes a need and resolves to do something about it.

By the way, if your inventory of your community doesn't please you, why don't you start in to do something about it? Chances are once you start you will gather plenty of enthusiastic support.

DON'T CROWD!

This is definitely not the year to "crowd" chicks under the brooder stove. Start just enough pullet chicks of good breeding, early, to fill your houses to efficient capacity. — *The Northeastern Poultry Producers Council*

ONE OF THE things which has plagued the poultry industry is the ease with which the business can be expanded or contracted. U. S. poultrymen are starting the year with around 6 per cent fewer layers than at this time last year, and egg production has been estimated at 5 per cent below last year for the first eight months of 1958.

Judging from the above, it seems certain that more chicks will be started than last year, perhaps too many to give satisfactory returns for eggs next fall.

SELF DEFENSE

WHEN CRIMES of violence are reported in the press, the criminals usually have pistols, while the law-abiding citizen is unarmed and defenseless.

A check on a recent "convention" of questionable characters showed that several of them had legal pistol permits. To simplify getting these

permits, they cooperated by certifying to each other's sterling honesty and good character!

Authorities can and should use more care in issuing pistol permits. Unfortunately, criminals have other and less legal ways of obtaining possession of firearms.

Owning a pistol of any variety without knowing how to use it is dangerous. But isn't it sensible to give training in handling firearms to responsible people, and to make it easier for them to get pistol permits?

Police authorities cannot be everywhere when needed. Perhaps honest citizens can help protect themselves!

FARM INCOME

IF YOU INCLUDE government payments, principally Soil Bank and conservation, the net income from farming was up in 1957 compared to 1956. If you exclude these government payments, also some reduction in crop and animal inventory, the trend is down.

In figuring farm income, two other things need to be considered: first, income of farmers from work done off the farm is increasing; second, the number of U. S. farms has been decreasing about 100,000 a year for several years. Therefore, the total agricultural income is divided among fewer farmers.

Taking these two things into account, the total net income per farm family for 1957 is estimated at 14% above the 1955 low.

Also to be considered by young men who are thinking of farming as a life business is the fact that net incomes of farmers vary tremendously, with the best incomes going to businesses organized to use capital, labor and the latest scientific information to give high production per man employed.

MOTES AND BEAMS

ORGANIZED LABOR has faults which should be corrected for the good of union members and all consumers. But business and industry have their responsibilities and their faults. In our zeal to correct certain harmful activities of unions, let's not permit our attention to be diverted entirely from the faults of business.

Free enterprise has proven itself as the system which gives most to the nations that foster it. For that reason alone it would be tragic if the greed of people should turn a majority of our citizens to some other system. Therein business men, industrialists, all employers, have a heavy responsibility.

Fortunately, in the long run the corporation or the employer that is guided by the Golden Rule in dealing with employees and the public will profit most financially.

If all people were perfect, communism, socialism, or any system would work. All people are not perfect, therefore even free enterprise, the best system, will not work perfectly. But people have improved and will improve more in their practice of the Golden Rule. Therein lies the hope for the future.

They Say - - - -

THE liberty of the people consists in being governed by laws which they have made themselves, under whatsoever form of government. The liberty of a private man is being master of his own time and actions, as far as may consist with the laws of God and country.

—*Author Unknown*



AA's Farm Dollar Guide

MILK SUPPORTS DROPPED:

Effective for one year, starting April 1, 1958, the U.S.D.A. has announced that government price supports on manufactured dairy products will be reduced to the legal minimum of 75% of parity. For the past marketing year, support levels have been at 83% of parity (\$3.25 per cwt) for milk made into manufactured products, and at 80% of parity (58.6 cents per lb.) for butterfat.

Comments from congressmen and dairy cooperatives have been caustic, and the introduction of a bill in Congress to restore the cut has been promised. It would seem, however, that the chances of such a bill becoming law are small.

SHORT-TIME EFFECTS

In areas where most of the milk produced is manufactured, the cut in supports beginning in April will temporarily reduce the producer price by 25¢ to 30¢ a cwt. In the Northeast, where less milk is manufactured, the reduction in dairymen's price is estimated at 10¢ a cwt.

Government cost of the milk support program, which was about \$329,000,000 in the past year, will be reduced. Fewer dairy products will be bought by government, and the price at which they are bought will be lower. Consumption, especially of butter, is expected to improve. As of December 1, the government owned 33,698,000 lbs. of butter, 178,144,000 lbs. of cheese, and 25,074,000 lbs. of dried milk.

PRICE PROSPECTS

It is too much to expect anyone to welcome action which will cut income even temporarily, but a number of economists predict that in the long run decreased supports on milk products now will strengthen milk markets and improve prices.

Looking ahead to 1958, the prospects for milk prices are that they will average somewhat below 1957, but substantially above the average of 1956.

Dean Myers of the New York State College of Agriculture stated the situation clearly when he said that "any price advantage due to price supports is temporary, and is merely borrowing from the future."

Summing it all up, evidence to show the ineffectiveness of all price supports is snowballing. In spite of arguments to the contrary, high price supports encourage production, discourage consumption, and government-held products are a drag on the market.

No responsible person has argued that supports on milk or any other products should be discontinued entirely. There are many arguments in favor of reducing them gradually, so that markets may have a chance to adjust.

Meanwhile dairy cooperatives, working together, have the opportunity of further strengthening the entire milk marketing structure by (1) working to correct weaknesses in the Marketing Order as they develop; (2) informing their members about the fundamental facts of milk marketing; (3) working together to increase consumption of fluid milk through promotion and advertising.

ECONOMY:

In view of the recognized need for heavy expenditures for defense, proposals by congressmen for additional spending for doubtful purposes are disturbing. For example, public housing subsidies, always a doubtful government venture, but now restricted to families with incomes below \$3,800, may be expanded. Bills already introduced in the Senate would raise the ceiling above \$3,800 with no specific limit, which if enacted into law, would increase government competition with private tax-paying business.

BULK MILK:

The New York City Department of Health has approved every other day pick-up from bulk milk tanks. They were the last major market in the East to do this. As a result of this action it is predicted that the number of bulk milk tanks in the Northeast will increase rapidly.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR says a man must be the boss in any family; he says that if you go through life a-taking orders from your wife, you'll never know true happiness nor will you garner much success. Decisions made by men are bound, says he, to be a lot more sound, 'cause they have broader points of view, they're less inclined to fret and stew, and they apply intelligence instead of whims or sentiments. Around my place, says he with pride, it's understood that I decide the major questions each day brings, while Mama handles little things.

Of course, my neighbor's right as rain; at our house, too, Mirandy Jane agreed when she was just a bride that I'm the one who should decide big issues worthy of my mind, and she'd decide the other kind. Throughout our married life, in fact, we've stuck quite closely to this pact; Mirandy's always had her say

about what jobs I'd do each day, what stock to feed, what crops to grow and when to harvest, plow and sow. Meanwhile, I figure out our stand on China or Somaliland and also whether and how soon we'll shoot a rocket to the moon.



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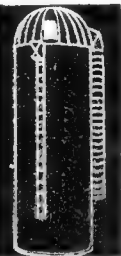
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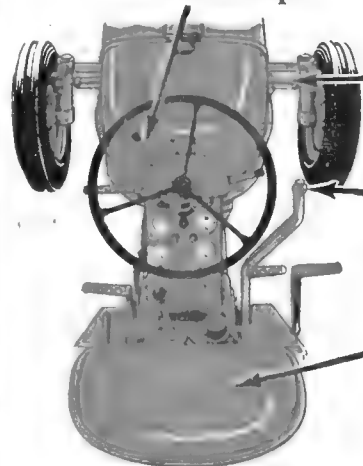
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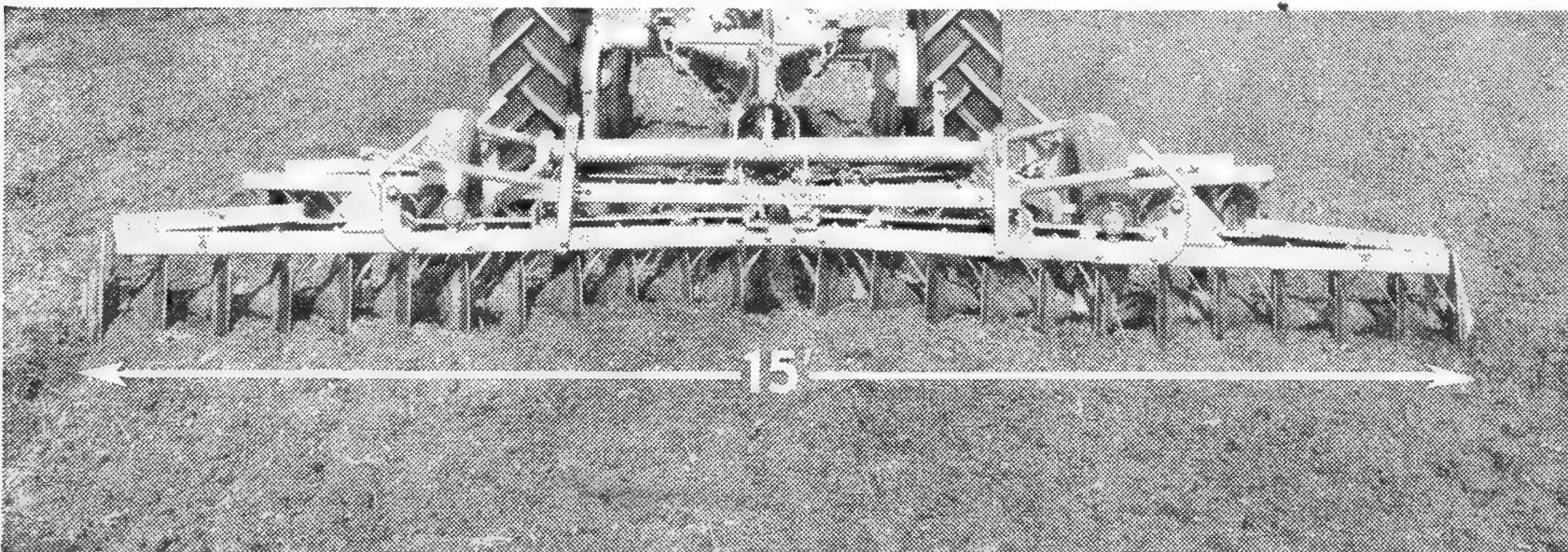
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Reflections of a Country Pastor

A Sleigh Load of Folks

By FLOYD W. MORRIS

PEOPLE CAME to church with bob-sleds yesterday—fifteen or more in a wagon box. For weeks there has been snow and the back roads are still clogged with it. They laughed and joked with one another getting in and ready to start home. Some sat on potato crates; others stood leaning on the edge of the box. The horses walked away, jingling sleigh bells.

I wanted to go home with them—those in the sleigh load. They were so merry, enjoying themselves as the bells jingled. How much jollier, I thought, than being transported in tin. Not without excitement either, for there was always the possibility of some huge drift and a tip-over. Then what scrambling about, what shouts in the righting of the sleds, and in getting a new start.

Winter can be appreciated in a bob-sleigh with others along for warmth and joviality. There is time then to take in the tingle of the air, the long curving contour of drifts as they come up to or over the fences, the clean blackness of tree trunks, and the lacery of brush in the hedgerow. Nature has its artistry for those who go with slowness enough to see.

There is much to wonder about in every acre of view, not at all lessened by a covering of snow. The snow flakes themselves are fairy diadems of beauty. They float down or come helter-skelter at the drive of the wind. And, when all is over and the ground is covered—to excess in places—a miracle of transformation has happened, and those things we had grown tired of seeing are new to our eyes.

Nature redeems its monotony with far less difficulty than we who take its raw materials to create beauty. We are but pupils sitting agape at the seemingly whimsical turn of its art. Our pictures are copy-book exercises. Before us the original in the great soul of nature.

I have a feeling that the nearer we can live to nature, the more satisfying an experience of life we shall have. If we were simple at heart, living calmly in quiet appreciation of the beauty and goodness of life, we would be able to live normally as nature intended. We would accept without irritations what came our way and out of the whole find great peace. Life sees but part; God plans a whole. With that thought we can rest content.





How can the water consumption of hens be stimulated in hot weather?

Mostly by seeing that they have an abundant supply of cool, fresh water. Cornell University has found that when the water temperature reaches 90° to 95° the hens will not drink as much as they should; at 105° they won't drink unless very thirsty; at 112°—very possible on the range—they practically refuse to drink. Burying water lines below the sod keeps the water cool, and in hot weather barrels or tanks should have cold water added frequently.

What increase will irrigation give in yields of potatoes?

The answer, of course, depends greatly on the weather. Some tests a few years ago showed that in a wet year you might still get an increase of from 50 to 100 bushels an acre, while in a dry year the increase from adequate irrigation might be as much as 200 bushels.

How much loss is there when grass silage is put in with so much moisture that it drains away from the silo?

The loss may be as much as 30-35%. This sounds big, and it is, but do not forget that you may get as much as 15-20% loss where the crop is wilted. Another indirect loss when the silage is too wet is that while the cows may eat the same number of pounds, they will not get as much dry matter as they do when the silage has the right moisture content.

What flowers would you recommend for my garden that require little care and come up year after year?

Peonies are one answer. If planted where they get full sun and good drainage, without too much competition from trees, they can be left undisturbed for years. Plant the "eyes" or buds of the clump 2" below the surface, and space clumps about 4' apart. Other possibilities are iris, hollyhocks, perennial sweet peas and baptisia.

Is the use of stilbestrol on steers worthwhile?

The question cannot be answered with a flat yes or no. First, it is not advisable to use it where the cattle are getting roughage only. Second, some markets do discriminate against animals that have had stilbestrol. Experiments generally indicate that it isn't possible to tell the difference between steers that get it and those

that don't, but if you do use it better keep quiet about it when you send your steers to market. The evidence does indicate that it hastens fattening when animals are being fed grain heavily.

How much lime is required to maintain the pH of the soil after enough lime has been added to supply the lime needs?

Somewhere between 250 and 500 lbs. of ground limestone per acre per year.

This would mean a half ton to a ton per rotation.

More and more farmers are adopting soil tests which in addition to giving the need for fertilizer also check up on lime needs.

Which would you consider most helpful in putting up better hay, a hay drier or a hay crusher?

A combination of the two is ideal. A crusher or crimper breaks the stems so that moisture evaporates from them at about the same speed as it does from leaves. By using a crusher, early-cut hay can be put into the barn a day earlier than it can without the crusher.

Also, a hay drier (where an electric fan is used without heat) makes it possible to put up hay a day earlier than would be true otherwise. I understand the cost of a drier and a crusher

is approximately the same, so the decision as to which to buy would often seem to be dependent upon conditions on the farm. But whichever is bought, the eventual aim could well be to have both.

How much weight do beef animals lose on the way to market?

They will lose 3 to 4% when trucked 200 miles and about half the loss will come in the first 25 miles. If kept from feed or water for 8 to 12 hours, they will lose from 3 to 4% of the weight and even if allowed feed and water in the night, they will weigh about 2% less in the morning than they did in the evening. Giving animals unusual amounts of feed and water to add to the weight profits no one. The buyer recognizes the situation and discounts his price.

Which feeding program is best for you?



call in your
**Beacon
Advisor**

The most profitable program for your farm will vary with your equipment, labor, size and type of operation. Your Beacon Advisor can often show you how to make a better return or profit on your poultry or dairy dollar.

Remember that The Beacon Milling Company sells satisfaction. Not only are Beacon-trolled feeds formulated to help you "feed out" inherited poultry or dairy production capacity, but the carefully selected Beacon sales-service organization can show you how best to put these modern top-quality feeds to work for you.

So make sure your farm—no matter how profitable—is operating at the maximum profit level for your size of business, available labor and equipment. Let Beacon Feeds and your Beacon Advisor work for you.

Your Beacon Advisor, along with your Beacon Feed Dealer, is well qualified through training and experience to help you select the feeding program best suited for your needs. Invite him to visit your farm. Get to know him better.

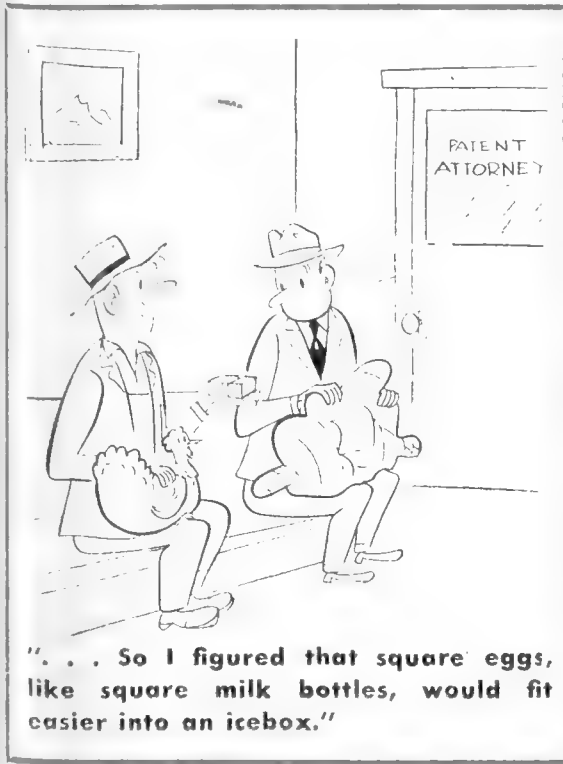
Free Management Guides

Your Beacon Advisor or Beacon Feed Dealer will give you a free copy of "Profitable Poultry Management" or "Profitable Dairy Management" (New Tenth Edition). These valuable guides are among the most comprehensive management manuals printed — often used as agricultural textbooks.

From the Virginias to Maine



THE BEACON MILLING COMPANY Headquarters: Cayuga, N. Y. • Mills: Cayuga, N. Y.; York, Pa.; Laurel, Del.; Eastport, N. Y.; Broadway, Va.



"... So I figured that square eggs, like square milk bottles, would fit easier into an icebox."



What's the price of hogs gonna be when your new litters head for market? Well, we both know that if Cy had an infallible crystal ball, he'd be a millionaire . . . which he ain't. But there are some pretty good grounds for making a "guess."

Personally, I think that the competition in the coming hog market is going to be fierce. (No, not as bad as a couple of years ago because beef prices will stay up . . . but still there's an awful lot of corn to be fed, and there'll be a lot of pigs going to market.)

What does this mean to you? Well, no matter what the outlook, if you're set up for hogs, you'll probably be feeding hogs. **The important thing is that if you tend to business, keep your costs low, and especially if you hit the early market, you'll make good money on hogs . . . even this year.**

That's why I'm so sold on the Watkins (Early Weaning) Hog Program. With just a very slight extra investment in labor and "Pre-Starter" you'll get market weight hogs in a total of 4½ to 5½ months.

Even if there were no other advantages to the Watkins Hog Program, I'd say that getting the early market would repay your efforts many times over! But the beauty of it is, that the Watkins Hog Program cuts your costs right down the line . . . three important ways.

First. When you mix the supplement yourself from Watkins Min-Vite and "local" proteins . . . you get a top quality supplement at a *substantial* dollar saving.

Two. The quality of the supplement, the high fortification, improves the conversion ratio . . . you use less grain and less protein.

Three. If you will take the trouble to follow the Watkins Program you'll cut your costs even more. Just in extra meat alone, the Watkins Pre-Starter Program will give you approximately \$61 extra meat for an investment of about \$4.40. (Figured on an 8 pig litter weaned at 5 weeks.)

An added benefit of the Early Weaning Program is that in general, your pigs are better nourished . . . so it tends to reduce death losses, nutritional disease, and turn poor-doers into efficient hogs.

If you're raising hogs, this is going to be extra important to you this year. Why not take time to talk it over with your Watkins Dealer the next time he calls?

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.



DISCOUNT FOR VOLUME

THE public knows that there is plenty of milk without the need of milk advertising. What the public wants is milk in large enough containers and at a price that is, in their opinion, a fair price.

"The public also knows that there is too big a price spread between farmer and consumer.

"As to advertising milk, it is up to the dealer to advertise his product. The farmer produces. The dealer buys and sells. It is up to him to move the product. That is why the dealer went into the milk business.

"Why isn't fluid milk advertised in weekly store ads? Powdered milk, condensed and evaporated milk, yes. Why not fluid milk? Is it because everyone knows about milk as he does about bread? A necessary food item. All the dealer has to do is price it to sell. The market is there.

"A dealer near me fought for a long time to bring his product to the consumer at a right price without a cut to the farmer. Other dealers opposed it. They would have to slice their own profits. Three years ago, before I started my own dairy, I traveled 19 miles one way to buy milk from him

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

There are two kinds of men who never amount to much—those who cannot do what they are told, and those who can do nothing else.

—Cyrus H. K. Curtis

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

for my family of four. The price at that time, 6 qts. for \$1.00 at the plant. I always bought a case of 24 qts. In a short time I was buying 3 cases for friends. Local dealers kept him out of the surrounding area stores, but they could not stop the public from going to the plant to get it. At that price the people were coming from long distances to buy milk by the case.

"The people will buy, but to them the price must be right."—B.M., New York

EDITOR'S NOTE: We favor fewer regulations on retail milk sales, but we also favor milk promotion by producers' organizations.

— A. A. —

BULLETIN AVAILABLE ON STATE LAND ACQUISITION

I HAVE JUST attended a meeting in Albany where I had the opportunity to discuss the acquisition of rights-of-way for public highways in our State with members of the Department of Public Works, including the Superintendent.

Subsequent to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST article on this subject in your October 5th issue the New York State Farm Bureau has passed a resolution on this matter, and I have endeavored to present these points of view. Let me say that I found the Department most responsive. They are deeply concerned over the problems in respect to property owners. To show the magnitude of their problems, they say that last year the State acquired between 8,000 and 10,000 pieces of property, and that only 4 per cent of these were contested.

I am convinced that they are trying their best to meet the needs of agriculture and to interfere as little as possible with farm operations. The Department assures me that in all possible cases they "take" on back property lines, and that right now they are attempting to hasten all procedures so that property owners can be compensated more quickly.

In this respect it has come to my attention that the State of California has evolved a method that has been eminently satisfactory. The Good Roads Association is looking into this, with the possibility of adapting it to this State providing, of course, it can be fitted into the legal framework of our State.

I am enclosing a Bulletin on acquisition of land which our Association has sponsored—again following California's lead—in which you and your readers might be interested.

Again I want to thank you for your support of our State highway program, and assure you that the Good Roads Association will continue to reflect farmers' long range interests. — John Wickham, President, N. Y. Good Roads Assoc., Inc.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Bulletin referred to is entitled "A Report to Property Owners—Your State, your Highways, and You," which you can get from the New York State Department of Public Works at Albany, N. Y.

— A. A. —

THRIFT IS ESSENTIAL

ON PAGE 8 of the December 7 issue, C. D., Pa. tells how a young couple can save money by resisting the urge to buy on time. Our phony prosperity is based largely on credit to the tune of a total public and private debt figure approaching a trillion dollars. What would happen to our economy if a few million families should adopt C.D.'s plan?—J.J.S., N.Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: I realize that any abrupt change causes complications. However, I personally believe that the effect of more saving on the economy would be better than if more and more people continue to go in debt for more and more gadgets on the instalment plan.

Thrift is essential for free enterprise. New buildings and equipment must be provided as industry expands, and all facilities must be replaced as they are worn out. Fundamentally, there are just three places where the money can come from: from profits of business; from savings of individuals; and from government. Government, however, has nothing to loan that it does not first borrow or take from taxpayers.

— A. A. —

LETTERS HELP

WE WISH to express to you our sincere appreciation for the three editorials in the November 16, 1957, issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST entitled "The Price of Defense," "A Brake on Spending," and "Foundations."

Your conclusions expressed in "The Price of Defense" were so good that we have written to our U. S. Senators and have taken the liberty of quoting this editorial in our letters. We like the tone of your editorials.

—Mr. and Mrs. C.H.P., Mass.

EDITOR'S NOTE: I am very appreciative of the action these subscribers took. We, of course, always have the privilege of sending copies of editorials to our Legislators, and frequently do so. However, you can easily understand how much more effective are a number of letters from readers than one from the editor.

Send now for new facts on

EARLY ORDER DISCOUNT

on any

GRANGE SILO

SAVE big money on a guaranteed Grange Silo. The BIG value with all the exclusive features. Grange lasts longer, fills easier, offers safety features to protect you.

THE EARLIER YOU ORDER THE LARGER YOUR DISCOUNT . . . AND YOU PAY LATER!

If you order early, you get a big fat discount. You'll never save money any easier! Write for Free Bulletin and scale of Early Order Discounts. This offer is limited—Act FAST and SAVE!



NO OBLIGATION . . . write for new free bulletin

GRANGE Silo Co., Red Creek, N.Y.

Please rush me facts about Early Order Discount and valuable Free Grange Bulletin. No obligation of course.

Name

Address

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SAFE • FAST • SURE TREATMENT . . .

For sore, scab, injured, obstructed teats. Flex-O Medicated Teat Dilators—by their antiseptic, gentle dilating action—provide soothing relief, resist infection and promote clean, rapid healing. Keep teat canal OPEN in its normal shape until healed. Also for hard milkers.

FIT ALL SIZE TEATS

TWO SIZE DILATORS	
Regular — for average teats	
Large — for larger teats	
48 Dilators	\$1.00
24 Dilators65



At your dealer, or postpaid. DAIRY REMEDIES CO. Cedar Grove 16, New Jersey

FLEX-O medicated TEAT DILATORS

The ONLY cloth-covered dilators that contain NO WIRES

Famous for 80 Years

HIGBIE SEEDS

FARMERS EARN EXTRA MONEY. ALL OR PART TIME. Take orders now, right in your community, for our Northern Grown, Proven Farm and Grass Seeds. Complete line. Exclusive territory. Liberal Commission paid weekly. Men with us for years. Satisfied customers order year after year.

Write for 1958 Price List and Agency. GEORGE K. HIGBIE & CO., INC. 2 Lake Ave., Rochester 6, N. Y. Sow Highbie Seeds for A-1 Crops.

Some Suggestions About Making Farm Income-Tax Returns

By V. B. Hart and Robert S. Smith
Cornell University

IF YOU are a farmer, there are a number of ways in which you can make the job of filling out your Federal income tax return and paying the tax a little less burdensome. The first of those ways is to ask your County Agricultural Agent for a copy of the new Farmers Tax Guide put out by the Internal Revenue Service. This guide explains in detail exactly how to make out your 1957 Federal income tax return and how to calculate your net farm profit for Social Security credit.

Included in the Farmers' Tax Guide is a set of forms on which the figures of an actual farm business are entered and the farmer's income and self-employment (Social Security) taxes are calculated. The guide also has an up-to-date list of deductible business expenses commonly found on farms here in the Northeast.

Most farmers and most of our tax consultants and accountants have grown up in an atmosphere of income taxes. So with the experience they have had and the aids and directions in the Federal Farm Tax Guide available, making out a farm income tax return is by no means a new job. In spite of experience and aids, there are about a dozen important points or items that are frequently missed in making out farmers Federal income tax returns.

Easier Figuring

One important point often missed on farm returns is this: "If you wish, you can enter the money items on your return and the schedules that accompany it as whole-dollar amounts." You can drop amounts of less than 50 cents and increase amounts of over 50 cents to the next highest dollar. In this way you eliminate the column of cents entirely. Be sure you do not just drop the amounts of less than 50 cents and forget to raise those of over the half dollar.

Another important point concerns hiring your son or daughter. "You may deduct, as a labor expense, reasonable cash wages paid to your child for farm work actually done by him." But note that this provision says "reasonable cash wages, and "work actually done by him."

And here is a good point that many miss: "The fact your child has a gross income of over \$600 does not deprive you of the privilege of claiming him as a dependent, providing he is under 19 years old at the end of the year or was a student." This is a big help to a farm family with one or two young people in college.

Figuring Depreciation

An item on depreciation that many do not understand is as follows: "You are allowed to take depreciation only on property that is used in your trade or business, or held for the production of income. Somehow or other a lot of people seem to think that they can take depreciation on their personal automobile or the farm home.

A point for dairymen is this: "The only sales of livestock that are reported on the farm form Schedule F are those held primarily for sale—for example, feeder cattle, bob calves, and young pigs." All other sales of livestock go over on Schedule D.

If you had a gas or electric line run across your place this past year, be sure that you understand the difference between the way in which you report income from granting a right-of-way across your farm and the way in which you report income received from the actual sale of a part of your farm. The Federal Farmers' Tax Guide, available

from the office of your County Agricultural Agent, explains this difference and exactly how to handle both situations.

If you sell some wood or lumber and report it as ordinary income on the farm Schedule F, do not forget that you are entitled to deduct as a farm expense a reasonable allowance for the depletion of your original investment in your woodlot.

A lot of farmers kick about having to unscramble the figures in their farm

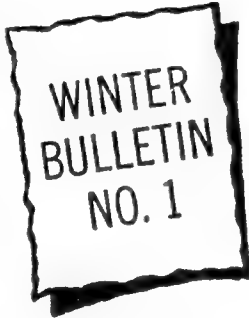
cash account books in order to fit them into the headings of the expense table given on page 2 of the farm form Schedule F. If those persons would read the directions for Schedule F they would see this statement—"Any other equally descriptive classification may be used." So you can just copy the headings in your farm cash account book right over on to the expense table of Schedule F without reclassifying expenses.

Some people who are anxious to accumulate as much Social Security credit as possible ask if they have to take depreciation on their buildings and equipment in calculating their self-employment tax. The answer is "Yes." You are not allowed to boost your income for Social Security credit by skipping the depreciation on your farm property.

Farming today requires the use of a lot of credit. But a loan from a bank or a production credit association is not taxable income. And when you come to repay the loan, the payment is not a deductible income tax expense.

If you bought a cow for \$400 and then sold her at a loss, you would have a business loss and could deduct it as such on your Federal income tax return. But if you take a loss in turning in your personal car or your television set for a new one, you would not have a business loss, and such a loss is not deductible for Federal income tax purposes. The only deductible non-business losses are those resulting from theft or casualty. If that personal car of yours burned up or someone stole your television set, that would be a deductible loss.

(Continued on Page 13)



Feeding News & Service

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO., INC. • SCRANTON, PENNA.

Hints on giving fall-born heifers best growth opportunity

High milk production in your mature cows depends in large part on how and what you feed them during their first year. Here are two feeding practices found to be effective with fall- and winter-born heifers...

1. Every day—along with a balanced ration of mixed feed—feed each heifer 3 lbs. of corn or grass silage for every 100 lbs. of body weight, plus all the hay she'll eat. This prepares for high milk production by helping your heifers develop into cows with a large capacity for feed.

2. Take care not to overfeed calf rations. Feed 4 lbs. daily with good-quality hay, 5 to 6 lbs. with poor-quality hay. Overfeeding the grain ration will reduce roughage consumption and add to the cost of raising heifers. And excess body fat can spoil later udder development.

Want more information on effective livestock feeding? You can get it from International Salt Company's Animal Nutrition Department in Watkins Glen, New York. Just drop us a line, and we'll help you in any way we can.

GROWTH STANDARDS FOR DAIRY HEIFERS

(Morrison Standards)

Age Months	Holstein Lbs.	Ayrshire Lbs.	Guernsey Lbs.	Jersey Lbs.
Birth	91	71	65	54
1	113	86	79	68
2	150	114	105	92
4	250	190	177	164
6	365	281	267	250
12	653	518	490	462
18	861	690	663	615
24	1075	845	818	750

WIN \$10 for your "Salt Idea"!

We'll pay \$10.00 each for the winning "Salt Ideas" used in this series of advertisements. A "Salt Idea" should be a helpful and original suggestion on the use of salt around the farm. Send your ideas to the Farm and Feed Salt Department of International Salt Company, Inc., Scranton 2, Pennsylvania.

Every idea that wins a prize will be published in this "Salt Idea" column. All entries become the property of International Salt Company. None will be returned, and we are the sole judge of winners. In case of duplicate entries, winner will be decided on basis of earliest postmark.

STERLING BLUSALT



trace-mineral salt for free-choice feeding and for your custom grist mixes.



4-LB. LICK

Blusalt contains high-quality salt plus cobalt, copper, iron, iodine, manganese, zinc and sulfate sulfur. Blusalt is available in 50- and 100-lb. bags, 4-lb. Licks, and 50-lb. blocks.

Also available from your feed dealer...

STERLING GREEN SALT... salt, plus trace minerals, plus 10% phenothiazine for control of certain internal parasites. In 100- and 25-lb. bags.

STERLING GRANULATED SALT... high-quality white salt for both feed mixing and free-choice feeding. In 25- and 100-lb. bags. Also pressed into 50-lb. blocks and 4-lb. Licks—plain, iodized, and sulfurized.

Blusalt Licks in stanchion holders...

Supply your animals with needed salt, trace minerals

This winter, make sure your animals have all the free-choice salt and trace minerals they need. Give them access to Sterling Blusalt Licks—4-lb. compressed Licks of high-quality salt plus the seven trace minerals needed for good growth and reproduction (cobalt, iron, iodine, manganese, zinc and sulfate sulfur).

Blusalt Licks are grooved in the sides—can be placed conveniently in the new, improved Sterling Salt-Lick Holders. Thus, they're ideal for feeding salt and trace minerals free choice in both stalls and stanchions.

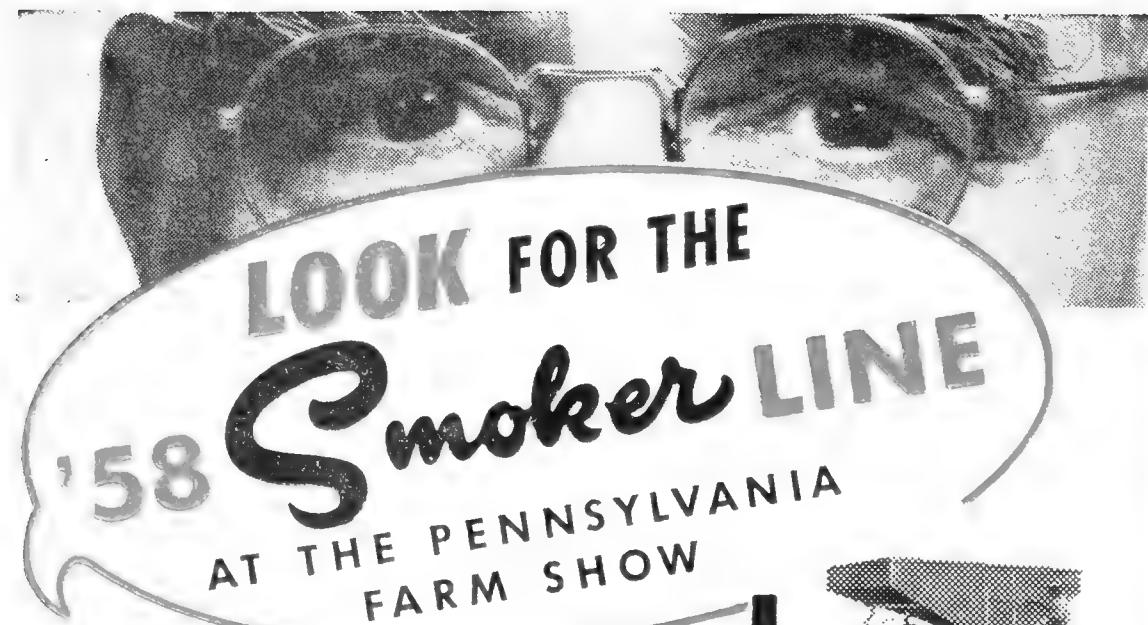


"Blusalt and bone meal put my herd back in shape!"

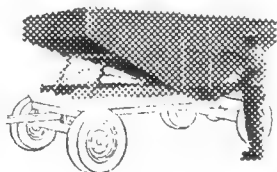
... says Russell Hackman, dairyman from Stockton, New Jersey. Three years ago, Hackman was having breeding troubles in his herd of Holsteins. His veterinarian diagnosed a principal cause of the troubles as being the serious calcium, phosphorus and trace-mineral deficiency in the home-grown feeds grown on the red-shale soil

around Stockton, New Jersey. To counteract this deficiency, the veterinarian recommended feeding bone meal and Sterling Blusalt free choice. After 2 years on bone meal and this increased amount of Blusalt, Russell Hackman's herd is back in shape. Health and milk production are good. Breeding problems have disappeared.

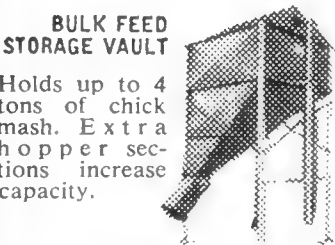
*Service and Research are the EXTRAS in...
STERLING FARM & FEED SALT



Superb design, top-quality materials and meticulous workmanship identify all Smoker products on sight. To handle ear corn, loose grain, baled hay or bagged produce with the greatest safety, convenience . . . and at the lowest possible cost . . . look for Smoker equipment at your farm dealer today.



EAR CORN AND GRAIN BOX
Heavy galvanized and steel construction. Interior braced for rigidity. Self-unloading.



BULK FEED STORAGE VAULT

Holds up to 4 tons of chick mash. Extra hopper sections increase capacity.



BALED HAY MOW CONVEYOR
Hangs from hayrack or rafters. Takes bales directly from elevator, discharges anywhere in mow.

SMOKER SPW
25% to 30% GREATER REACH

than other elevators of equal length



SAFE-60° ELEVATION.
Bales won't tumble back placed flat in trough between Smoker's 4 1/2" extra deep non-tilting flights.

NEW SAFETY CLUTCH
protects drive

TOP DRIVE pulls load up, reduces operating vibration. Motor up out of dust lasts longer.

NEW BD ELEVATORS

an all-purpose elevator offering maximum utility and versatility to the budget minded buyer. 3 sizes reach up to 26' height

NEW BALE BOOSTER

does the work of a regular elevator with baled hay. Reaches up to 20'. Low cost.

SMOKER FARM ELEVATORS, INC., INTERCOURSE, PA.

Big Brown Eggs Earlier! HUBBARD'S NEW #496 PULLET



A GREAT NEW LAYER
Get all the facts. Write today!

Based on 12-month tests, your new Hubbard #496 produced a total of 233 (hen monthly) eggs per bird with average production of 64%.

Our research in cross breeding has produced a new, hardy, heavy layer. She excels in large, early, strong shelled eggs, and higher egg quality. Birds start to lay at 20 to 22 weeks. Flocks peak at 85 to 90%. Eggs remarkably uniform in size and color.

MUCH LESS BREAKAGE. Extremely strong shell quality holds through 12 months' production. (Based on 1,000 birds, this one inherited characteristic alone can mean an extra \$250.00 income per year!!)

HIGH LIVABILITY—VERY FEW CULLS. The #496 is a strong, vigorous hybrid bred to take stresses of modern high production. *You get practically no growing mortality!*

FREE! A new catalogue tells all about Hubbard Profit-bred egg strains; also K-137 Kimberchik Leghorns. See this catalogue before you buy. Address Box 20.



SPECIAL DISCOUNTS
for EARLY ORDERS and DELIVERIES

HUBBARD FARMS

Walpole, N. H. • Lancaster, Pa. • Statesville, N. C.

HUBBARD FARMS PROFIT-BRED EGG STRAINS

HARRIS SEEDS

HARPER HYBRID MUSKMELON

Just What You've Been Waiting For
A muskmelon that has:
SWEET TANGY FLAVOR—THICK SOLID FLESH
ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE—SIZE EASY TO REFRIGERATE
VIGOROUS VINES — HEAVY YIELDS

Harper is a first generation hybrid that combines all these qualities. Give it a trial in your garden this year.

SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOG

If you grow for market, ask for our Market Gardeners' and Florists' Catalog.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., INC.

24 Moreton Farm Rochester 11, N. Y.

1958 CATALOG now ready

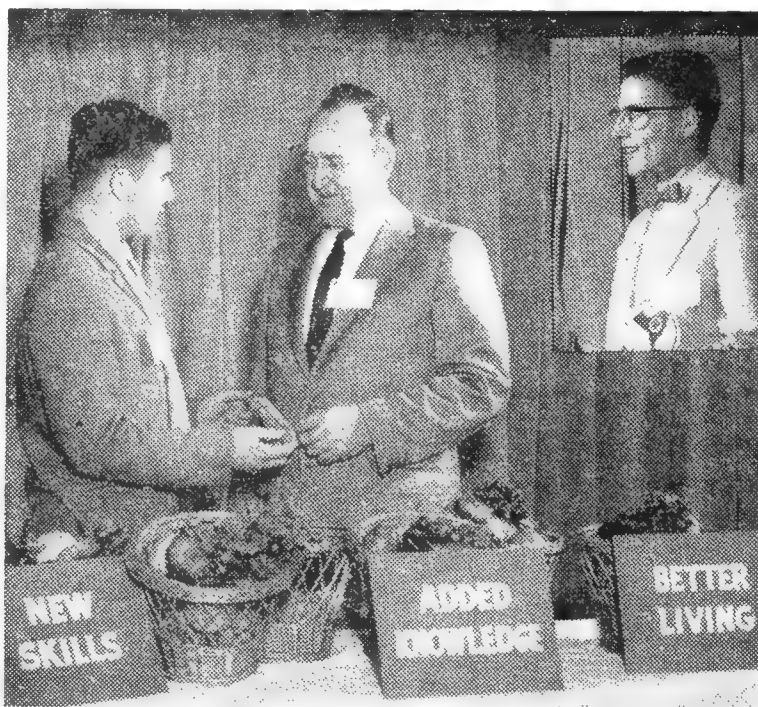


HARPER HYBRID MUSKMELON
First Generation Hybrid



Eight of the 45 state winners in the 22nd annual 4-H Club Electric Program are shown here examining a radio built by one of their fellow members. Seated is Florence B. Thomas of Fremont, N. H. Standing, from left, are Vincent K. Harrington, East Greenwich, R. I.; Peter Franke, Hicksville, N. Y.; William Jewett, Johnson, Vt.; Douglas Benson, Middleboro, Mass.; Keith Fronk, Farmington, Me.; Robert Wiedenmann, Hamden, Conn., and Burton Lee Fleming, West Sunbury, Pa. The 4-H Electric Program is sponsored by the Westinghouse Educational Foundation.

Four-H Winners



Norman J. Mercier, West Stockbridge, Mass., 1957 National 4-H Garden Program winner, giving W. L. Voegeli, General Sales Manager, Tractor Group, Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., which sponsors the Garden Program, some pointers on carrots during the 36th National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago. Norman received a \$400 scholarship as National Garden Program winner from Massachusetts.

Inset is Martin Brasted, Hornell, 1957 National 4-H Garden Program winner from New York.

Lorna Lamb of Darien Center, New York's state winner of the National 4-H Club home economics competition sponsored by Montgomery Ward & Co., is congratulated by Ward's Chairman, John A. Barr, left, and G. L. Noble, director of the 4-H National Committee on Boys and Girls Work.



Typifying the increased 4-H scholarship awards this year of \$400, Frank W. Jenks, President of International Harvester Company, presents Fred Atwater, Barker, New York (on the left), and Patrick Dube, Eagle Lake, Maine, with a giant scholarship certificate during the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. These two young farm leaders were labeled outstanding 4-H Clubsters in the Nation when they were named as two of the six winners in the Boys 4-H Agricultural Awards Program and were awarded all-expense trips to the Congress and scholarships by International Harvester.

"Strange Happenings" Contest

SAVED BY HER DREAM

First Prize

WHAT would you call this thing that happened to us, luck, chance, coincidence, or God's goodness?

Father bought his farm where we now live when I was eleven years old. More than thirty years later we came back and bought it from him. When I was a child, I could climb up in the cellarway and with a flashlight peer into the cobwebby partition over the high-ceilinged livingroom. I once dreamed that there was a fire in that inaccessible place. Occasionally through the years, that dream recurred, always vivid, though the cellarway long ago became a well-partitioned kitchen closet.

Not many months after we returned we were preparing for guests on a snowy December day. We put a portable oil heater in the center of the upstairs hall to take the chill off the unheated bedrooms. Suddenly there was a loud explosion and the whole big hall was ablaze. It was chore time and our son, a high school lad, was pumping water in the kitchen to water the cows. He told me to take the water while he phoned the fire department. We rushed back and forth the length of two big rooms with pail after pail of water, and when the firemen finally arrived, the fire was out. Only charred walls and floor boards greeted them. They had had trouble getting up the steep hill through six inches of fresh snow.

They looked around and congratulated us for the extinguishing job and reprimanded us for having Christmas decorations near a chimney. They were about to leave when I suddenly remembered my dream. At my request they tore up the charred floor boards above the livingroom and found a good fire smoldering in that old partition or air space, just as in my dream of long ago. Pails of water would not have helped there but with their "Indians" they were able to force it to the right places and extinguish it. My childhood dream saved this old New England house.

—Mrs. H. C., N. H.

WARNED OF DEATH

ABOUT three o'clock one morning, my father was awakened by a vivid dream; it clung to him so tightly he had to get out of bed. He had dreamed he saw his cherished life-long friend, Governor Frank Brown, dying and calling father's name.

Mother tried to comfort father with the reminder he'd had a letter from him just a few days previous. However, in spite of the fact that my father was a most practical and unsuperstitious sort of person, he could not shake off the dream.

As the daylight brightened the windows and my parents started downstairs for breakfast, our phone rang. The message that came over the wire was, "Governor Frank Brown died unexpectedly at three this morning. Cause unknown at this time. Will you serve as honorary pallbearer? Time and place of funeral not decided as yet."

I never heard my father discuss this occurrence with anyone outside the family. But we always considered it a very strange coincidence.—Mrs. L.R.S., New York

CALL IT "FATE"

I WAS 18 and in love with the daughter of the old sexton of our village church, but he thought she could do much better (even though she didn't) and he ordered me to stay away from her.

But there was a barn dance this Saturday, and although I begged his permission to take her, he was adamant

in his refusal. The hour for the dance came and went as I trudged slowly back past the church where he was doing some work in readiness for Sunday. I was surprised to see a light lit at that late hour.

Out of curiosity, I went in, to find our sexton unconscious in a pool of blood, with a hatchet on the floor where it had fallen. I raised a hue and cry, neighbors came and we hauled him to the hospital in time to save his life.

He'd been hewing some shingles and had just sharpened the hatchet, but it had struck a knot in one of the shingles and veered off to almost sever an artery in his foot.

He's my father-in-law today, and still gets a kick out of telling his grandchildren how I happened to be there when he needed help so desperately.

—H.M., Pa.

BLESSINGS IN THREE'S

TROUBLES never come singly" — but that old saw is true of blessings, too, as I can testify. A year ago, I had a remarkable spell of good fortune. To begin with, I must admit I have a remarkable husband who in his capacity as captain of an oyster boat for the past 20 years has had several chances to rescue people from death or disaster. I obtained a place for us on a TV show,

"Welcome Travelers", where I told part of his adventures and we won some money.

Two weeks later, I told the other part of his adventures on a radio show, for which simple procedure I won a week's vacation for two at St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans, a watch for George and a vacuum cleaner!

I love to write letters, and that spring, I wrote to the Johnny Olsen Show about my favorite hymn. As luck would have it, my letter was considered best for the week and I won a lovely electric range, a watch for myself, and a set of the American Peoples' Encyclopedia.

Now, of course, all these blessings had to be included in my income tax report—but nevertheless I found that good things sometimes come in threes.

—Mrs. P.W.L., N. Y.



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But the biggest savings are over the long run — especially when you have a pipeline that can take rough treatment day in and day out, without ever growing old and inefficient.

For this durability, ask your dealer for a PYREX pipeline. Here's why:

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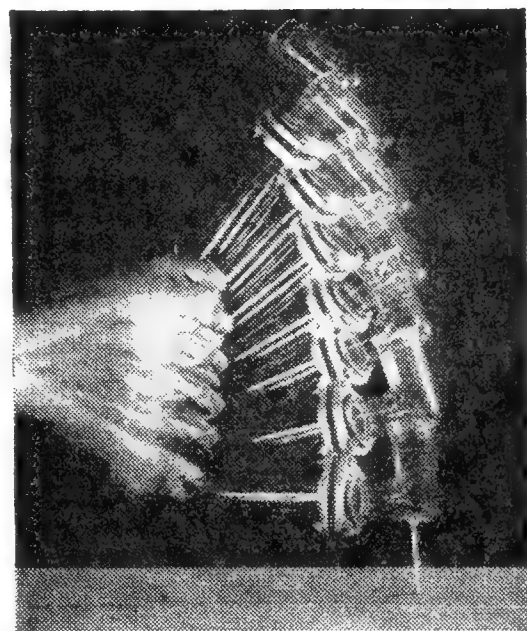
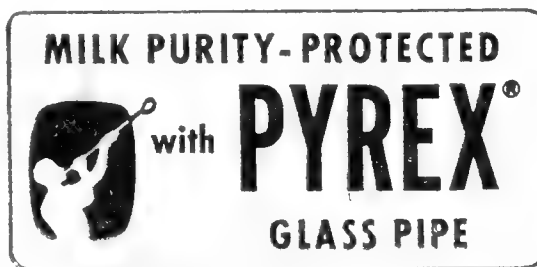
Complete visual control—You can watch the flowing milk or washing solution, and assure yourself that everything is going smoothly — or spot trouble the instant it appears.

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Send for the booklet, "Know These Facts About PYREX Pipe." Simply write your name and address on the margin of this page, tear it out and mail to: Dairy Pipe Department, Corning Glass Works, Corning, New York, or call your

local dealer representing:

DeLaval Separator Co., Farmer Feeder Co. (Chore-Boy Division), Hinman Milking Machine Co., J. C. Marlow Milking Machine Co., Rite-Way Dairy Farm Equipment Corporation, Perfection Manufacturing Corp., and Universal Milking Machine Division.



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"Saves me 1½ hours a day," reports William R. Trefry, Eaton Rapids, Mich., speaking of his PYREX pipeline. "Helps me maintain low bacteria count . . . makes it easy to keep my pipeline clean."



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Visiting Hayfields

By TOM MILLIMAN Milepost 372 N. Y. THRUWAY

On Farm Organizations

IT WAS a splendid front-page article by H. L. Creal on why farmers can no longer "go it alone," either in the market places or politically. While agreeing with it all, it spurred me to take an inventory of my public utterances, and my actions as a farm owner. Here's what I found:

1. In these dispatches based on Hayfields, now in their eighth year, I've consciously avoided playing up any kind of farm group. Being a lifetime farm organization man myself, I chose completely to avoid any evidence of favoritism or even support of farm organizations. What I've tried to sell is better farm practices, and occasionally poke at over-inflated balloons, or at what I believe to be poor actions, including those of cooperatives. Being independent by nature, perhaps I leaned away from farm organization propaganda so far as to be lopsided.

2. What do we do at Hayfields? For 32 years I've belonged to the Monroe County Farm Bureau, now at \$20, and lately also to the Extension Service Association. Harry Morrill, share operator, is also a member of the Extension Service. The cost to Hayfields is now \$30 a year for both, and worth it. I belong to the Grange, joining years ago when I was Orange County's first agricultural agent. My attendance at Grange is poor, but many times I've swung into line publicly to support its program by pen and voice. It is the mother of organized farm action in the Northeast, and indispensable to farmers. Other memberships include Soil Conservation Society of America, and of New York State, American Society of Agronomy, New York State Horticultural Society, Empire State Potato Club, New York State Agricultural Society, N. Y. State Vegetable Growers Assn., several agricultural research groups, and still more.

Commodity and Service Co-ops

The Hayfields herd has been in Monroe County D.H.I.C. for more than 25 years. Although I question the accuracy of their figures on cost of what cows eat, which are mere estimates, there can be no question on the value of the figures on production by month, lactation, and year. It is a wonderful service, cooperatively rendered at cost, and with difficulty when testers are scarce.

In artificial breeding, we use N.Y.A.B.C., which offers proved and unproved bulls; and sometimes privately owned A.B.S., which offers only proved bulls.

Our barns, cattle, machines, supplies and houses are mostly insured in Monroe County Patrons Fire Relief Association, affiliated with the Grange. But for old time's sake, I hold out some for agent Robert Downing, with whom I went to school in Avon, and also as a check between co-ops and old line insurance companies.

We are small growers of canning crops. Our bargaining is done for us by New York State Canning Crops Cooperative and its able manager, Bill Stempfle, at a modest percentage fee—a good service as well as a real relief from personal negotiation and shopping around. Incidentally, farmers and food processors are now in the same boat, more or less at the mercy of food chains, with their private labels.

Hayfields milk has been sold and

pooled through the Dairymen's League for 32 years and presently goes to Blue Boy Dairy in Rochester, where it is delivered by trucker Jack Farrell, a farm neighbor who is paid a fair rate negotiated by the League and deducted from our milk check. As a member of the League, I've not quite always fully approved of all its policies and have been a steadfast resistor of the practice of the Directors in acting both as Directors and Managers. But New York milkshed dairymen would be in a terrible mess without the continuity, honesty and reliability of the League, so I take it as it is. Don't forget its guarantee of a market 365 days a year, in which it pioneered.

All our cull cows, bob calves and other slaughter livestock go to the Caledonia Auction of Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, where they are sold by competitive bid, with many buyers present; and the fair market proceeds are promptly remitted to us. It is a tremendous relief to have such a reliable service available, every Tuesday. The dickering with itinerant buyers who come to the farm is a thing of the past.

On the other hand, we do not use Caledonia as a place to buy or sell dairy replacement cattle. In common with other commission auctions in the Northeast, Empire sells dairy replacements on a blind basis, for the account of the consignor, by withholding the consignor's name in nearly all cases. The buyer knows nothing but what he sees, and the insides of a cow are very dark.

We grow corn, oats, and sometimes

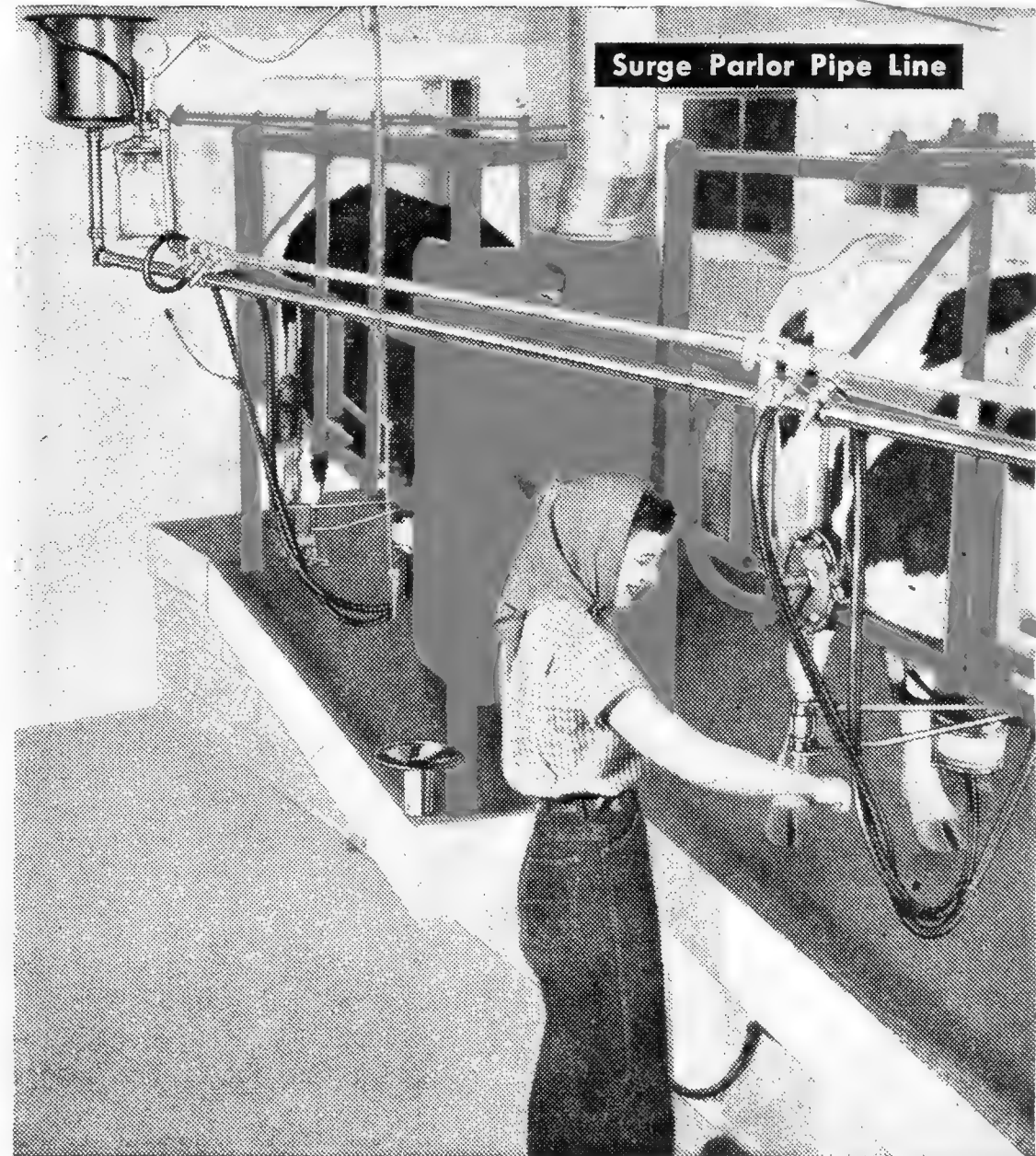
barley for grinding and feeding to cattle on the farm. A cooperative service grinds our home-grown grains, combines them with higher protein concentrates of our choice to whatever level we specify, and conveys the mixed feed in bulk into our truck or theirs, with a small charge for delivery. This is an invaluable service. It is farmers in action.

Spreading lime is the meanest job on any farm, and applying fertilizer isn't much better. After a 20-year development, we have a lime and fertilizer spreading service which does away with bags entirely and gets the material on the land at any rate specified by the farmer, who merely leans on the fence and points to the field. Due to bag savings, the cost is low, even though in 1957 a new full-sized truck-spreader costs \$14,000 or more. Competitors followed, and here and there even got ahead, all to the good for farmers.

All cows now at Hayfields were raised without milk. To my mind, our cooperative was mighty slow in developing a good milk replacement food for calves. While they were experimenting, we used one or another of several milk replacement foods bought from competitors. Now, with an improved one available, we're trying it out. Likewise, on corn hybrids they were slow, because Agricultural Experiment Stations were delayed in corn-breeding research. Meanwhile we bought secret-parentage Midwest hybrids. By now the colleges have delivered, and first-class known-parentage hybrids (which may not always be better) are available both cooperatively and through competition. Farmers have a choice.

If farmers will take the energy to see to it that their Farm Bureau and Grange spokesmen and their cooperative work-horses are performing when, as and how farmers prefer, everyone will gain. We need both the cooperatives and their competition. In this way, farmers always have a choice, every day of every year. It is the American way. When the service is good, both kinds flourish in the same community.

Pushbutton



INCOME TAX

(Continued from Page 9)

Managing Income for Federal Income Tax and Social Security Purposes

A farmer, like any other businessman, has considerable flexibility in the management of his income and expenses. This flexibility can be utilized to even out his taxable or "net" income from year to year, or to increase or decrease his taxable income for short periods. In attempting to make adjustments in income or expenses for income tax or social security purposes, a farmer should keep the following points in mind:

1. It is **never** good business to report anything but the truth on an income tax return.
2. An adjustment to minimize taxes can result in an unprofitable decision for the business.
3. Attempts to minimize taxes in the current year may have to be paid for in the following year.
4. Social Security is probably the best "buy" a farmer can make for himself and his family in terms of survivorship and retirement benefits.
5. Personal deductions and exemptions which are not used up each year are automatically lost.

With these points in mind, here are some of the adjustments which can be made to increase income in order to use up personal exemptions and deductions, or to increase self-employment income towards maximum of \$4,200, or both.

Sell More livestock. But remember that only the sale of livestock held primarily for sale will affect self-employment income and the social security credit.

Sell more crops and livestock products. Examples: Sell crops on hand before end of year. Keep marginal cows for extra milk, and sell them after December 1. Income from December milk will not ordinarily be received until January.

Increase "miscellaneous" income. Examples: Sell wood and timber from farm woodlot. Do more custom work or engage in off-farm work on part-time basis.

Most of the above adjustments can be made in either direction; that is, either to increase or decrease income.

Some adjustments to decrease expenses to use up personal exemptions and deductions or increase self-employment income are:

Postpone operating expenses. Examples: Buy fertilizer and lime after January 1. Use homegrown feed before end of year and purchased feed after. Delay painting buildings, buying small tools, and making minor repairs.

Postpone large capital expenses. Example: Get along another year with old tractor, and thus avoid depreciation on a new one.

Capitalize cost of soil and water conservation expenses by adding them to the cost basis of the farm. Example: Costs of diversion terraces and ponds need not be treated as operating expenses.

Divide joint personal and business expenses according to instructions. Example: Split interest on mortgage and real estate taxes between farm and personal. This will not change income tax but will increase credit for self-employment.

— A. A. —

KEEPING YOUR SOIL IN TOP SHAPE

FOUR WAYS to keep your soil in top physical and chemical shape for high crop yields are recommended by agronomists.

● Provide the soil with well-balanced supplies of plant nutrients to feed the growing crops. Mixed fertilizer can supply the needed nutrients.

● Build and maintain the soil structure and improve its drainage by regularly adding active organic matter. You can do this by plowing under well-fertilized legumes and

putting back manure and crop left-over in the soil.

● When the land is wet, don't go onto it with heavy machinery. This will make the soil tight and compact and choke off air and moisture.

● Don't work the soil too much. Too much discing and harrowing can tighten the soil. If you do a good plowing job in the first place, once-over tillage can often produce the best crops.

When your soil is in top physical shape, crop roots will have an easier time foraging for nutrients, the agronomists say. A well-aerated soil, too, will increase the release of nutrients—particularly potash—from the soil.

The soil will soak up more water from rains and snows in the fall and winter when you improve the soil structure.

— A. A. —

N. Y. CANNING CROP CO-OP MEETS JAN. 16

Members of the New York Canning Crop Growers Cooperative, Inc., will convene for the 12th annual meeting at the First Presbyterian Church of Batavia on Thursday, January 16, according to executive secretary W. S. Stempfle.

Keynote speakers of the convention, which brings together members of the nine-county organization that markets processing vegetables for some 1300 growers, are Warren Ranney, director of Industrial Relations of the G.L.F. Exchange, Joseph S. Vandemark, chief of the Fruit and Vegetable Division of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Cornell graduate student David Call of Batavia. Mr. Call reports on a study he has made of N.Y.C.C.G.C. in recent months.

Donald Nesbitt of Albion and Harold Shepard, Elba, chairmen of the tomato and corn and pea committees will discuss the operation of those departments; and directors will be elected to represent Niagara, Genesee and Orleans Counties.



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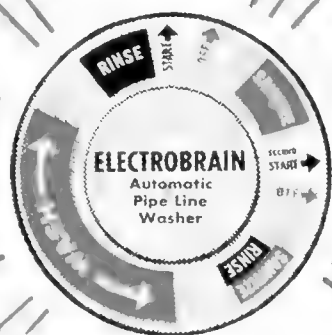
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Hostages To Fortune

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XXIII

MRS. BLISS, Laura's mother, drove into the Macdonald yard, and climbed out of the car carrying a large, pasteboard box. She hurried into the house to greet Laura, Mary Graham, and Bill's two sisters, Caroline and Jean. When asked about Mr. Macdonald, Laura told her mother they had telephoned the hospital and found the patient was as well as could be expected and that he had had a fairly comfortable night. Then, her curiosity getting the better of her, Laura asked, "What in the world is in that box, Mother?" Mrs. Bliss laughed and uncovered the box. It was full to the brim with sandwiches. "And there's half a can of milk in my car. Hurry up, now," she said, "and make a batch of coffee. You know men, they're always hungry. Then we'll take these sandwiches, the milk, and hot coffee, and feed the critters. It'll make them like their job all the better."

After the women had made the coffee, they loaded the car and all five of them drove to the alfalfa field. The

WHAT HAS HAPPENED

THESE were rather hectic days. John Macdonald was in the hospital with a heart attack, young Bill Graham, his grandson, was in the army at a camp in the South, and Laura Graham, Bill's wife, was expecting her baby.

John's daughter, Mary, was faced with the responsibility of running the farm. It was summer, and there was haying to be done.

Now read on in this story of the problems on the home front during World War II as the author takes us deeper into the lives and problems of people just like you know.

men stopped their mowing and gathered around to eat the sandwiches, drink the milk and coffee, and visit.

When Mary was a little apologetic about taking up their time when they should be working on their own farms, Nate Cole said, "Think nothing of it, Mrs. Graham, we've been having a good time here together. Now you girls have come along with some food and made a regular picnic of it. It won't take very long to get this job done. Then we'll all have a nice feeling in our hearts knowing that we have done something worthwhile for our neighbor." Well pleased, Mary said no more and soon the men finished eating and climbed back on their tractors.

"Ever since I was a little girl, haying has fascinated me," Laura told the other women. "I always was happy when Father started haying. He used to let me ride on the rake with him." Mary nodded as Laura continued, "What is there nicer than the fragrant smell of new-mown hay? And what is nicer than a good hay day like this with the sun shining warm and comfortable, and the soft wind blowing out of the north?"

"It's just right for haying all right," agreed Mrs. Bliss. "At the rate they are going, it's not going to take long to get this hay down, and with this kind of weather holding, they can come back tomorrow afternoon, and put it all in the barn." Mary sighed, "How wonderful," she said, "what a nice feeling it gives a person to have neighbors like this."

"We found that out," said Mrs. Bliss.

"It was almost worth having the old barn burn."

Caroline and Jean seemed to be enjoying every minute of the haying day. Mrs. Graham looked with affection at her daughters. How wonderful to be young and carefree, she thought, and what appetites! The girls had eaten more than the men.

The women stood a few minutes longer watching the men go round and round the rapidly diminishing stand of hay. Then they all went back to the house to have an early lunch. Mrs. Bliss left soon afterwards to go home and do the noon chores, and Laura and Mary went to the hospital to see John. They found him looking better but a little impatient with the hospital routine. He was still finding fault with what it did to a man's dignity. Mary tried to kid him a bit.

"What are you complaining about, Father, with all these pretty girls waiting on you?"

John smiled a little. "They are pretty," he agreed. "And they are nice, and they do take good care of me, but—"

To change the subject, Laura interrupted. "I think nursing is one of the finest professions in the world. What is there better in life than a job where you are always trying to help somebody else, particularly when people are sick and suffering?"

John agreed, but said with some of his old gusto, "I don't want them fussing over me. They won't leave me alone, and they ought to let a man do more toward taking care of himself. I wasn't brought up to have a female do intimate things for me. These blasted hospital shirts are a disgrace. Why don't you bring me a decent night-dress?"

"You would have gotten over that feeling a long time ago, Father, if you had been a mother," said Mary. "We have to let doctors do things for us. But when we're in pain, we thank God we have the doctors to help us."

"Well," snorted John, "I am not a mother and not just now planning to be. But I guess we'd better thank God for nurses too. They have been good to me," he said, ashamed of seeming ungrateful.

When Mary told her father about the neighbors' helping with the work at the farm, John looked troubled. "Here they are," he said, "working for me when their own work is suffering. It hurts my pride."

"You had better put that stiff-necked pride of yours under the bed for awhile, Father. Let me tell you what Nate Cole said when I was worrying about taking up their time. He laughed and said that it was like a picnic, particularly when we took them sandwiches, milk, and coffee. By the way, Laura's mother made all the sandwiches, and that was another neighborly act."

Laura laid her hand over Bill's mother's. "My parents will never forget the goodness we had from our neighbors and friends when we needed help, and Mother and Dad are only too happy to return the kindness."

Then she went on to say, "We telegraphed Bill about your illness, Father. You know it takes a real emergency to get a furlough for a soldier."

John didn't say anything. If he thought it was an emergency, he would never admit it. "I don't think I'm so sick anyway," he said after a little while. "If they'd let me go, I'd get out of here in a day or two." He moved uneasily. "They fuss too much."

"You've always done so much for others, Dad," Mary said. "Let us help you now. The nurses all love you. They say your bark is worse than your bite

and they like to take care of you. Be good and let them."

"What do you have to eat, Grandpa Mac?" asked Laura.

"Well I don't seem to have much appetite, Laura, but what they give me is all right, I guess. I said something about it to the nurse, not criticizing it, but telling her I'm not really hungry. She told me that people in the hospital are usually critical of the food. Perhaps it isn't always as good as it should be, but sick people never have good appetites, so the food never tastes as good as it does when they are home."

"The worst thing about a hospital," he continued, "is that they won't let you alone so you can rest. I've always been able to sleep well, but will they let me here? Not on your life! They barge in here early in the morning and wash my face, they prick my fingers—and by the way, that hurts like the dickens—then they tie up my arm with some other kind of a gadget, and take blood out of a vein. Then there's someone in here with a broom or a duster—oh! I suppose it all has to be done, but I still say there's not much chance to rest."

Then John apologized. "I don't mean to complain. These nurses are just as gentle as they can be. I know they work hard. I hear them racing up and down the hall. I try never to press this little button to call them in here because I know they are so busy. They scold me for that, too, and say that they are here to care for us and are glad to help us. I know there must be some patients who keep them running all the time, and I won't do that. Now, may I sound off just a little more and then I'll shut up?"

The women laughed and nodded. "Go ahead," said Mary. "Get it out of your system, Grandpa Mac," said Laura.

"I think it's just awful that a full grown man like me has to have a woman give him a bath."

At that, Mary got up to stand beside her father's bed and put her hand over his. "You know, Father, that's just part of the nurses' duties. They are trained to care for patients in every way and it has to be done, no matter what it is, if the patient is unable to do it for himself. You are having some trouble with your heart right now so they are trying to prevent your taking any unnecessary exercise. Even washing your face takes some energy, so they're doing it for you. And it doesn't matter about your dignity. They are used to this work. All they want to do is to help you."

John said humbly, "Thanks, Mary, for reminding me. But it's so hard to be stuck here in this bed."

Laura came to stand on the other side of the bed. "We both understand, Grandpa Mac, and maybe if you are very good, it won't last for long and we can get you home."

To change the subject, Laura asked about the oxygen tank by the side of the bed. "How often do you use it and how?"

"Whenever I have any pain, I can stick these little tubes in my nostrils, turn on the faucet, and they tell me it enables me to breathe almost pure oxygen. I don't know why, but I immediately begin to feel better, and it surely prevents the pain from getting worse. After a while, it goes away entirely. Dr. Gray was in this morning. He explained about it, and he said they used to think that a heart attack like mine was a death sentence, but he said that's all nonsense now, for almost all of us recover. He also told me just what you were trying to tell me a little while ago. Just to keep quiet. But I want to get back home. I want to be there when that new grandchild of mine comes home, and I want to live."

"That's the spirit! That's the way to talk, Father. You are going to live. We're going to get you home, and everything is going to be all right. Now we must go, Father. Laura has an appointment with Dr. Leonard and she is

going to drive me home first, and then go back to town. Now please try to rest. We'll see you tomorrow."

Mary could see how restless her father was, and she hated to leave him. But Dr. Gray had been firm about keeping their visits short.

Laura reached for Mr. Macdonald's hand and held it to her face for a moment. "Now, Grandpa Mac, just keep thinking about this great-grandchild of yours. I know I'm going to have to watch you closely so you won't spoil him or her. No, I don't suppose I should tease you that way. If you can help raise my little baby as you did with my Bill, I'll be very grateful. So you see I'm depending on you for a lot of help."

As the two women walked out of the room, John thought, how wonderful they both are. Mary is trying to do her best to keep things going well at the farm. And Laura is standing right by her being brave and good, and trying so hard not to show how much she misses Bill.

As he lay there feeling helpless, he began to argue with himself. I don't care what they say, he thought, if I don't move around, my muscles will soon become weak and I won't be able to move at all. That darn red-headed nurse—Maloney, guess that's her name—she told me that now they get patients who have major surgical operations out of bed the next day after an operation. Why can't I? I'm tired of staying in this hard, uncomfortable bed. Tired of being waited upon. I've always done things for myself and by jingo I still can. Now this bathroom business—when you've got to go, you've got to go. I hate that silly bedpan. I'm going to the bathroom right now.

Suiting action to words, John very slowly and cautiously raised himself in bed. A little pain crossed his chest warning him, but he ignored it, thinking, if I ignore it, it will go away. He kept moving slowly. First, he poked one long bony shank out from under the covers. Then the other. Darn these hospital beds anyway. So blasted high you can't sit on the edge of the bed and touch the floor with your feet. Mary had brought his slippers but where were they now? Probably that darn nurse had hid them. Wasn't there a stool around somewhere to step down on? That was gone, too. They had made a prisoner of him. That's all it was, just a prisoner. A sick man was a prisoner anyway—a prisoner of life. Maybe we're all prisoners, sick or well.

John grinned to himself. What didn't a man think when he was sick and couldn't work. Anyway, he'd show 'em. He'd get to that bathroom and get back and they'd never know it. Funny, though, that darn pain persisted. Maybe I'd better sit here on the edge of the bed and take a little oxygen. Then I'll be all right. Cold in here, why don't they keep it warmer or else put a man's robe where he can reach it. Hope that nurse stays out of here. I don't want her to catch me out of bed especially in this short shirt. Then we'll have another argument about putting those siderails on my bed. She said it is a rule that they put up rails for people my age. My age indeed! I'd like to see some of these young squirts keep up with me when I'm feeling well. But I mustn't be too hard on the nurses. They have to follow rules or get the devil. And that little redhead is pretty darn pretty. And efficient too. She makes me think of my Sarah. She's spunky. When you cross her, she lets you know about it.

I feel a little better now. The oxygen must have helped. So here goes. John eased himself off the edge of the bed with his bare feet and shivered a little as they touched the cold floor. Suddenly an awful constriction seized him across his chest. He felt suffocated. The room began to swim and he sank to his knees and rolled over on the floor.

Minutes later, his friend, the little red-headed nurse, found him lying

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Hostages to Fortune

(Continued from Opposite Page)

there. If John could have seen her go into action, he would have admired her efficiency even more. She called for an orderly, and with his help John was lifted carefully and placed on the bed. Swiftly the oxygen was connected. The nurse could feel no pulse in John's wrist. Dr. Gray was called and seemed to arrive in no time at all. He opened John's eyelid and called him by name. There was no response. He gave a sharp order for medication and in a second was injecting adrenalin. Nurse Maloney kept her finger on the pulse in John's temple. Suddenly she smiled. Ever so faintly came the beat. But it was touch and go yet.

Dr. Gray turned to another nurse standing by. "Notify John's daughter right away. Tell her to get back here as fast as she can."

Mary and Laura drove straight home. Neither said much but both were thinking of the same thing. Just how long would John be patient. His restlessness alone, was enough to hamper his recovery. Just what could they do to help him.

Finally, Laura spoke. "I think it would do Gramps a world of good to see Bill. We tried to be so careful when we wired him that perhaps we didn't make it plain enough how ill his grandfather really is."

Seeing the thoughtful look on Bill's mother's face, she said, "I think I'll come in with you a minute to freshen up before I go to keep my appointment with Dr. Leonard. I always try to look my best. Now, isn't that just like a woman?"

Mary laughed and agreed. As they opened the door, they could hear the telephone ringing insistently and Mary hurried to pick up the receiver. Her face turned white as she listened. Then she turned to Laura and said, "You'll have to drive me back to the hospital. Dad has taken a turn for the worse. But Laura, you must go on to your appointment with Dr. Leonard. After that, you can come to the hospital to pick me up."

"But what happened? What did they say? What could have happened in this short time since we left him," asked Laura.

"I don't know, Laura. I just don't know. But I am so worried. Just take me there as soon as you can."

This time, there was no conversation on the way to the hospital. Laura drove as fast as she dared. When she pulled up in front of the hospital, she laid her hand over Mary Graham's and said, "Mother, I'm going on to keep my appointment only because you asked me to. Please call me at Dr. Leonard's if you need me with you."

"I will," said Mary. "First, let me see what's happened. I have a responsibility to you too, Laura. With Bill not here, I must see that you are taken care of. Now please be a good girl and stop by for me after your visit to the doctor's." (To be continued)

California Tour Party

THERE is still time to join the wonderful tour party we are taking to California and the Southwest on January 29. It's been two years since we have had a California tour, and many folks have waited patiently for this trip.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has always been noted for its West Coast tours, but we think that this one includes even more than our past ones. First, we will go south to the fascinating city of New Orleans; then Texas; New Mexico, with visits to the Carlsbad Caverns and Santa Fe; next Phoenix, Arizona, where we will visit an interesting Indian Reservation—and then the golden state of California! While there, we will visit Riverside, Disneyland's enchanted park; a Gold Rush town of early California; Los Angeles; San Diego; Coronado Beach; San Francisco; Monterey; Yosemite National Park; Lone Pine, and Death Valley. Before turning homeward, we will visit the glorious Grand Canyon, one of the world's greatest wonders.

Like all American Agriculturist tours, this is an escorted, all-expense trip. The price of your ticket includes everything. Your baggage is handled for you. You have no tips to pay. You just follow the leader and give yourself up to a glorious, relaxing, thrilling vacation.

On this trip you will meet the nicest kind of people. If you are traveling alone, you do not need to worry about feeling lonely. American Agriculturist tourists are friendly. Our tour parties

are like a family; in fact, you make lifelong friends when you travel with us.

We hope you will decide to join our party and let us show you how much fun it is to travel with us. Write today to Mr. E. R. Eastman, President, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for a free copy of our California Tour Itinerary. Please don't delay, because time is flying and the 29th will soon be here!

— A. A. —

GARDEN HINTS

It is generally cheaper to buy commercial fertilizer such as a 5-10-10 or a 5-8-7 by the 80 pound bag rather than in small amounts. Most gardeners should use this amount each year. If any fertilizer is left over, it may be stored in a cool, dry place.

Here are some suggestions for use of fertilizer: About 40 to 50 pounds of fertilizer such as a 5-10-10 are needed for each 1000 square feet of garden space.

Cow manure takes about one pound for each square foot of garden. Since cow manure is low in phosphorus, use 2½ pounds of superphosphate with cow manure to each 100 square foot of garden.

For poultry manure use eight bushels for each 100 square foot of ground. Poultry manure is low in potash so use seven or eight pounds of commercial fertilizer on each 1000 square feet of garden.

Mr. E. R. Eastman, President
American Agriculturist
Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary for your California Tour, January 29-February 23, 1958.

Name _____

Address _____

Please print your name and address



MILDER WINTERS?

You've heard people say, "we don't have any real Winter any more, it's just not like the 'old days' ". Could be the trend is toward warmer Winters. . . but remember those twenty and thirty below . . . and colder . . . days of last January! Maybe we seem to have less snow in recent years, but this may be the year for some real blizzards.

To be better prepared for Winter storms and cold snaps, listen to Rural Radio Network's Weather Roundup at 6:25 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. each weekday on the following stations:

FM STATIONS

Bristol Center	WRRE	95.1 mc.
Cherry Valley	WRRG	101.9 mc.
DeRuyter	WRRD	105.1 mc.
Ithaca	WRRR	103.7 mc.
Niagara Falls-Buffalo	WHLD-FM	98.5 mc.
Olean	WHDL-FM	95.7 mc.
Poughkeepsie	WKIP-FM	104.7 mc.
Troy-Albany-Schenectady	WFLY	92.3 mc.
Utica-Rome	WRUN-FM	105.7 mc.
Wethersfield	WRRR	107.7 mc.

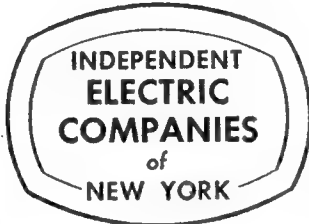
AM STATIONS

Albany	WPTR	1540 kc.	Niagara Falls	WHLD	1270 kc.
Binghamton	WNBF	1290 kc.	Olean	WHDL	1450 kc.
Buffalo	WKBW	1520 kc.	Plattsburgh	WEAV	960 kc.
Elmira	WELM	1400 kc.	Poughkeepsie	WKIP	1450 kc.
Hornell	WWHG	1320 kc.	Rochester	WVET	1280 kc.
Ithaca	WHCU	870 kc.	Schenectady	WGY	810 kc.
Jamestown	WJTN	1240 kc.	Scranton (Pa.)	WEJL	630 kc.
Massena	WM5A	1340 kc.	Syracuse	WHEN	620 kc.
Newark	WACK	1420 kc.	Utica-Rome	WRUN	1150 kc.
Newburgh	WGNV	1220 kc.	Walton	WDLA	1270 kc.
New York	WRCA	660 kc.	Watertown	WWNY	790 kc.

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COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

EMPIRE LIVESTOCK MARKETING Cooperative stockyards are good places to sell and buy dairy replacements. Regular livestock sales every Monday at Dryden; Tuesday at Caledonia, Gouverneur, West Winfield; Wednesday at Bullville, Greene; Thursday, Bath, Oneonta, Watertown. Ask your nearby Empire Stockyards Manager for schedule of special dairy replacement sales, daily calf markets and for information on Empire's farm auction service.

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FOR ANGUS BULLS and registered heifers write Red Creek Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.

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MR. DAIRYMAN OR HAY CONSUMER: If you are interested in different grades of hay, call or write Christman's Exchange; and remember—we deliver subject to inspection. J. W. Christman, R.D. #4, Fort Plain, N. Y. Call person to person 47-289 after 6 p.m.

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Jan. 18 Issue.....Closes Jan. 3
Feb. 1 Issue.....Closes Jan. 17
Feb. 15 Issue.....Closes Jan. 31
Mar. 1 Issue.....Closes Feb. 14

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58 ACRE POULTRY FARM fully equipped. Excellent condition. All modern house, plenty water, 3100 young laying birds, 600 started pullets. All eggs routed in nearby city. Hot water stationary brooder house. Owner retiring. Box 514-BJ, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

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(Continued on Opposite Page)

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No. of cows milked

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(Continued from Opposite Page)

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COMING MEETINGS

Jan. 7-8-9—Fortieth Union Agricultural meetings. Worcester, Mass.

Jan. 8-10—Northeastern Weed Control Conference, Hotel New Yorker, New York.

Jan. 11—New York Beef Cattlemen's Association, Statler Club, Ithaca.

Jan. 13-17 — Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Jan. 14-16—Maine Agricultural Trade Show, Lewiston State Armory.

Jan. 15—Annual Mtg., N.Y.S. Agricultural Society, Albany.

Jan. 15-16 — Annual Suffolk County Vegetable and Cauliflower Growers Conference at Riverhead, L. I.

Jan. 16—N. Y. Canning Crop Growers Cooperative Annual Meeting, Batavia, N. Y.

Jan. 21-24—Annual Mtg. N.Y.S. Horticultural Society and N.Y.S. Vegetable Growers and Empire State Potato Club, Rochester.

Jan. 22-23—Dairy Farmers Seminar, Univ. of Mass., Amherst.

Jan. 22-25—Boston Poultry Show and New England Poultrymen's Conference, Mechanics Building, Boston, Mass.

Jan. 28-29 — Long Island Potato Growers Conference at Riverhead, L. I.

Jan. 29-31—Eastern Mtg. N. Y. S. Horticultural Society, Kingston.

January 27-Feb. 1 — New Jersey Farmers Week, Trenton.

Feb. 4-6—Massachusetts Farm Machinery Dealers Convention, Bradford Hotel, Boston, Mass.

Feb. 6, 7—Livestock Conservation Short Course, Univ. of Conn., Storrs. Sponsored by Univ. of Conn. and New England Livestock Conservation, Inc.

Mar. 24-28—Farm and Home Week, Cornell.

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8437 . . . The ideal dress-up ensemble. Dress with scalloped waistband and Peter Pan collar topped by contrasting cape-collared duster. Girls' Sizes 1-6. 50¢

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please print name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose cash, check or money order for total amount of patterns and add 5 cents for EACH PATTERN to cover FIRST CLASS MAILING. Send to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, c/o THE BUTTERICK COMPANY, 161 Sixth Avenue, New York 13, New York.

Fashions For You

By HELEN POWELL SMITH

ONE look at the new Butterick fashions on the opposite page will set you thinking and dreaming of the spring days which really are not too far away. There are many interesting variations to the fashion picture and, as always, there are designs to suit everyone's fancy and needs.

The most talked about idea in the fashion industry is the chemise silhouette. Not every woman can, nor does she wish, to wear this chemise type garment, but the casualness of such a fashion has appeal. In consequence, you will find dresses more mildly fitted and with varying degrees of shapeliness. The line which tapers from the shoulder to the hem gives a long, slimming line to the figure.

The chemise is by no means the answer to all that is being shown for spring. It is the newest and most different and therefore the most prominent. Any new fashion idea seems extreme when first introduced, but American women soon make their influence felt and American pattern designers and garment manufacturers are wise in their adaptations of an idea to suit the way of life in this country.

The fitted shape is still strong and actually at present the bulk of the garments shown are of this more traditional nature. The full skirted look and the waist-hugging line will continue to play an important part in your planning.

The patterns on the opposite page give you an interesting choice, so that if you wish to include one of the sheath types in your wardrobe you may do so and not feel that it is extreme. The skirt and coat dress, and the slim line dress and coat versions are somewhat classic. The contrast coat for the dress provides one means of adding interest to the loosened narrow silhouette, particularly when unusual prints and contrasting color effects are dramatized. Just such a design is number 8449. The costume coat can serve a number of purposes. Make the dress in a print fabric and the coat in plain color lined with the dress print. Choose another plain fabric that picks up one of the colors in the print lining and you have another complete outfit.

"Go-Everywhere" Frock

A "go-everywhere" frock is number 8514. It combines many interesting fashion features—the slightly bloused bodice; a long line created by the slotted waist line; interesting push-up sleeves; and the slim look has the added ease at the hemline by means of the

kick pleat in the back. This model typifies the casual air with restraint and is a happy solution for a most versatile frock. Made in half-sizes, it will be flattering to many figures.

Your choice of fabric for this dress can influence the effect you wish to achieve. If you want to accentuate the sheath-like look, you can do so by using a soft fabric which drapes to the body, or you can give a different effect by choosing a fabric that has more body and is crisp, so that the blouse effect is perky and the box pleated front waist line is more jaunty. There is a cotton that has a silky look and feel; there are some of the treated fabrics that resist wrinkling; there are combinations of the new synthetic fibers and blends that require little care.

Read the labels and ask questions when you buy your fabrics so that you will know better what to expect of them and how to care for them properly.

The dress and short jacket combination continues to be a favorite. Such designs are simple and easy to make and beginners can turn out a professional model when using a pattern like number 8494.

The Custom-made Look

The slim line in fashion calls for particular technique in construction if many of these garments are to keep their shape and give a well tailored appearance. Lining the skirt and sometimes the whole dress helps to achieve this custom-made look. Certain skill is required when you work with double fabrics, as each must be cut and kept on the true grain line with the other, and they must be smooth and unwrinkled.

Making the Lining

If the fabric you choose for your dress is soft and pliable and has much "give" to it, and you want to keep the subtle lines and shape of the design, then select a light weight but firm underlining. Rayon taffeta has proven satisfactory for this purpose for the opaque fabrics. Other types of lining materials, such as flat crepe with little stretch, may be available in your favorite store. Some of the very sheer fabrics might use a self lining.

Cut the lining from the same pattern you used for the dress and take the same care with pinning and marking. How the lining is attached depends somewhat on the type of fabric selected. For the lighter weight fabrics of spring you will probably decide to use the double fabric construction method. This

(Continued on Page 21)

Our New Butterick Patterns

By MABEL HEBEL, Home Editor



Mabel Hebel

BEGINNING with this issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, you will find a big change in our dress patterns. We are now able to offer you BUTTERICK PRINTED PATTERNS, nationally known for their style, accuracy, and easy-to-follow directions. Also, we are very, very proud to announce that Mrs. Helen Powell Smith, recently head of the Department of Textiles and Clothing of the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University, will act as clothing consultant and fashion writer for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Mrs. Smith's experience makes her outstanding in this field. For many years she was an Extension clothing specialist and helped hundreds of wom-

en with their clothing problems. She pioneered in giving dressmaking lessons by radio and organized an educational program for Coats and Clarks Threads which supplied schools, colleges, and extension service departments all over the country with dressmaking and clothing ideas.

On the opposite page you will find our first showing of Butterick Printed Patterns—a choice selection of new spring styles. On this page, you will find Helen Smith's fashion notes, with her comments on the patterns we are showing; also, some very helpful advice on how to handle the lining for a garment.

Whether or not you sew, you will profit from both our new patterns and Mrs. Smith's comments. They are a dependable fashion guide for every woman who wants to be well dressed—and that means just about all of us, doesn't it?

Next Spring
see Spain and Paris...
A FULL MONTH OF PLEASURE APRIL 12-MAY 19

It's another famous, no-worry, all-expense, escorted TSB Tour to the romantic, historic Iberian peninsula where you will see the best of Spain and Portugal, going and coming via France. Both ways you'll spend days and nights in Paris in the Spring.

Enjoy crossing the Atlantic both ways in the easy-paced comfort of shipboard life. Travel on the famed American Agriculturist cruise ship, the air-conditioned 26,000 ton S. S. Homeric.

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Nagging backache, headache, or muscular aches and pains may come on with over-exertion, emotional upsets or day to day stress and strain. And folks who eat and drink unwisely sometimes suffer mild bladder irritation... with that restless, uncomfortable feeling.

If you are miserable and worn out because of these discomforts, Doan's Pills often help by their pain relieving action, by their soothing effect to ease bladder irritation, and by their mild diuretic action through the kidneys—tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

So if nagging backache makes you feel dragged-out, miserable...with restless, sleepless nights...don't wait...try Doan's Pills...get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Ask for new, large, economy size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

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Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—
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New York, N. Y. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

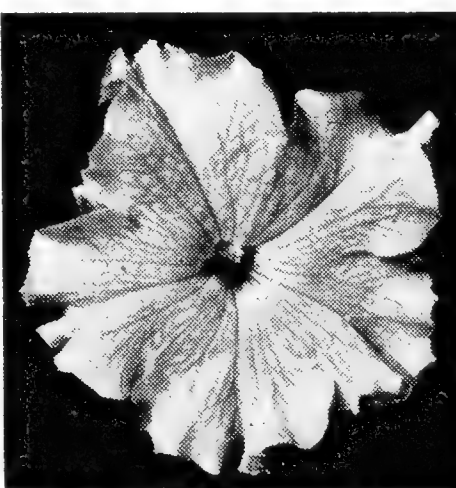
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Maytime is a first generation hybrid ruffled and fringed giant petunia with blooms 3 1/2 to 4 inches in diameter. Blooms are light salmon-pink with white throats touched with yellow. "Exquisite" is the word most often used to describe it.

The plants make vigorous, compact, base branching growth, uniformly 12 inches tall, and produce abundant bloom from early summer until fall.

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1958 CATALOG now ready

'Round The Kitchen

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON



Alberta D. Shackelton

IF YOUR day is so busy that you count minutes, commercial mixes will save time for you when you bake. On the other hand, if money is more important to you than time, you'll find it easier on your budget to mix your own ingredients. That is what cooperative studies by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station show. In fact, they give these definite figures:

Commercial Mixes Saved: $\frac{1}{3}$ of the preparation time needed for homemade yellow cake; $\frac{1}{2}$ of time needed for chocolate chip cookies; $\frac{1}{4}$ of time required for baking powder biscuits or pie crust.

Commercial Mixes Cost: Yellow cakes about $\frac{1}{5}$ more; cookies and biscuits about $\frac{1}{2}$ more; pie crusts about $\frac{3}{4}$ more than those made from separate ingredients or from homemade mixes. So if you count both time and money, consider using homemade mixes.

Who uses the most mixes? City women, according to this study. Except for bread and rolls, more of the farm family's baked goods are home prepared and come from the home oven rather than the store.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that fresh citrus fruit is the

headliner on January's list of plentiful foods, as the crop of early and mid-season oranges is larger than last year, the grapefruit crop about the same as last year, and lemons and tangerines are in good supply. Also plentiful for January will be broilers and fryers, apples, dried prunes, potatoes, canned and frozen peas, and dairy products.

Predicted for the whole year are large food supplies in general, with more pork and chicken, and a little less beef and veal, more milk, large supplies of processed fruits and vegetables through winter and spring, and more apples, oranges, and grapefruit during winter and spring months.

Fat in Our Diet

Today we are reading a great deal about fat in our diet and its possible relation to certain types of heart disease and circulatory ailment. Dr. Ruth Leverton, Assistant Director of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Human Nutrition Research Division, in speaking at the recent Annual Agricultural Outlook Conference, reported that scientifically controlled research has not proved that circulatory disease is caused solely by the amount or kind of fat eaten.

She also stated that, at the present time, there is no justification for any radical change in the amount and kind of fat in the American diet to prevent heart disease. Special diets may be suggested for certain individuals — but

these have nothing to do with what healthy people can and should eat. **Overeating and overweight** are to be avoided.

Easy-on-the-budget

Money-saving recipes will be found in the slightly revised, just-off-the-press U. S. Department of Agriculture Leaflet No. 326, "Dry Beans, Peas, Lentils—Modern Cookery." You may get a free copy by writing to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. In the leaflet, you will find about 30 recipes, including modern methods of preparation and nutritive values. Here is a tasty U.S.D.A. recipe to try now; it's made with the plentiful dry peas now on the market and uses the modern quick-soaking method:

BAKED SPLIT PEAS

- 1 cup dry split peas
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups boiling water
- 1 teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cup chopped ham or other cooked meat, OR
- Bits of crisp cooked bacon
- Chopped onion, if desired

Combine peas, boiling water, and salt (you may use 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups ham or other meat broth in place of water and salt if you wish). Boil 2 minutes and then leave to soak $\frac{1}{2}$ hour in a closely covered pan. Add ham or other meat, or bits of crisp cooked bacon, and chopped onion or other seasonings.

Place in baking dish, cover and bake in a moderate oven (350°) for 25 minutes. Do not overcook or the split peas will become mushy. Serves 4.

Community Meals

Homemakers who help with community and church meals will find the following bulletins very helpful. Mail your requests for the first four to Mailing Room, Stone Hall, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York:

Quantity Recipes from Meals 1 Many. \$1.00 (and well worth it!)

Hot Breads for your Community Meals. Cornell Extension Bulletin 97. Free to New York State residents; 5 cents to others.

Cookies for your Community Meals. Cornell Extension Bulletin 970. Free to New York State residents; 5 cents to others.

Desserts for your Community Meals. Cornell Extension Bulletin 962. Free to New York State residents; 10 cents to others.

* * *

So You're Serving a Crowd. Available for 25 cents from Home Service Department, General Mills, Minneapolis 1, Minn.

You will want to take advantage of quantity packs of frozen fruits and vegetables. The quantity of frozen vegetables you need to buy depends on the type of vegetable as well as the number of servings you want. If you are serving a frozen vegetable that keeps its shape after cooking, such as peas, corn, green beans, or lima beans, you'll need 16 to 22 pounds for each 100 half-cup servings. If serving vegetables which soften and pack down after cooking, 24 to 30 pounds are needed for 100 servings.

Solid pack frozen vegetables in the large size containers must thaw 3 to 7 hours at room temperature before they can be cooked to uniform doneness. 8½- to 10-pound cans of frozen fruits require 16 to 22 hours thawing at room temperature before serving. Larger cans will need 25 to 30 hours. For each 100 half-cup servings, you need to buy 24 to 31 pounds of frozen fruit.

Five Easy Steps

Food Marketing Leaflet 13, "Buying Food for Your Family," lists five easy steps to help you plan, buy, and store your family's food. You may get a copy of this leaflet by writing to the Food Marketing Information for Consumers Mailing Room, Stone Hall, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York.

New Foods

Look for these new foods in your grocery store:

A tasty trio of condensed soups: Chicken Vegetable, Minestrone, and Turkey Noodle.

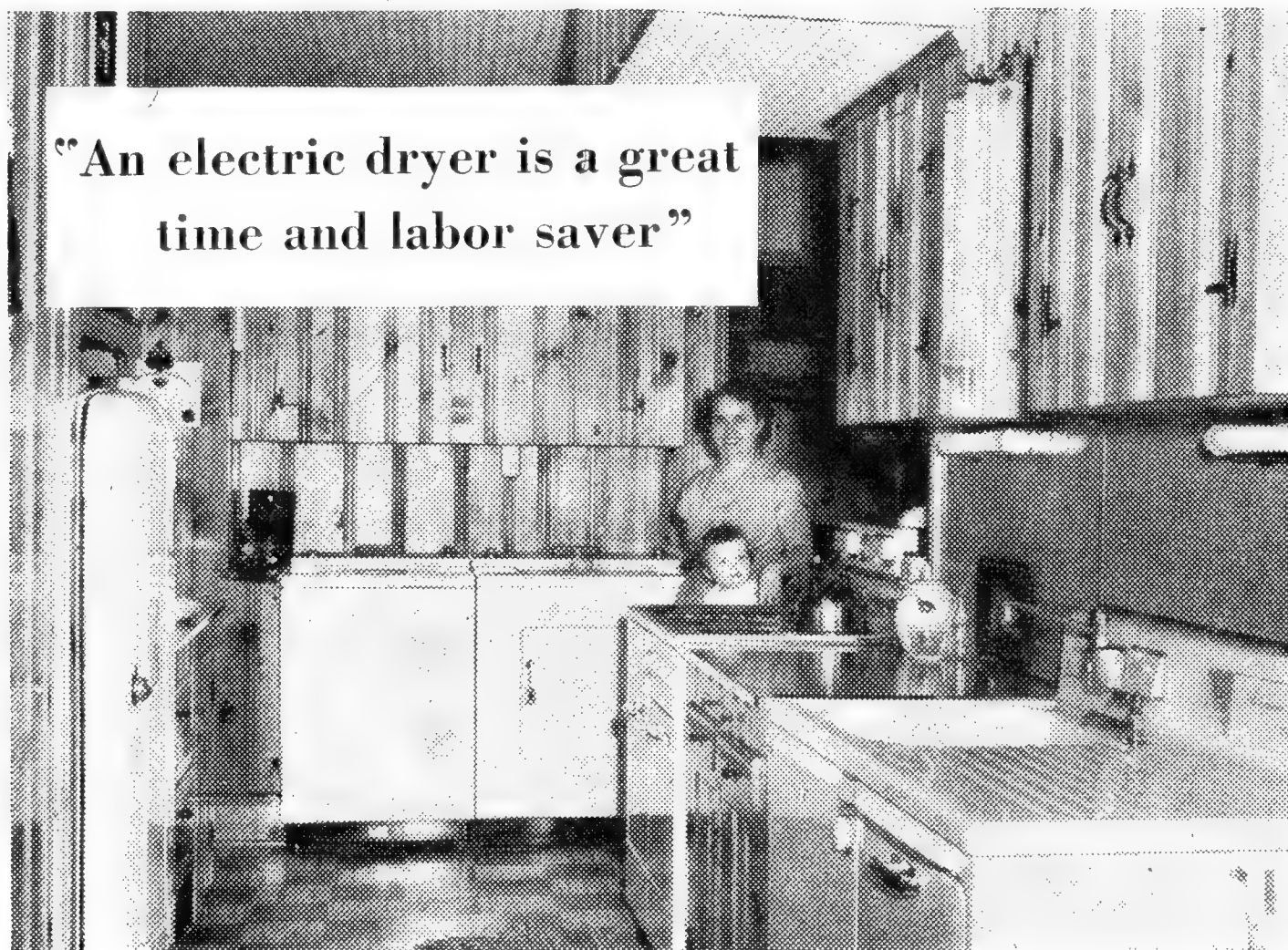
Sweetened cream (a combination of fresh, high-fat cream, dry milk, and sugar)—a new dairy product designed for room-temperature storage. It may be diluted with milk for coffee, tea, and cereal, or whipped for dessert toppings.

A low-calorie dessert topping called "Dream Whip." Contents of one package beaten with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cold milk makes 2 cups fluffy dessert topping with only 15 calories per tablespoon.

Cake mixes. A new "special flavor" mix (Instant Banana Cake Mix) has been added to its family of cake mixes by one manufacturer.

Another company has added to its line a **Black Walnut Cake Mix.** You will like baking this mix in a long narrow pan and then spreading the cake with the following mixture and baking until it bubbles: Combine $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup brown sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup rich cream, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped nuts (black walnuts, pecans), and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup coconut. Cut into squares to serve. Or you may want to use the mix to make this "Black Walnut Cake."

(Continued on Opposite Page)



"Everyone should have one," says Mrs. Woods



No wonder Mrs. George Woods, of Munnsville, N. Y. calls her electric kitchen her "dream come true"! Throughout the year, but particularly at holiday time, she appreciates every feature of it — the electric clothes dryer, washer, range, dishwasher, refrigerator, and the smaller portable appliances as well.

The economies and advantages of electric clothes drying are particularly important to Mrs. Woods. She says, "I no longer spend hours carrying heavy clothes out to the line and back again in all kinds of weather. The clothes are much softer than when dried outdoors.

My husband prefers his work clothes dried in the dryer also. It is such a great time and work saver, and everyone should have one."

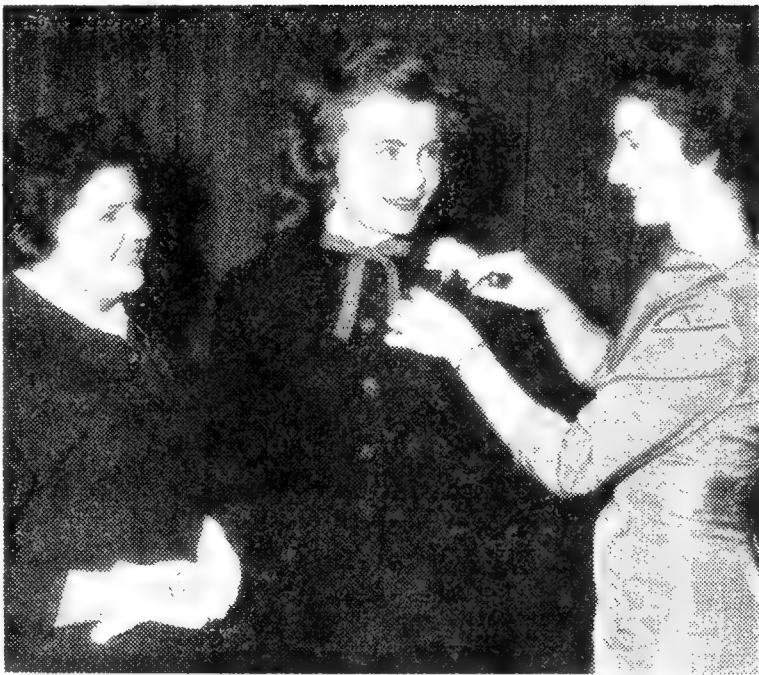
You'll find the lady in your life would appreciate an electric dryer, too. What a fine Christmas gift for her!

Your nearest Niagara Mohawk farm representative can show you how an electric dryer can save time, money and tempers. Contact him, through your nearest Niagara Mohawk office. His services are free.

NIAGARA MOHAWK



Three top award winners of national 4-H Clothing scholarships sponsored by Coats & Clark Inc. From left to right: Luella Butts, Westport, Massachusetts; Linda Loomis, South Otselic, New York; and Shirley Pike, Mullica Hill, New Jersey. Each girl won a trip to Club Congress in Chicago and a \$400 scholarship.



FASHIONS FOR YOU

(Continued from Page 19)
means working the two fabrics together as if they were one. Pin the dress fabric to its counterpart of lining fabric. Baste in darts, pleats and the like, and take care that neither piece of fabric pushes or slips. Stitch through both thicknesses at the same time when making the dress.

Try working these two fabrics together in advance to test out the stitching and pressing; then you will know how to handle them better when making your dress. It takes a little knack but the results are well worth the effort.

Your Skirt Length

There is some indication of shorter skirts, yet skirt lengths have not noticeably changed. The best length for you is the one in good proportion for your height and figure. Try turning up the hem and stand in front of a full length mirror to help you decide the best length for you. The actual number of inches makes no difference and no one will be concerned except to notice that the length is well proportioned to your figure.

The Color Picture

Watch the color picture as spring advances. Bold colors take the lead with the warm sun tones prominent, such as apricot, melon, orange and yellow. Bright blues like royal and a gay blue green like jade are suggestive of water

'Round The Kitchen

(Continued from Opposite Page)
nut Torte" for supper on a cold winter's night:

- BLACK WALNUT TORTE**
- 1 package black walnut cake mix
 - 1/3 cup soft butter
 - 2/3 cup brown sugar (packed)
 - 1/4 cup rich cream
 - 1/2 cup cut-up black walnuts
 - 1/2 cup whipping cream, whipped with
 - 2 tablespoons confectioners' sugar

Bake cake in 2 round layer cake pans as directed on package. Cool. Remove baked cake from pans and place on baking sheet, turning one layer upside down. For topping, mix butter, brown sugar, cream and nuts. Spread topping over both layers. Place under broiler until topping bubbles and is browned. Place layer with top side up on top of second layer, so that the broiled topping of the bottom layer makes the filling. Frost sides with whipped cream. Cut in wedges to serve.

Children's Cookbook

Betty Crocker's Cookbook for Boys and Girls is a cookbook by children as well as for them. The book is divided into four chapters: "Breakfast," "Lunch," "Dinner," and "Extra Special." The recipes were tested by children in their homes. It is published by Simon and Schuster and may be obtained in any book store for \$1.00.

colors with the sunlight playing on the water. The natural colors like yellow beige and olive gray will be excellent foils for the more vibrant hues.



by Kay Eichelberger

When Choosing Color

I would like to have a new color scheme for my kitchen. The woodwork is white on half the walls and the color of the asphalt tile is blue and white squares. My stove, sink, refrigerator and washer are all white. What colors would you suggest for the walls and woodwork?

—Mrs. M.B., Mass.

When choosing color for walls, one should consider the amount of light

the room receives, exposure of openings, size of room, floor and counter colors and any other colors used in the room. Since you just have blue to consider, there are many colors you can choose from.

If your room is small and dark, a light sunshiny color, as a light yellow or peach color, grayed slightly, will make it appear cheerful and larger. If the blue of the asphalt tile used in your kitchen is a grayed blue and not bright, the yellow or peach will harmonize with it.

If your room has several windows and is of average size, a light soft gray or green, either blue-green or yellow-green, could be used, and both of these colors will go with the blue.

Whichever color you choose for the walls you can also use for woodwork, as this also will make the room appear larger. If the ceiling is low it should be a lighter color of the wall color or darker if it is high. If average height, the ceiling color is usually the same as the wall.



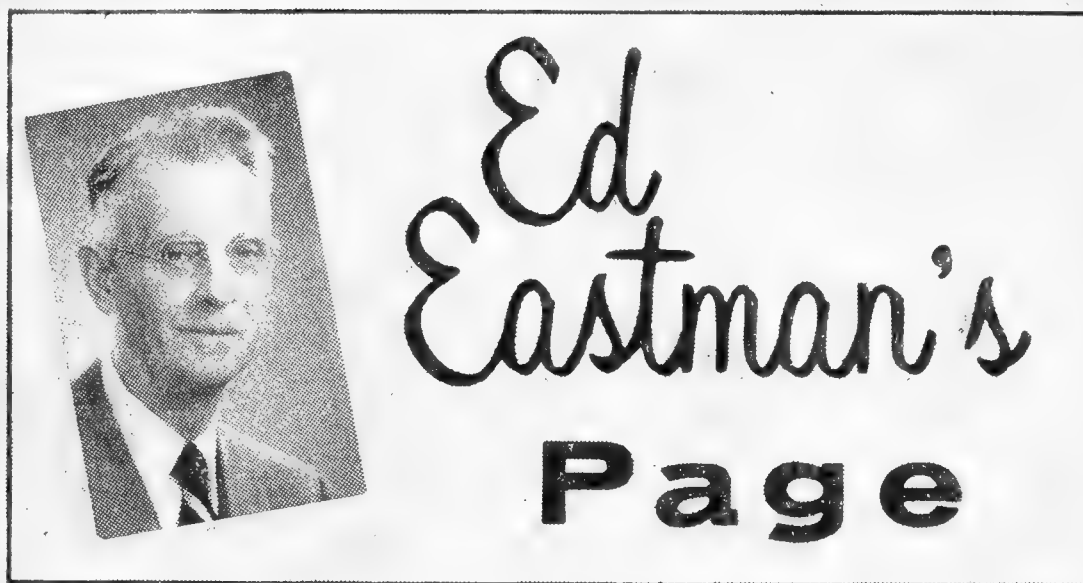
Not a "Fair-Weather" Job

Serving the needs of telephone users in New York's rural areas is anything but a "fair-weather" job. For telephone men are just as busy in the dead of winter—in fair weather or foul—as on balmy summer days. They have to be in order to keep abreast of the continuing demand for telephone service. In 1957, for example, they installed some 12,500 phones in the rural areas we serve. As a result, 86% of the rural establishments within our territory now have phones. And most of those still without service are within easy reach of our lines.

What about quality? Rural telephone service is good and getting better all the time. It's fast, clear, dependable. The average phone now goes nearly six years without interruption in service.

During 1958 we plan a construction and improvement program for rural areas totaling \$14 million. This is part of our state-wide program. Only a company with sound earnings over the long pull can continue to provide the newest and best in telephone service and still keep the price to you low.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY
—working always to serve the community better



A Look at Modern Silos and Silage Making

ON THIS page last time I told you some experiences with silage-making when I was a boy. Then, there were comparatively few silos, and many of them were poorly constructed. Now, there are over 500,000 well built silos with one, and sometimes two or three, on almost every good dairy farm.

Let's take a look at silos and silage-making today. As soon as the green corn is in the silo, it starts to ferment, and in the process of fermentation, of course alcohol is formed (about 1% to 4% of weight). There are stories about cows getting drunk after eating silage in the fermentation state or drinking the juice that comes out of the bottom of a poorly constructed silo. I never saw any cows in this hilarious state, but I have seen half-grown chickens staggering around after eating fermenting cherries. It's not cherry time now, so don't let this give you any ideas.

Many different crops will make silage but no member of the mustard, turnip, or cabbage families should ever be used. In America, corn has always been the principal silage crop, but sorghum is used considerably in some parts of the country. Sunflowers also make good silage, and cows thrive on this when they get used to it.

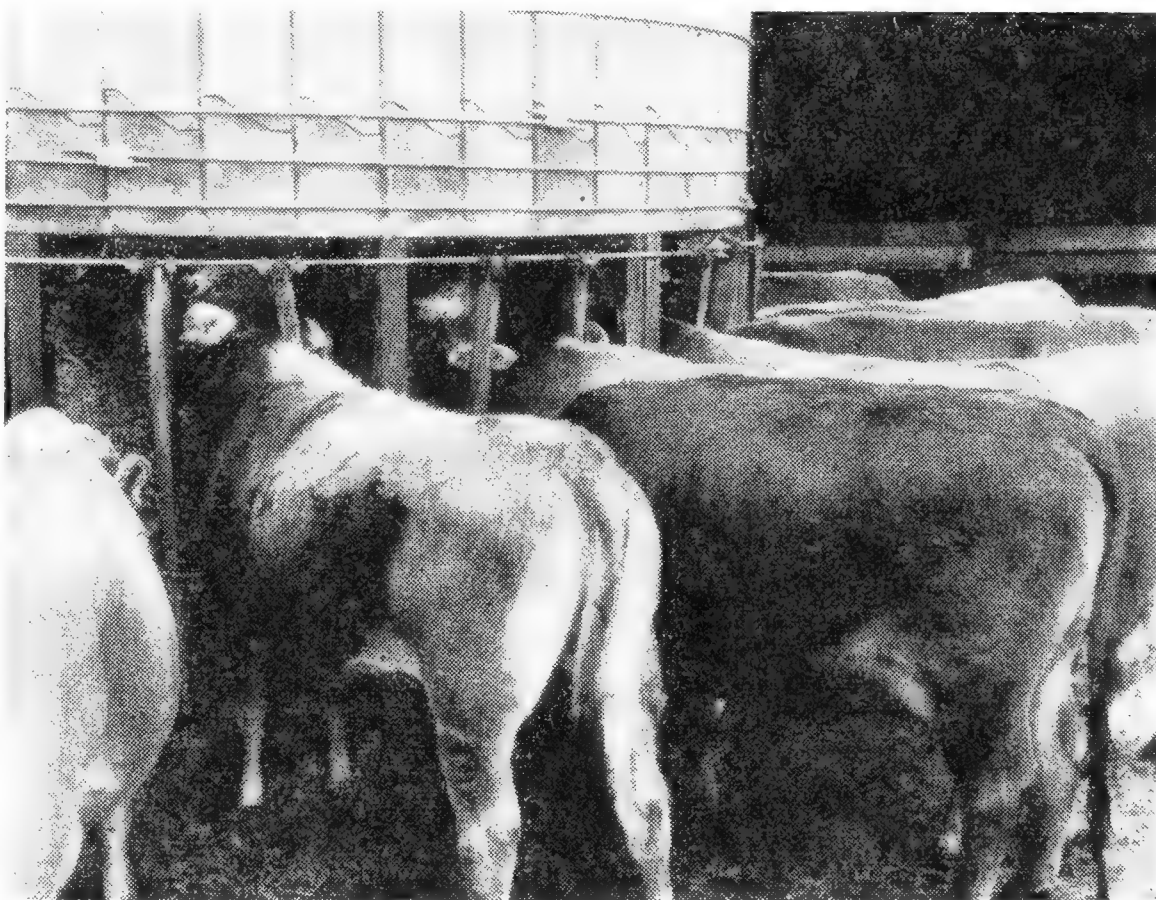
When I was a county agent, most dairymen tried to grow the late-maturing, tallest corn varieties for silage. Many of you will remember how farmers nailed the tallest stalks against the barn door to show how tall their corn grew. But these tall varieties seldom matured in our climate, grew little or no grain, and were high in water content. It was soon learned that the shorter but earlier-maturing varieties were better.

Then, more recently, came the hybrids and they were a godsend here in the Northeast both for ensilage and for grain. Because there are good, early-maturing hybrids, the ear ripens at least to the glazed state, and greatly adds to the value of the silage, lessening

the amount of grain that has to be fed. Some farmers, however, take too much of a chance on a killing frost. Freezing greatly lessens the feeding value of the corn, as does also leaving the corn until there are too many dead leaves. Such late or dry corn always needs the addition of water as it goes into the silo.

We Were Pioneers

It is remarkable how the use of grasses and legumes for silage has increased in recent years. Ed Babcock



The self-feeding silo is another new method to reduce labor in dairying.

and the editorial staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST were among the pioneers, especially in the Northeast, in getting dairymen to make grass and legume silage. Ed tried it out on his own farm at Sunnyside and wrote about it frequently in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Your editors collected all the information available on the subject, and kept telling you about it. Finally, we put all this information on grass

silage in a booklet, for which we had over 50,000 requests.

One of the chief reasons why grass silage has taken hold so fast is that grass and legumes can be harvested independently of the weather. It is no longer true that you have to "make hay while the sun shines." This is especially good because of the necessity of harvesting different cuttings of legumes in June and September and of cutting all grasses early. Without rain damage, the nutritional value of grass and legume roughage is greatly increased. Rain-damaged hay loses as much as nine times as many leaves during harvest as does silage made at the same time. A recent report from the USDA concludes by stating that harvesting alfalfa as chopped wilted silage and ensiling it in tower silos is the most practical and efficient of all methods. A Cornell test showed that cows getting an early-cut alfalfa silage gave 22% more milk than when fed field-cured alfalfa hay.

Meeting Some Problems

It is true that, like all other farm practices, making grass silage presents some problems. Green grasses and legumes are high in water content. It takes some knowledge and skill to know how much wilting they need before ensiling. Because grasses, and particularly legumes, are high in pro-

tein in proportion to sugar, some experts recommend that ground corn be added in order to meet the sugar requirement. Another problem with some grass, and particularly with legume silage, is the unpleasant smell. In plain farm language, some grass silage stinks to high heaven. These unpleasant odors can be controlled by the addition of sodium bisulphide.

In the past, many different kinds of schemes have been used to preserve ensilage, but now the kinds of silos are mostly limited to stack, trench, and tower.

A *stack* is simply an outdoor pile of silage found at canning factory plants. Because of waste, a stack silo is not practical from a farmer's standpoint.

A *trench* silo is a large, rectangular hole in the ground which can be filled from a dump truck and easily packed. Getting silage out of the trench silo is something else again. Ed Babcock had a trench silo and frequently talked about it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Many dairymen have tried it. Although it is still being used, there are so many disadvantages to a trench silo that the

practice has not taken hold very fast in the Northeast.

The old standby is the *tower* silo. Manufacturers have done a really outstanding job in perfecting them. As compared with poorly constructed and leaky silos I once knew, the modern tower silo is truly wonderful. Different materials are used in building the tower silo, but they all add up to an airtight, convenient, well-built silo that will last for many years.

When I think of the weary times used to climb the silo at chore time to throw the ensilage down, I wonder why silo unloaders were not manufactured earlier. Anyway, they are now available and they really work.

Another new silo practice that may grow rapidly in use because of its labor saving possibilities is the self-feeding silo. A picture of one is shown on this page.

In conclusion, it is not too much to say that no other single farm practice has added more to the convenience and income of dairy farmers than that of making ensilage.

CONGRATULATIONS!

ONE OF THE nicest events which took place at the recent meeting of the National Silo Association at Syracuse was the presentation of a large plaque to Mr. Z. W. Craine, president of Craine, Inc., Norwich, N. Y.

Embossed on the plaque were the words:

"A tribute to Honorary Member Z. W. Craine in recognition of his services and devotion to National Silo Association, 45th Annual Convention in 1957, Syracuse, New York."

WHY WORRY?

THERE ARE only two things to worry about: either you are well or you are sick.

If you are well, then there is nothing to worry about. But, if you are sick, there are two things to worry about:

Either you will get well, or you will die.

If you get well, there is nothing to worry about. If you die, there are only two things to worry about:

Either you will go to Heaven or to Hell ! ! ! !

If you go to Heaven, then there is nothing to worry about. But, if you go to Hell ! ! ! !, you'll be so darn busy shaking hands with friends, you won't have time to worry.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

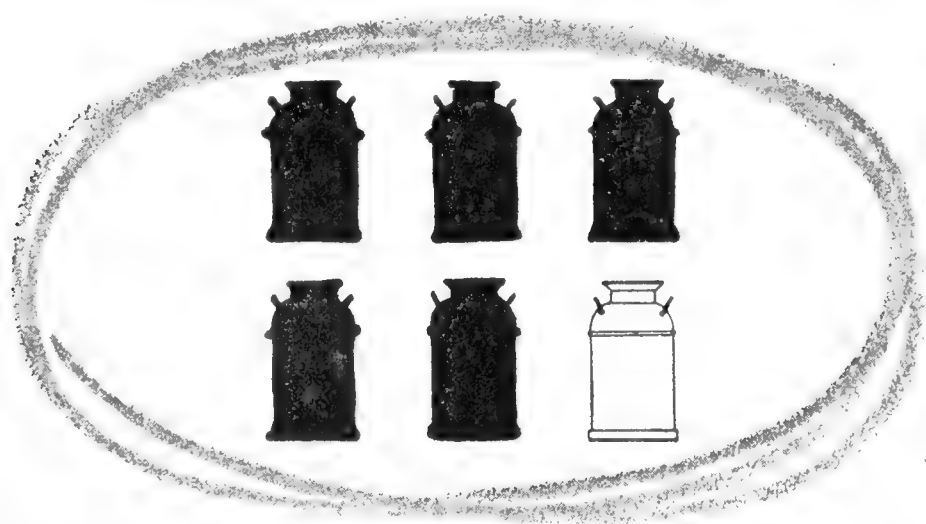
I WAS IN New York city on a business trip during the recent subway strike down there. The transportation difficulties, plus the Christmas shopping, resulted in more people walking on the streets than I had ever seen before in my life.

It reminded me of the Maine farmer who went to New York City to sell his potatoes. Riding through the freight yards, he saw one carload after another of potatoes waiting to be unloaded. So, as soon as he reached the nearest telegraph station, he wired his son at home on the farm:

"Hold the potatoes. There's enough here to feed the entire world."

Then he went to stand for a few minutes on the corner of Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street. Charging back to the telegraph office as fast as he could go, he re-wired his son:

"Ship all of our potatoes immediately. Won't be half enough to go around!"



Good cows, fed good quality silage, produce one extra can of milk in each five.



To Protect Property

CATTLE RUSTLING IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY

ON December 4, two dogs discovered a cow's head and hide in a discarded box along Kane Road north of Fonda, N. Y.

Frank Wendell, who helps in the management of the John Kling farm on Commons Road, reported the incident to the Sheriff's office. Sheriff Ralph W. MacLachlan and County Investigator Alton R. Dingman investigated and were able to trace the ownership of the animal by a K-24 brand on the ear. After running down clues until 4 A.M., the officers found the men who took the cow. They were held for grand jury.

These young men, it is alleged, had taken the animal about 10:30 Monday night to a garage, where they had butchered it and hung the carcass up as "deer." The beef was recovered and taken to the cooler of the county Jail and the head and hide used as exhibits in the case.

The two men, charged with second degree grand larceny, were arraigned before Justice of the Peace Francis Dimond, and waived examination.

FRAUD ORDER ISSUED

The Post Office Department has issued a Postal Fraud Order against House of Glamour and House of Charm at Oradell, New Jersey. They have been selling "Aphrodite Hair Remover" through the mails, with the claim that it will remove superfluous hair permanently and prevent its regrowth. They further claim that it is harmless and may be safely used by any person on chin, lip, arms and legs.

The Hearing Examiner found that such claims were false and fraudulent; that it will not effect a permanent removal of hair and that it should not be used if there are abrasions on the skin or if an individual is allergic to its ingredients.

MUSHROOMS

In the past we have received numerous inquiries concerning Washington Mushroom Industries, Inc. of Seattle. Washington, so we feel that many readers will be interested to know that the

man who operated this company has been sentenced to 18 months in prison for violation of the Federal Food and Drug Act. We understand this had something to do with insect larva in mushroom salt.

The same man was convicted in 1940 in the Federal Court on using the mails to defraud and was placed on probation for five years. He served six months in 1950 for a similar violation.

WARNING GOT RESULTS

In our September 21 issue we ran a warning that anyone representing himself as being sponsored by Boys' Town, Nebraska, in any solicitation is an impostor and should be turned over to the authorities.

We recently had a letter from Boys' Town, part of which follows:

"I felt you would be interested in the contents of a letter I received this morning from a lady in Munnsville, New York, who writes that she was contacted by a salesman who told her he was from Boys' Town. Fortunately, her son, whom she consulted before giving the man a subscription, had read an article published recently in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and promptly had the salesman, and the rest of his crew, arrested."

If this salesman served at least 30 days in jail as a result of the arrest, this lady or her son would be eligible for one of our \$25.00 Service Bureau rewards for fraud.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of: Edward Dickerson, who lived on the Fairgrounds road in Plymouth, N. H. in 1941? After that he served in the Navy. When last heard from he lived in Milwaukee, Wis. His 14-year old daughter would like to get in touch with him.

Any relatives of the Frederick McWilliams family, who lived in the vicinity of Mount Vernon, N. Y. for many years? They had a daughter, Ethel, and a son, Frederick, Jr. A subscriber, who had a brother and sister named for members of this family and whose mother corresponded with them for years, would like to locate them.

Junk Yard Evidence Brings \$25.00 Reward

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N.Y.

No 33161
50-262
213

November 13 19 57

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

William H. Knight
R. D. 1
Falconer, New York

\$ 25.00

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
[Signature]
PRESIDENT
TREASURER
ATTY-GENL

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK

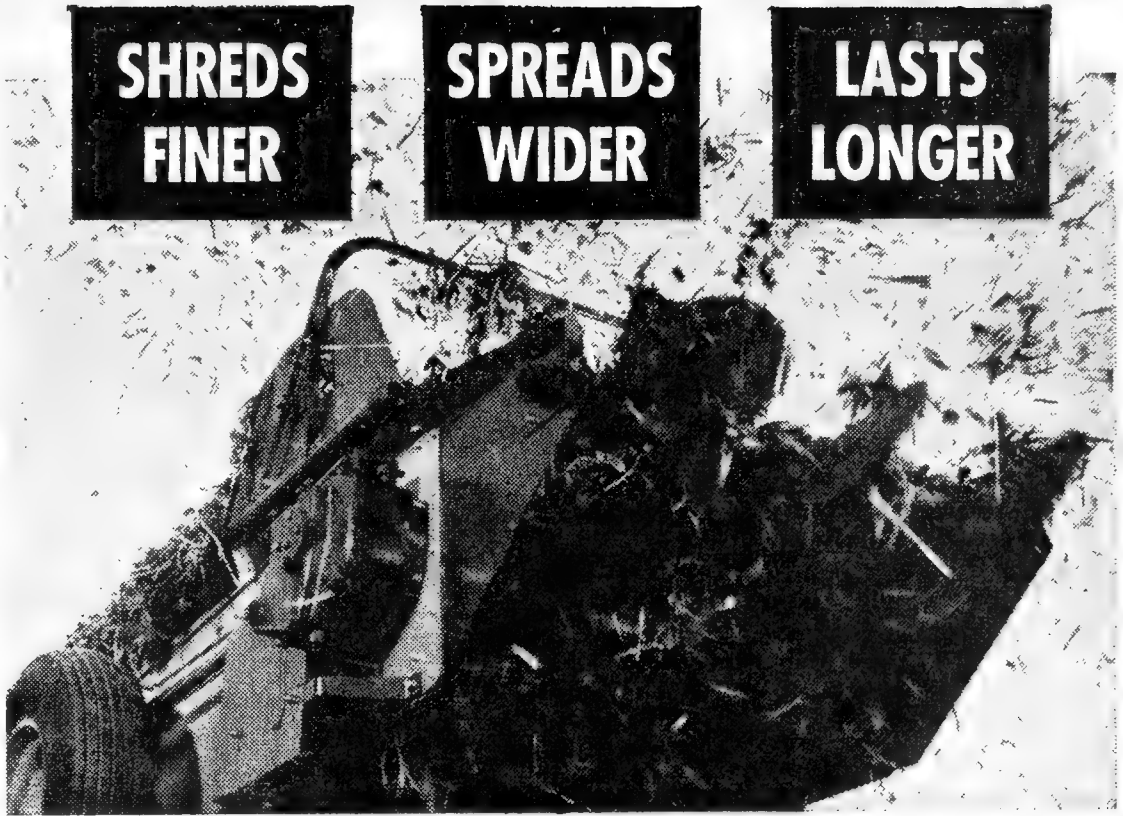
SOME months ago Mr. Wm. H. Knight of Falconer, New York discovered that a vacant schoolhouse, which he owned in the town of Gerry, had been entered and things had been stolen from it, so he began checking every day.

One day he found fresh car tracks around the school and, upon investigating, found the back door had been broken in and a kitchen stove was missing. Mr. Knight notified the sheriff, then went to the junk yard and found the stove there. With the help of the

sheriff he found out who the men were who had sold the stove. The next morning the sheriff picked them up and they were later convicted in County Court at Mayville.

Lavern E. Wright, driver of the truck, was sent to Monroe County Penitentiary for one year and fined \$500; non-payment of the latter to result in additional 500 days in custody.

We are sending Mr. Knight our \$25.00 reward check and our congratulations to him and the sheriff for their prompt action in apprehending the men.



That's why more farmers buy New IDEA spreaders

SHRED FINER
... because they have blade-like U-teeth, triple staggered to give finer shredding.

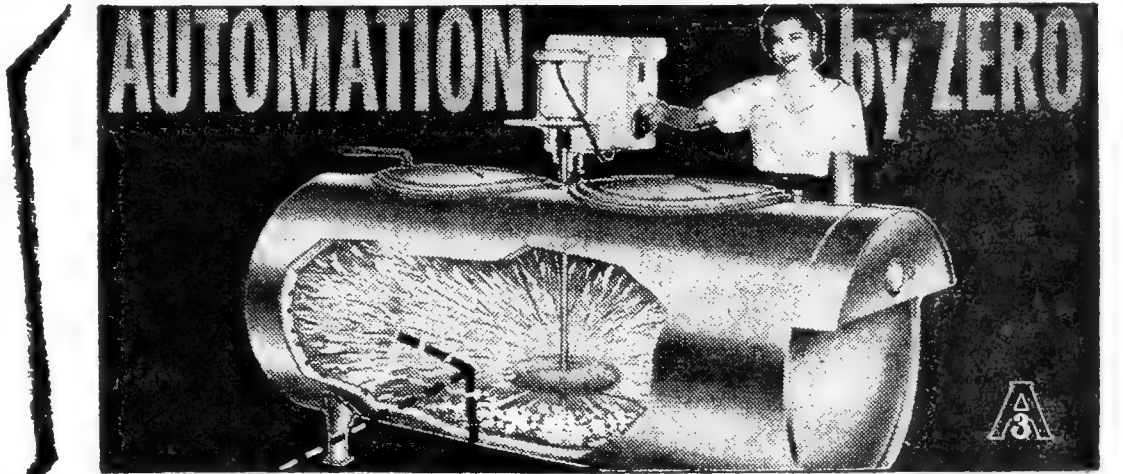
SPREAD WIDER
... because they have strong, scientifically designed, replaceable paddles to slice manure and deliver a wider, more uniform pattern.

LAST LONGER
... built to rigid standards after torture-track and on-farm testing.

125-bu. PTO **95-bu. PTO** **95-bu.** **70-bu.** **75-bu. 4-wheel**

See a NEW IDEA spreader at your NEW IDEA dealer's
Or write for free literature

NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT CO. DIVISION **Arco** DISTRIBUTING CORP.
Dept. 389, Coldwater, Ohio



TORNADO in Milk Tank CUTS CLEANING Time!

The girl above, with a touch of her fingers, controls a tornado . . . an automatic, cleansing tornado in a farm milk tank. Simply turning a control knob starts Zero's Spatter-Spray washing up for you. This exciting new labor-saver is attracting national attention.

Exactly the same design features that have always made Zero's round vacuum tank easier to brush clean make it possible today to wash automatically. It's a logical development of Zero's Super Strainer, direct cow-to-tank hook-up, and other Zero labor-savers.

Mechanically, it's simple. The variable speed motor turns the agitator at low speed during cooling, at a faster speed for butterfat testing. When the tank is empty the agitator spins at top speed . . . to wash, rinse and sanitize.

Zero offers you a tank with a future. Send post card today for complete information.

See us at the Pennsylvania Farm Show, Booth 725
ZERO Sales Corporation
691-A Duncan Ave., Washington, Mo.

Works in seconds!
3 oz. CAN 35c

Loosens Rusted Bolts
nuts . . . screws . . . parts
LIQUID WRENCH
The super-penetrating rust solvent that quickly loosens rust and corrosion.
AT HARDWARE STORES, GARAGES, FILLING STATIONS EVERYWHERE
RADIATOR SPECIALTY CO.
Charlotte, North Carolina

NO HORNS!

One application of Dr. Naylor's Dehorning Paste on horn button of calves, kids, lambs—and no horns will grow. No cutting, no bleeding. 4oz. jar—\$1.00 at your dealer's, or mailed postpaid.
H. W. NAYLOR CO.
Morris 12, N. Y.

Dr. Naylor's DEHORNING PASTE

BEST FARM SEEDS
USE GROWMORE SEEDS
FREE TO FARMERS
SEND FOR GROWMORE MANUAL
COMPLETE LINE SINCE 1895
AGENTS WANTED IN OPEN TERRITORIES
GARDNER SEED CO., INC.
39 SPENCER ST., ROCHESTER 3, N. Y.

CANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6x8 @ \$3.34; 7x9 @ \$5.04; 8x12 @ \$7.68. Write for Samples and Stock Sizes. Tents to rent for all purposes.
ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877)
4 HAWLEY STREET BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

**Are You Wasting Time,
Effort, and Money with
an Out-of-Date
Tractor?**

Try a Modern **JOHN DEERE** and Find Out for Yourself!

Advantages You'll Enjoy with a Modern "520," "620," or "720" Tractor.

- **Big Capacity.** You'll handle a wide variety of big-capacity tools; speed your work and save time on every job.
- **Greater Economy.** The greater fuel and maintenance economy of a John Deere will lower your costs; boost profits.
- **Modern Hydraulic System.** Custom Powr-Trol, tailored to your needs, provides finger-tip control of all types of equipment.
- **Versatile 3-Point Hitch.** Universal 3-Point Hitch with Load-and-Depth Control brings you modern "pick up and go" farming.
- **Advanced Power Steering.** A field-proved feature that takes all the muscle work out of steering on every tractor job.
- **Independent PTO.** Delivers full power output of engine; enables you to work more efficiently in heavy crops.
- **Roll-O-Matic Front Wheels.** Exclusive "knee-action" front wheels cut front-end bounce in half for greater riding comfort.
- **Float-Ride Seat.** Absorbs shocks of rough fields; provides the most comfortable tractor ride you've ever had.

Measured by today's John Deere standards, many crop-worn, work-weary tractors are slow, hard to handle, costly to operate. As their lugging power has gone downhill, their appetite for fuel, oil, and repairs has grown. And, of course, they lack the modern features that save effort, boost production, and help insure top-quality work.

On thousands of farms, outmoded tractors are still attempting to keep up with the rapid pace of today's stepped-up farming operations!

How About Your Tractor?

Pose these questions to yourself: Does your present tractor lack modern, labor-saving features that could make farming easier and more enjoyable for you? Do frequent breakdowns run up your costs and slow your work? Does your tractor lack power to handle large equipment; to take full advantage of new farming methods? Are fuel costs per acre too high? Does a day at the wheel completely tire you out? Does your tractor offer you a built-in power steering system? A multi-purpose hydraulic system? A versatile 3-point hitch? A completely independent PTO? A shock-absorbing seat?

Modernize with a John Deere

If your tractor is eating up your profits . . . stealing time from productive work . . . putting a strain on your health, it's time to see your John Deere dealer and learn about the modern "520," "620," and "720" Series Tractors. These tractors offer you a combination of power with economy . . . adaptability with versatility . . . comfort with convenience, plus every modern feature to take more of the work load off your shoulders.

There's a John Deere Tractor for You

Whatever your acreage, your power requirement, your type of operation—there's a John Deere Tractor that's just right for you. Choose today from the 3-plow "520," 4-plow "620," or the 5-plow "720" Series Tractors—available with your choice of gasoline, LP-Gas, or all-fuel engine; Diesel, too, in the "720" Series. See your John Deere dealer soon and arrange to drive the tractor that best meets your needs.



JOHN DEERE
MOLINE, ILLINOIS

"WHEREVER CROPS GROW, THERE'S A GROWING DEMAND FOR JOHN DEERE FARM EQUIPMENT"

It's another John Deere "first"—6-row farming with modern John Deere tractor power and equipment. Here is the "620" cultivating six rows at a time with the new John Deere 60F Cultivator.



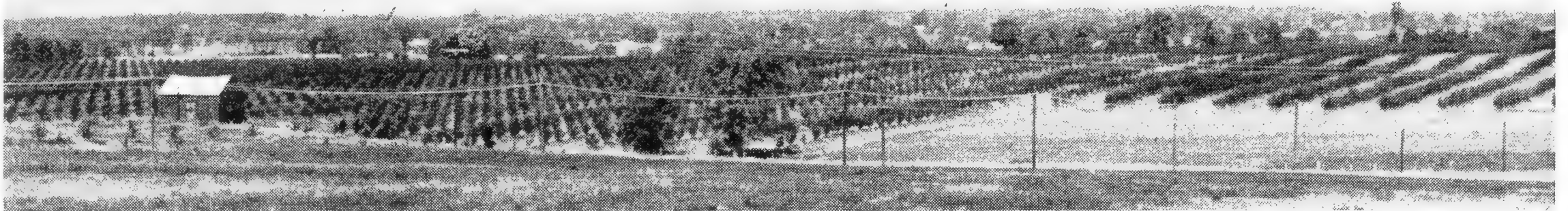
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



A 150 acre young planting of Virgil Forrence and Sons of Peru, N. Y. Such topography, if combined with low frost risk and soil having good internal drainage, facilitates economical operation and low-per-bushel costs of production.

The Apple Business Can Be Profitable

By Arthur B. Burrell, Peru, N. Y.*

MUST WE reduce the production of apples in New York? The price being received by many growers this year is ruinously low. Must it always be so? Can we do anything about it? If so, what can we do individually and collectively? How do opportunities in New York compare with those in other areas?

Each year a few must quit growing apples because of advancing age, bad health, bad luck, bad location, bad management or too small a unit for economical operation. Most of us still can choose whether to expand our business, shrink it or sell it. Which should we do?

I believe a profitable future is within the grasp of many of us if we use our opportunities wisely, vigorously and promptly. But I fear that the apple business will offer a life of drudgery and poor income if we let things drift or tackle our problems half-heartedly.

Grasping Opportunities

It will take a combination of efficient production and a strengthened market to make apple growing pay in this competitive era. As individuals, we must decide whether or not we can produce high quality fruit of wanted kinds at a relatively low cost per bushel. If we decide we can, each of us must seek out those changes which will increase the market value of our product or reduce the cost of

producing it. But this is not enough. We must also combine our efforts with those of other growers in organizations working to strengthen or stabilize the market.

How do opportunities in New York compare with those in other areas? We are in the midst of some of the world's best markets. Therefore, transportation costs are low and we have opportunity to get the fruit to the consumer or store in fresh, undamaged condition. Is there a way to avoid spoiling these fine markets by loading them with fruit too poor to represent a good value to the consumer? We must try to find one. We can ship to the south and sometimes to the mid-west by trucks that otherwise would return empty; hence are willing to haul at economical rates.

We have a kindly climate. Freezes, windstorms and even hail storms are less frequent in parts of New York than in many areas. Furthermore, we have over a century of fruit-growing experience to guide us in selecting the least hazardous locations. In most of our fruit-growing counties we have easily-worked gently sloping sites that lend themselves to economical operation. We cannot equal the yields of the best far-west orchards because we have fewer units of energy from the sun. But we can come a lot closer than we now do, and we can decrease the variation from year to year.

We Have the "Know How"

We have an exceptional fund of scientific information on which to base our practices. Whether it be on soil evaluation, soil management and fertilization, spray-thinning, pest control, varieties, farm management or marketing, we have sound locally-based data to guide us. We have an efficient extension organization to make research findings intel-

ligible and available to us. Incidentally, it will pay us to see that our most productive men are well enough paid so they can care for their families adequately without leaving public service.

Another advantage of the New York grower is that he already has functioning organizations: co-ops, institutes, etc., organized and prepared to enlarge their work of improving our marketing if we provide them with increased funds.

Responsibilities of the Individual

Some things are entirely dependent upon us as individual growers. We must see that our cost per bushel is not too high for our outlet or for the quality of apple we produce. Yield usually is the biggest factor here, with regularity from year to year even more urgent than average yield. Seldom will the production cost per bushel be satisfactory if the average yield of salable fruit is below 300 bushels per acre, and 400 bushels is a better minimum to aim at. Yet, for the fresh market, high yields obtained at the expense of good color, hard texture and keeping quality may prove a boomerang, increasing harvesting and handling costs without increasing net returns.

Yield per acre can be improved in nearly every orchard by eliminating poorly-producing trees. It takes courage, but we must bulldoze out blocks of trees that are in frosty locations, on wet soil, or are sickly or old. Crowded blocks must have all limbs shortened or alternate trees drastically cut back or removed. If trees miss frequent crops or are very often hail-injured, they don't help our own income and they hurt the whole apple market. There is no point in keeping varieties that bring a good price *only* in short crop years, unless we need their pollen.

Small units are at a disadvantage in production costs because of the expensive equipment that is needed. They are at a disadvantage in selling to the large outlets unless the owners work through a sound co-op or an unusually good commercial outlet.

Dollar value of product is a better measure of the size of an enterprise than acreage. With high yields of wanted varieties and high quality, a small acreage occasionally pays well.

(Continued on Page 18)

* Dr. Burrell, an investigator of problems of apple production also has been a successful Champlain Valley grower since 1928. Hence he has a big stake in the solution of the problems discussed in this article. Although references are mainly to New York, most points would apply equally throughout the Northeast.



Dairymen like it because coarse texture means fast cleanup; quality ingredients mean high production Cows like it because Dari-Krunch looks good, tastes good.

Coarse Texture makes G.L.F. Dari-Krunch an appealing, appetizing feed for your cows. They will clean it up in jig time—in manger or milking parlor.

Crushed Oats give Dari-Krunch the kind of feel you like when you scoop up a handful. You can just tell cows will go for it.

Partial Pelletizing takes the fine material right out of Dari-Krunch. Cows eat every bit you give them.

Over a third of the formula goes into pellets—all the standard midds, soybean oil meal, dicalcium phosphate (loaded with minerals), hominy feed and cornmeal.

Molasses tops off the new taste appeal in Dari-Krunch. It clings like a thin film to the pellets, mixes thoroughly with the rest of the high quality ingredients G.L.F. always uses. The result: a honey of a feed—16% protein 1450 pounds of TDN per ton.

Dari-Krunch Stole the Show

Dari-Krunch has been in the G.L.F. feed line-up for three years. Promotion was held down because of the slight additional cost of pelletizing and crushing. At the Annual Stockholders Meeting last October, many farmer-members saw Dari-Krunch for the first time. It literally stole the show.

How come you didn't tell us about Dari-Krunch, they said. It's just the kind of texture we've been looking for. Let's get rolling!

SO stop in at your local G.L.F. Service Agency and take a look at Dari-Krunch. Pick up a handful. We'll guarantee you'll agree with those who have used Dari-Krunch—and with those who saw it in Syracuse.

New Look in G.L.F. SUPER FEEDS: coarser texture is now a feature of G.L.F. 16% Super Test and G.L.F. 20% Super Exchange. The same high quality ingredients—with hominy feed and corn meal in pellets at no extra cost—to speed cleanup.



G.L.F. Dairy Feed Service

... Quality that pays off on the Farm



BOUQUETS TO "CAP" CREAL

MR. CREAL'S presentation of his thinking on farm organizations in a recent issue is the clearest and easiest to understand of any farm policy article I have ever read, and yet it is not "written down" to country people. It seems to me that the two most important points presented are the fact that organizations are made up of people, and that no one is going to do the job for farmers . . . we must do it ourselves.

I was reminded of Dr. Johnson's quotation, "It is not sufficiently considered that men require more often to be reminded than to be informed."—R.L.C., Me.

Dear Cap: My hearty congratulations to you on your splendid article in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. It contains a lot of sound advice, and I am sure it will be read with interest and approval by thousands of farmers in the Northeast who are readers of this excellent farm publication.

The philosophy you have developed in your years of experience as a farmer and farm leader is both sound and constructive. If a majority of your readers will follow your recommendations, we will make even better progress in the future than we have in the past.—W.I.M., N.Y.

Perhaps Mr. Creal is just being modest, but he seems to take the attitude that the individual member of a Co-op cannot know or understand the problems that the Co-op is confronted with. This is perhaps the attitude that too many Co-op members take, and it could become a dangerous one. All members should be well informed about all important issues and should be capable of acting intelligently upon them.—F.R.Q., N.Y.

DEFENDS PART-TIME FARMING

AS AN ex-full-time poultry and grain farmer, I can't resist taking a crack at answering Mr. Hopkins' letter in the Forum Issue damning the part-time farmer.

In the first place, it is not from choice that we try both jobs. Before I continue, I would like to ask Mr. Hopkins how he feels about the farm wife who goes to work in the city to save the farm, and in so doing possibly displaces a city man from that job?

Getting back to the part-time farmer: while he may be inefficient at farming, he is usually financially sound and the taxes do get paid. Perhaps if full-time farmers were a little more inefficient things might be better for us part-time farmers.

This is still a free country to own land in and manage it as you see fit—except for growing wheat, tobacco, cotton, etc. I'm afraid that if the truth were known many full-time farmers covet the part-time farmer's land as they still believe the answer to their problems is in "mussing" over more acres to produce more food for less and less.

Another reason for there being part-time farmers is that some people, even today, still hate indebtedness, and like farming for its esthetic value. Although I could have gotten financial credit, I was sick of "buying" my job on the farm. Well, as Mr. Hopkins has said,

at least the part-time farmer pays the taxes.

—George B. Burton, Marietta, N. Y. P.S. We'll be back full-timing it some day.

FAVORS GALLON MILK JUG

EVERY-OTHER-DAY delivery of milk for a family of seven posed some real problems to provide plenty of milk and still have room in our refrigerator for other perishable foods. The gallon jug not only gave us more milk for our dollar but also made it easy to have plenty on hand. No longer does mother have to say "be sure to leave enough for breakfast" when Dad and the kids decide to make a big milk shake or similar concoction for a late snack—now we drink milk when—and as much as we please.

This dad is sure in favor of the shorter school vacation system.

WANTS ADDRESS

I AM ANXIOUS to know the address of an American farmer—or a business man engaged in farming—whom I met in Amsterdam, Holland, in April, 1952. I had lunch with him and his wife in The American Lunchroom Company.

They bought a few cigarette lighters with the map of the Netherlands on them, and a cigarette music-box. The man (whom I only knew as George) was much interested in painting, particularly Rembrandt, and I showed him the Rembrandt house, a small museum. Their family name is of German origin, they have a private plane, a few children at home, and "George" smoked Philip Morris cigarettes. He liked to hunt in Canada. I think he lived in New York State.

Do you have any idea how I can locate this man? I hope you can help me. — Dick van Boekelen, c/o Nicolas Geoffrey, R.D. 2, Hudson, N. Y. Telephone Claverack 3389.

WHY MOTHERS WORK

I HAVE read many articles condemning working mothers, and I think it is about time that a few articles were written in favor of them.

In the first place, a mother who has the courage to work out and try to make a home for her family, too, should be honored and respected for it. You never read much about the reasons why a woman goes out and gets a job, but can be sure there is always a reason for it. Usually she takes a job because she is interested in her family's welfare and not because she wants to neglect her children or their upbringing. How many articles do you read about the father who spends his time and money in a barroom instead of on his children? This is never publicized or criticized, but it is often the reason for a mother having to work in order that her children may have proper food.

Again, in defense of the working mother, I have observed many of them and find that when they get their pay they head for the nearest grocery and clothing stores to purchase necessary items for their families.

It's about time we gave credit to the working woman instead of condemning her. We read articles every day about juvenile delinquency and mothers' neglect of their children. How about a few on the neglect of fathers?

—A Working Mother

Get started **NOW** for bigger profits!

Kill Nematodes

with **D-D** SOIL FUMIGANT



BEFORE you plant is the time to plan for a bigger, more profitable harvest. Your best preparation? Start with a nematode-killing treatment with D-D soil fumigant. Free of nematode damage, healthy roots send maximum nourishment in the soil to the maturing plant . . . for more vigorous, productive growth.

Liquid D-D soil fumigant is easy to apply. Inject it directly into the soil with pressure-feed or gravity-flow tractor attachment. Underground, it becomes a potent gas which spreads, killing nematodes.

D-D soil fumigant is economical, too. One treatment lasts an entire season. The low cost is returned many times over in bigger yields of better quality vegetables and fruit.

This season, start on the road to bigger profits. Before you plant, knock out nematodes with D-D soil fumigant. It is available from your pesticide dealer. For further information, see him today or write to:



SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Agricultural Chemical Sales Division

460 Park Avenue, New York 22, New York

Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



IRRIGATION COMING

BETWEEN 1949 and 1954 there was a 70 per cent increase in irrigated acreage in 28 eastern states. During the same years the increase in irrigated acreage in the West totaled 10 per cent. Of course, they got an earlier start there, and the percentage increase there applies to a bigger acreage.

In terms of acres, over a half million in 28 eastern states were irrigated in 1954. The states of New York and New Jersey had about 60,000 acres each of irrigated farmland.

The trend is certain to continue. One reason is the steady increase in costs of production. True enough, irrigation is an added cost, but it goes a long way toward insuring a crop. Without water, the investment in seed, fertilizer and labor can be entirely lost.

One problem sure to come up sooner or later concerns the legal rights to irrigation water. For example, suppose you live on a creek and decide to use the creek to irrigate. How much of the water are you entitled to, and what can you do if a neighbor upstream gets the idea before you and uses most of the water before it gets to your farm?

LAND FOR ROADS

"Why is it so easy for the state government to seize land for building roads and then start construction before a farmer gets his pay?"

—A New York reader

UP UNTIL 1944, in New York State, property was taken for highways on what was called "due process of law." This was slow, and in that year a new section was added to the Highway Law giving the State Superintendent of Public Works authority to appropriate private property necessary for the construction or improvement of state highways.

Under the law, three steps have to be taken:

First, the State Department of Public Works develops a plan for the new or improved highway, and files a study of this plan, including a list of the property to be taken over, with the New York Department of State. When that is done, the Department of Public Works can take possession of the property.

The second step is that a copy of the map with the property descriptions must be filed in the county clerk's office in the county where the property is located.

Third, a copy of the description of the property to be taken over, with a map, must be given to the owner or owners of the land to be taken.

Considerable dissatisfaction has arisen among farmers, and New York State farm organizations are working to get some improvement in the situation.

For example, at its annual meeting in November, the New York Farm Bureau stated its position as follows:

1. That good farm lands be spared insofar as possible in connection with rights-of-way even though to do so may mean increased construction costs.
2. That before entering upon farm lands for

surveying and other necessary procedures the owner be contacted and informed of the purpose and procedure.

3. That in case the offered price for damages is not accepted by the landowner and he chooses to take his case to the Court of Claims, the offered amount be deposited with the Court without prejudice and made available to the owner as his needs may require to help him in making necessary adjustments in his farming business.
4. When settlement is agreed upon by the farmer, it should be interest bearing from the date of agreement or date of possession by State, whichever is sooner, till final settlement.
5. In appraising damages, effect of construction upon efficient operation of the farm and impairment in size of business should receive much consideration.
6. Prompt action should be taken by the state in clearing titles.

No one recognizes better than farmers the need for good roads, and they realize fully the necessity for use of additional land by the State. Unfortunately, according to farmers, occasional actions by State employees have not helped to foster good relationships between landowners and State government. On the other hand, as reported by John Wickham in the January 4th issue, State officials are responsive to suggestions for improvement.

If the recommendations of the Farm Bureau should be put into practice, they would go a long way toward remedying this situation.

PELLETING HAY

IN MY YOUTH, the people in the neighborhood were conservative; we viewed new things with considerable suspicion. No one can afford to do that these days.

One of the new ideas that is receiving comment is pelleting roughage. Everyone, of course, has seen pellets made up of concentrated feed for chickens, dogs, rabbits, and cattle, but the idea of feeding roughage that way seems decidedly impractical at first thought.

However, some very careful tests have shown that pelleted roughage gives far better gains than either loose or baled hay, enough to more than pay for the cost of pelleting. Among the advantages are: the pelleted roughage takes only from one-fifth to one-sixth as much storage space; it can be handled with less labor, being treated much the same as grain; and feed losses are kept to a minimum.

Pelleting may or may not become standard practice. Time will tell. But keep informed about it and all new ideas, and be ready to adopt them when they fit conditions on your farm.

THE "MARKETING" SPREAD

ISN'T it possible that we are putting too much importance on the percentage of the consumer dollar which goes to producers of farm products?

Figures show that the percentage to farmers

has been declining in recent years, the inference being that the situation is proof that farmers are not getting the prices they should. I'll agree readily that prices of farm products are out of balance with industrial products, and would have to be increased considerably to regain that balance, but the spread between producer and consumer doesn't prove much. Let me explain what I mean:

When a housewife buys a bushel of potatoes, or even five pounds, the percentage of the dollar she spends which goes to the producer is far greater than when she buys potato chips, frozen french fries, or prepared canned potatoes. Yet it is probable, in fact likely, that in any case the actual cash going to the farmer is approximately the same.

What the housewife is buying in many cases is food plus service. If her ability to buy food partially or totally prepared for the table intrigues her into increasing her consumption, isn't that a good thing for the farmer regardless of the percentage of the consumer's dollar which finds its way into his pockets?

ORIGINAL GOODNESS

EXPRESS your belief in the fundamental goodness of men and someone is sure to call you naive, to counsel you to be realistic and to understand that man is essentially selfish and evil, out to take advantage of you at every opportunity.

My pastor, speaking about the doctrine of "original sin" admits the possibility of some original sin, but prefers to emphasize what he calls "original goodness."

There's no doubt about it, one person's action influences others. Believe in a man and he is unlikely to let you down. Establish a set of principles to guide your actions and others will admire and copy them. Therein is the roadway to a better world.

If such beliefs and such actions are naive, let's be naive!

CASH EXPENSES

IN 1939, U. S. FARMERS bought fertilizer valued at \$480,000,000. By 1954 the amount was about double, \$890,000,000, and by 1975 it is estimated that farmers will be using nearly three times as much fertilizer as was used this past year. Its use has increased, and will increase, because it is profitable to use it.

The figures on pest control are equally startling. The experts tell us that there are about 8,000 different kinds of bugs, and that damage to U. S. crops runs to about \$2,000,000,000 a year. Control, which runs from good to poor, costs farmers about \$400,000,000 a year.

The figures point up two things: the growing importance of chemicals to farmers, and the steady increase in cash expenses which too frequently are not adequately balanced by increased income.

They Say - - - -

We are learning the hard way that government price support programs cannot make enduring farm prosperity. . . . Barring a severe depression, the price adjustment from war to peace is over. Both farmers and the nation would be better off if we lowered price supports and moved toward free markets.—Dean W. I. Myers, Cornell University.



AA's Farm Dollar Guide

MARKETING: December 1 POTATO stocks were 8% below the same date a year ago. Potatoes are moving at prices better than a year ago, and they should be kept moving into market rather than holding for a possible price increase.

Production of 1958 WINTER POTATOES is forecast at 5% below last year, chiefly due to a sharp acreage reduction in Florida. Advance estimate of the EARLY SPRING POTATO CROP in Florida and Texas indicates a 14% decline in acreage.

Steady movement to market is also needed in the case of APPLES. With the money available, the apple institutes are doing an excellent job of promoting apples but more needs to be done.

MILK PUBLICITY: Three dairy cooperatives — The Dairymen's League, Metropolitan Bargaining Agency, and Eastern — are still discussing details of a joint effort on a milk shed wide advertising plan. The proposed program calls for participation and financing by all producers except those who definitely decline to support the three year research and advertising program. It is proposed that this program be administered by a 7-member Authority, made up of one representative from each of the cooperative organizations and one representative from each of the state agricultural colleges in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Fluid milk publicity and advertising will help dairy income.

WOOL: The wool incentive payment plan for the marketing year beginning April 1 will be the same as the one now in effect. Producers selling wool in the coming marketing year will receive a government check designed to encourage increased wool production. The payment rate will be 62¢ a pound. Those who advocate that the wool program be extended to other products forget that production of wool needs to be encouraged which is not true for most other farm products.

HOGS: The USDA forecast of the 1958 spring pig crop is an increase of 6% over last year's spring crop. This is good news because the increase is smaller than expected, previous predictions having run from 7% to 9% or higher. Even so, there will be some dip in hog prices later in the year, depending on the actual number of spring pigs farrowed.

WHEAT: The winter wheat crop is reported to be in the best condition in 40 years with the exception of 1946. The total wheat crop, winter and spring, may be as much as 1.2 billion bushels (much more than needed), therefore the surplus will grow instead of shrink!

POULTRY OUTLOOK: As of January 1, 1958, U. S. laying flocks, about 3% below year previous, should result in egg prices better than 1957, at least for first half of year.

Broiler outlook is for too many birds, perhaps 10 to 15 per cent. For best 1958 prices, supply of turkeys should be reduced.

MILKING INTERVALS: The tendency in recent years has been for a slightly shorter average work day on farms. Dairy farmers have been slow to follow the trend, because of the assumed necessity for milking at 12-hour intervals.

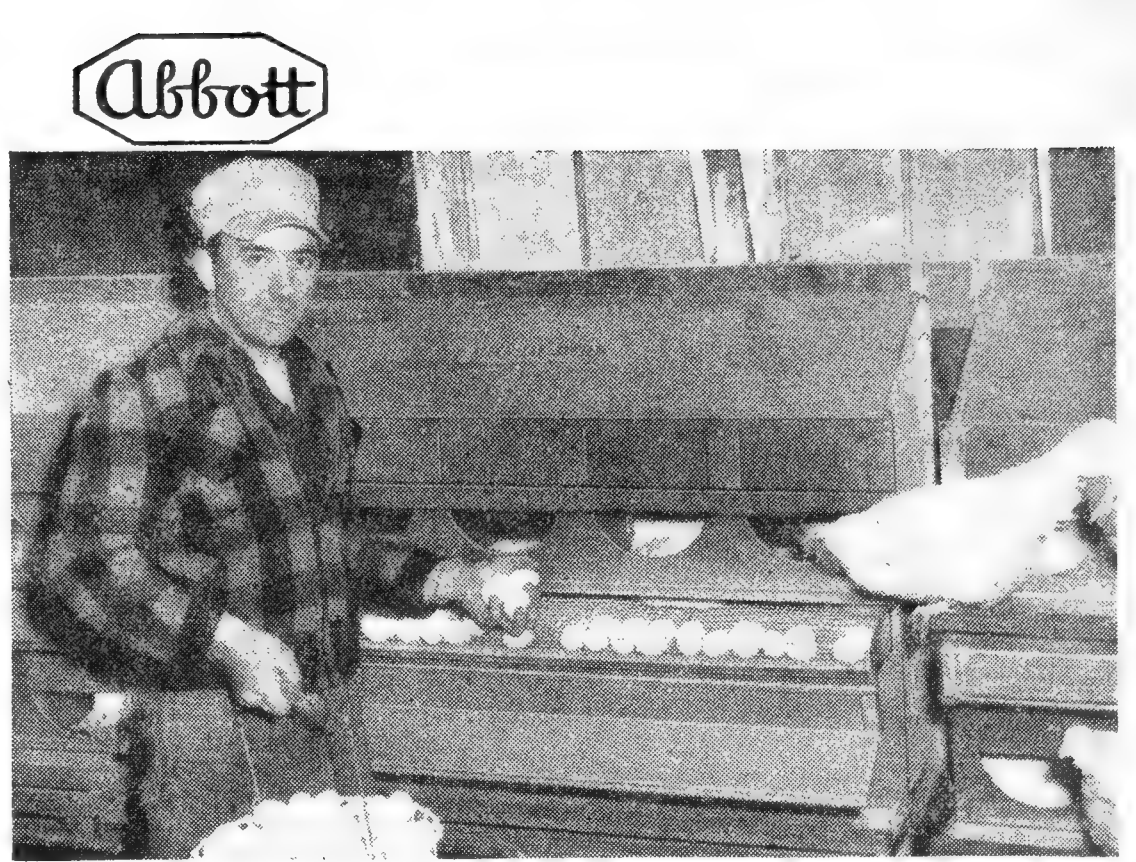
Minnesota experiments have shown that cows milked at intervals of 10 to 14 hours produced as much milk and butterfat as those milked every 12 hours. At Cornell the University herd has been milked at 11 and 13 hour intervals for many years without appreciable influence on production.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



WHENEVER the weather turns off bad, some silly folks get awful mad; they seem to take the stand that they deserve bright sun on ev'ry day and if it rains or sleets or snows, somebody's stepping on their toes. For instance, neighbor can't abide a day that forces him inside; he wants some moisture, natur'ly, but thinks that it should come when he has buttoned things up for the night, and other times it just ain't right. So when it rains or blizzards blow, poor neighbor thinks some unknown foe just wants to make him cuss and moan by picking on him all alone.

Mirandy, too, thinks it's a crime if weather's not good all the time and is convinced no one can be hurt by a storm as much as she. A little cloud will stir her gall, and if some rain or snow should fall it gets so far beneath her hide she starts a second storm inside. But why get all stirred up, I say, you can't change climate anyway; so when it blows I find a chair and just relax 'til weather's fair. This prob'ly is the reason why Mirandy so hates stormy sky; no doubt she wouldn't mind a bit 'cept it gives me a chance to sit.

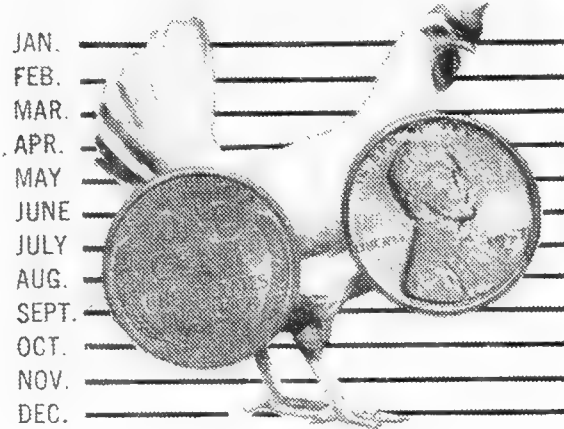
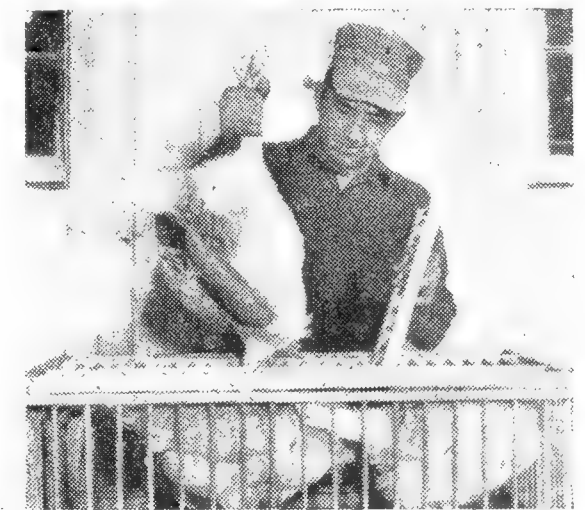


Arsanilic Acid

boosts egg profits 3 ways!

Here's a new, easy way to get *both* more eggs and more profit. Use high quality laying feeds fortified with Arsanilic Acid. Your hens need Arsanilic Acid to help combat hidden stresses and sub-clinical diseases . . . gives you these three money-making benefits—

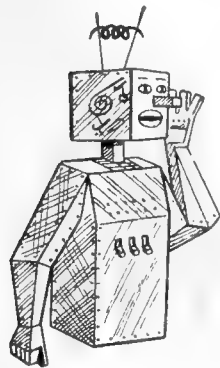
- 1. 2% to 15% more eggs**—Arsanilic Acid works best when it is needed the most. In a one year test at Michigan State College, Arsanilic Acid increased egg profits at the rate of \$452.60 per thousand birds.
- 2. Feed costs cut 1c to 6c per dozen eggs**—in practical feeding tests, Arsanilic Acid . . . when added to good laying feeds . . . gave feed savings of about 1/2 lb. to 1.6 lbs. per dozen eggs.
- 3. Fewer culls . . . lower death losses . . .** Arsanilic Acid helps to keep birds healthy by combatting dangerous bacteria in the vital intestinal tract. This ability to help prevent many disease outbreaks reduces the stresses that cause birds to break down. Birds live longer to lay and pay!



Costs only 2c a year . . . per bird . . . Arsanilic Acid works in much the same way as antibiotics—but at a cost so low you cannot afford to be without it! For a 1,000 bird flock, an increase of only 2 eggs a day will pay for the cost of the Arsanilic Acid! Leaves you a real profit after the feed bills are paid!

How to get laying feeds with Arsanilic Acid—This effective, low-cost disease fighter is manufactured by Abbott Laboratories and sold to feed manufacturers under the trade name of PRO-GEN®. If your present feeds do not contain Arsanilic Acid, take this report . . . talk it over with your local Feed Dealer or Mixer. He can get complete details and additional literature by writing or calling today . . .

Abbott LABORATORIES
CHEMICAL SALES DIVISION, NORTH CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



Here's Something New

Information in this column comes from manufacturers, experiment stations, farmers and from anywhere the editors find new ideas we think will interest you. A card will bring you more details if they are available. If you know of something new, we'd like to hear about it.

By JIM HALL

WHEN I saw the accompanying U. S. D. A. photo sent to me by the Union Carbide and Chemicals Company to illustrate how much easier it is to keep flies off animals today than it was back when farmers didn't have to buy gasoline, I just had to let you all see it! I don't recall ever seeing a rig like the one shown here but I do remember very well the straw hats and fishnet-like riggin' we used to fashion for fillies to foil flies.

Nowadays, say the Union Carbide people, a product called Crag Fly Repellent, when combined with an insecticide in a spray, discourages flies from even landing on an animal. If they are so foolhardy as to touch an animal with the stuff on it, they take off again before they get a chance to bite but not fast enough to avoid picking up a deadly dose of poison.

*One time we used
Pa's old pants and burlap bags
To keep the flies from our dear nags.
This is done with spray today
But too late for old Nellie who's
Passed away.*

* * *

WE HAVE plenty of blackbirds and starlings in our valley—so many that no corn has been planted on my place since the time, seven years ago, when they harvested seven acres so

Something For The Birds

thoroughly that only a few pecked-up ears were left for the picker. Since then I've stuck pretty close to wheat and hay but my neighbors are still fighting the birds. They've used shot guns, firecrackers, scarecrows, bright aluminum foil spinning in the breezes and cuss words enough to paralyze buzzards . . . but there are more birds than ever.

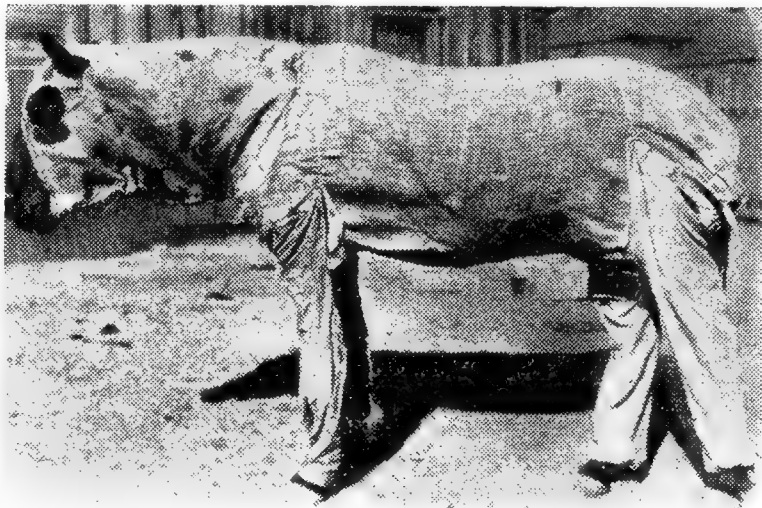
They may want to try a couple of new ideas I've heard about: Down at Penn State University, a young fellow named Joseph Jumbler discovered that starlings scream like they're being murdered when they're held up by the legs or wings . . . that the screams scare all the other starlings away and they stay away.

The next step was a natural for researchers — they tape-recorded the "scream like being murdered" and played it over loud speakers on sound trucks in the fields where starlings came to roost—and away they went for ever more. (I suspect they moved up to New York).

I hope none of my neighbors try it. Can you imagine what it would do to the peacefulness of a summer evening in the country if, from every corn field and orchard, there came forth the screams of starlings amplified a thousand times?

For my neighbors, I recommend what Kenneth McMaster of Silver Springs, New York, does to keep the birds out of his irrigated strawberry acreage: He scatters 18 or 20 fox skins around the area, moving them to different spots every few days and says "they really scare off the birds."

*If I seem to doubt all remedies,
The inventors' pardon I must beg
But the only bird that leaves me alone
Ain't hatched yet from his egg.*



THEY have been bringing out some valuable new things these past few years — fence chargers that get power from the sun to keep the cows in — little kerosene hot air furnaces that you can roll from milking parlor to workshop or wherever else you want heat—and a milking machine washer that works much like mechanical dishwashers in restaurants. But some of the stuff that's addressed to me is so unbelievable that I have to show a picture just so's you'll believe me.

A Controlled Hot Foot

For instance, would you believe that some people walking around these cold days have hidden batteries inside their belts that supply power for their electric socks? Well, seein's believin'! That's why I put a picture of an electric sock on this page. They're the only socks I ever saw advertised at so-much-a-pair "without batteries."

I imagine they'd be a joy and comfort when slogging around the barnyard this winter or riding the spreader in below zero weather but if everyone sticks his toes through the ends of



socks like I do, it could become pretty expensive at \$15.95 a pair (without batteries). I can just hear Maw sayin',

*You can wear 'em
If you pare 'em!*

* * *

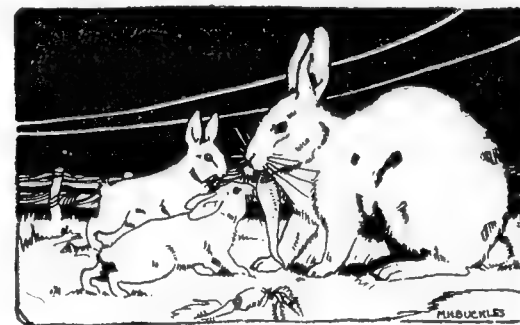
Perhaps there is some truth in the theory that there's really nothing new under the sun because just look at what the "very latest" heating system is: wood burning furnaces! While we've been moving "ahead" from wood to coal to oil to gas to pumping heat from water or the ground and experimenting with atomic heating plants, engineers have been doing things with wood furnaces.

With modern wood furnaces now available, you add fuel of almost any liftable size only once in 12 hours and temperature is automatically maintained. Savings? Sometimes 80% of the modern fuel bill. They're surely worth looking into if you have a good wood supply.

My Experience in Raising Rabbits

By JAMES EASTMAN

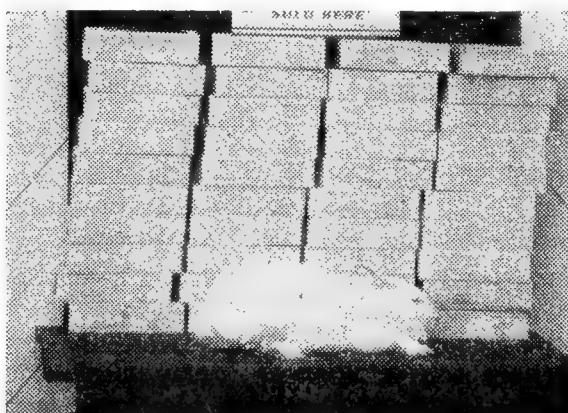
Tea-Lea Rabbitry, Penacook, N. Y.



ANYONE interested in working with livestock will enjoy raising domestic rabbits. Like any other livestock, rabbits require proper care and attention, and to make a success of it, you should decide what you want to raise the rabbits for—show and fancy, wool or meat.

A fee of \$3.00 per year will buy a membership to the American Rabbit Breeders Association, 4323-A Murray Avenue, Pittsburg 17, Pennsylvania, and you will receive a Guide Book with helpful information on breeds of rabbits, housing, feeding, etc.

As with any other livestock, it is important to start with good quality stock and maintain quality. It is important to keep the quality high, as the consumer will desire and appreciate a good product. I have yet to find the person, who if he will be honest in giving his opinion, will not admit that good grain-fed rabbit is as delicious as any meat he ever tasted.



The boxes represent the meat produced in one year from the litters of one doe.

I have been selling my stock alive, since I do not have the time to dress the meat and deliver it. I sell some for meat, but in today's modern world, science creates the need of many tests and experiments at laboratories. Demand often makes prices paid for laboratory stock higher than can be paid for rabbit meat. In supplying labs, it is again important to supply stock of good quality, free of any defects.

Since raising rabbits, I have selected my breeds for production as well as quality. During World War II, I was telling a farmer cousin of mine that a rabbit was about the only meat animal that could produce ten times its weight of meat in a year. He replied that he could hardly believe it. As proof, I am showing a picture of one of my does with meat cartons representing the production in a year of her four litters, 40 rabbits a year. Some raisers breed for five litters, but I insist that four litters per doe is enough. With over four litters you sacrifice the quality of the stock.

Assuming that these 40 youngsters she produced in a year weighed 5 lbs. each at weaning and the doe weighs 12 lbs., you will realize the production of this doe in a year is not 10 times her weight, but 16 times. The mother of this doe raised 162 rabbits during the first four years of production and always raised all that were born. After the first four years of production, the number she had to a litter began to taper off, but was still above what many younger ones have.

Many rabbit raisers who would be raisers of commercial stock, make the mistake of failing to breed their rabbits during the fall months which is not the natural breeding season for the rabbit. Instead they wait until toward spring and then breed all the rabbits

they can get hold of. Then from the last of June through July and August, everyone has a million rabbits at a time when demand isn't so good. People don't eat as much meat during the hot summer months, many colleges and laboratories using laboratory stock are on vacation and what buyers there are of live rabbits, can obtain all they need anywhere at greatly reduced prices.

It may be a little more difficult to get rabbits to breed and conceive during the fall, but by the time stock from those fall matings is ready for market, the demand and prices are strong. A breeder will be well repaid for the extra effort required for those fall breedings.

In the 15 years that I have been raising rabbits, I have yet to see the time that I could not sell any number of good commercial rabbits from Christmas through May if I had them. The most reliable buyers will appreciate the producer who has a supply of stock available when demand is good and can often be induced to take the producers' stock during the summer in preference to others.

If the raiser produces top quality stock, there is the opportunity to enter a few of the special rabbits in shows and try for the awards available to your particular breed.

— A. A. —

THE SPICY MARIGOLD

By DORIS E. STEBBINS

PLANT BREEDERS have worked a Cinderella change in Shakespeare's "mary-gold", and practically every modern flower garden knows and loves the spice of this flower. The modern marigolds have blossoms as small as violets, or as large as chrysanthemums, and of many sizes in between. Their colors range from palest yellow to deepest orange or red, some with velvet petals, others have daisy charm.

There are marigolds to fit any garden scheme, from the lowest ribbon border in the foreground, to tall color masses in the background.

French Marigold (*tagetes patula*) has a dwarf variety that is useful for edging and window boxes. African marigold, often called Aztec, or big marigold, is one of the taller bushy species, 18-24 inches high, and is excellent for background color. These two species, African and French, have a fascinating history. In spite of their names both are Mexican in origin, and were crossed, after many failures, to produce the beautiful larger flowers with red coloring that we know. The marigold odor (which I happen to like) was bred out by crosses with a species found in China. This odor is objectionable to some; to me, it's inspiring — like the quick scent of cinnamon and cloves when I'm making a spice cake.

Marigolds are not winter hardy, but their seeds have been known to live over in winter in sandy soil and grow voluntarily in the spring. For early bloom they may be planted indoors and later transplanted to the garden when the weather is settled. I like to sow some from seeds outdoors where they are to bloom, for continuous display until frost hits. They all need summer heat and should not be put into the garden too early.

For a flower that is easy to grow and free from disease and insects, give me the spicy marigold.



GOOD TIME TO TALK ABOUT SPRING

In midwinter a farmer does a lot more than talk about spring. He works on a specific step-by-step schedule in preparation for it.

What about ordering his seed and fertilizer? What is the best way to get some early pasture? There are scores of questions which, if answered in advance, can help pave the way to a successful new growing season.

In a farmer's plans for the future, and in his everyday operation, petroleum products play an important role. That's why Atlantic is such a familiar and welcome name on the farm.

You can look to Atlantic for quality and economy in a full line of products—gasoline, heating

oil, kerosene, motor oil and the lubricants that help maintain farm equipment at peak efficiency.

Matching Atlantic's quality products is Atlantic's topnotch service. In New York State, for example, farmers can depend on their local Atlantic Rural Salesman with his familiar "Service Station on Wheels." In all rural sections, of course, Atlantic dealers and distributors are ready at all times to help keep farms on the go.

Plan now to let Atlantic take care of your petroleum needs this winter, next spring and all year round.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY

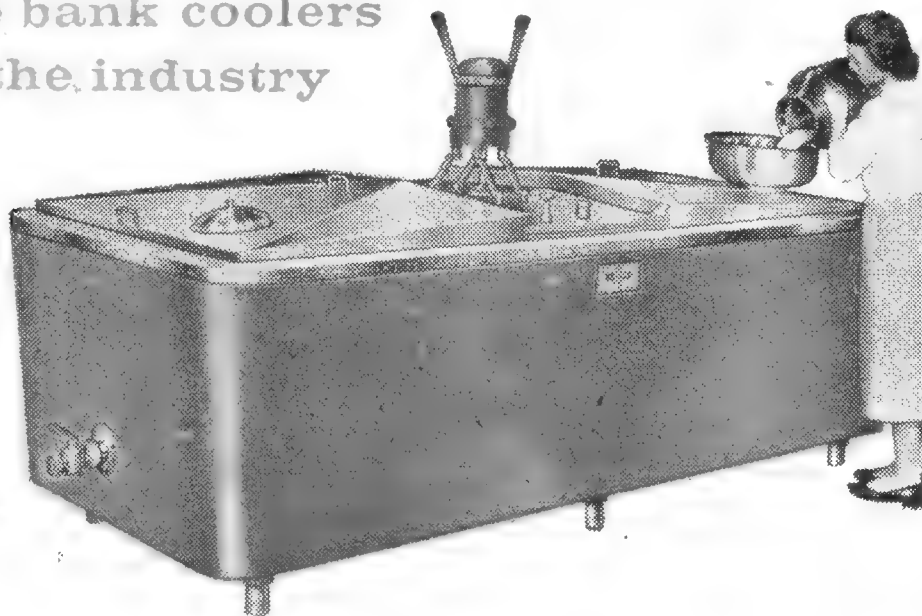


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each week night on TV

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in the industry

NEW
dimension
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Coolers
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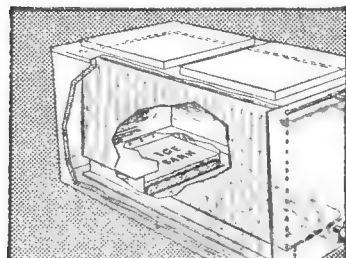
JAMESWAY "trim-line" styling gives milk handling a light-hearted lift with a new low 34" height. It's another bonus-extra added to these exclusive features:

- **Double Premium Cooling** — delivers 38° cooling in minutes. Assures low blend temperatures, never gives bacteria a chance.
- **2-Way Temp Barrier** — cold in, heat out! Perfectly cooled milk every day, any day. Bonded fiberglass, styrofoam and aluminum Temp Barrier actually holds milk 4 days at 38° with power off.

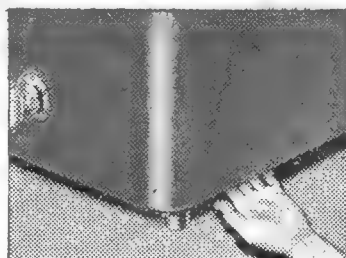
And you get a host of other Jamesway extras — one-piece fiberglass cabinet (stronger than steel); 18-8 stainless steel frame — no rust or corrosion; rounded corners for thorough cleaning; remote or built-in control. 150, 200, 250, 300, 400, 500 gallon units. Complies with all #3-A regulations.

For complete details and information on Jamesway's easy ownership plan see your Jamesway dealer. For folder write: James Mfg. Co., Dept. AG-18, c/o your nearest division office. Ft. Atkinson, Wis., Lancaster, Pa., Los Angeles 63, Calif.

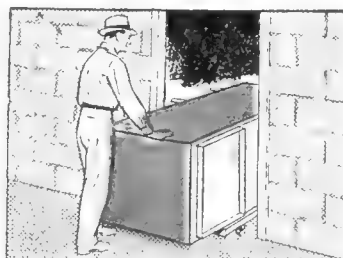
All of the water, over all of the ice, all of the time
— exclusive Jamesway flow pattern.



Fast-flowing, mountain cold water sweeps heat away from the sides and bottom for Double Premium cooling. Costs less to lower and maintain milk temperatures.

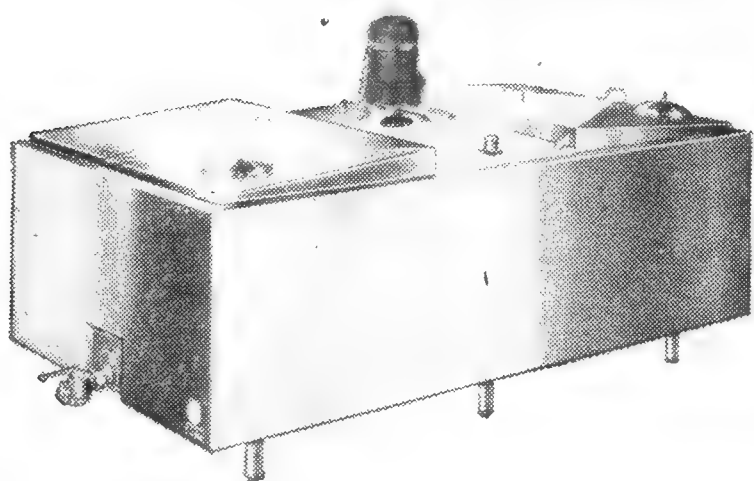


Sani-Kool's 2-way Temp Barrier keeps fiberglass exterior completely dry. No sweating or spotting. A swish of a cloth and it's inspection-clean.



Jamesway's new "trim-line" styling solves installation—so compact it slides through the milk-house door. No structural remodeling to run up cost.

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Only 32" high for easy pouring, fast cleaning. All 18-8 non-magnetic stainless steel construction. Direct cooling with serpentine coils... fast, no condensation above the milk line. Greaseless nylon gear motor. Remote control panel or self-contained units. 160 to 500 gal. capacity.

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FOR POULTRY • FOR DAIRY • FOR LIVESTOCK

Compulsory Federal Inspection Will Ruin Small Potato Grower

By PHIL LUKE, President Empire State Potato Club

IN A recent issue of this paper, Cap Creal of Cortland County had a very fine article on farm organizations. Comments were invited, so here are mine:

Right down the alley of the New York State potato industry come the comments on scrapping present organizations and the reasons for so doing. Let's take a look. "Cap" comments that some farmers want to scrap organizations that we now have, and that it doesn't seem sensible. I fully concur with that statement. Changes and revisions are necessary at times in all organizations, but the basic structures should be left alone, for these are not built in a day. Usually many years of time and effort on the part of many men are invested, and should not lightly be thrown away to satisfy the whim of some dissatisfied minority group. From experience I have found that the man who kicks most often is the one who does the least, and who is not very valuable to any organization.

Legislation is the most important factor in our lives today. Taxes, do this or that, restrictions of all sorts, control our lives. It is quite possible that in time we may all be strangled by the loving arms of bureaucracy, and laid to rest in a subsidized cemetery.

Farmers are probably more susceptible to adverse legislation than any other segment of our population. Here is an example of proposed potato legislation sponsored by competitors of New York State growers. Quoting from the October-November issue of National Potato Council News: "The proposal adopted merely requires the inspection of potatoes when a U. S. Grade is used on the bag." Innocent and reassuring? But let's drag it out from under the rug and see how it will affect the New York potato grower.

We have a State branding law that says that we shall brand our packages, and that the contents shall meet the minimum requirements of the brand on the package. The only brands available are the standards set up by the U.S.D.A. Therefore, we must use U.S. grades to brand our potatoes.

Now a look at the proposed Federal legislation. Briefly, as I interpret it: Quote, "It shall be unlawful for any person to pack potatoes in a container

marked or tagged with a U. S. standard unless such potatoes have been inspected and certified by an inspector meeting the minimum requirements of the U. S. standard with which the lot is marked or tagged."

As I see it, if this bill becomes Federal law, all potatoes packed in the State or any other State which has branding law must be inspected, with no exemptions. Even one bag will have to be inspected before it can be legally sold. Therefore, potato growers in the State are faced with rules and regulations far more stringent than a marketing agreement written and administered within the State. And yet we are led to believe that this bill is necessary. It is—to widen the eastern markets for the far-away shipping States and the professional packers!

I have always believed that U. S. Grade standards were set up as a measuring stick for the use of the public at large, and that they carried appropriate penalties for their abuse. I still adhere to that opinion.

U. S. Grade standards are set up for almost anything produced or made, but it seems that potato growers are in preferred class and must be regulated. Two different schools of thought are apparent: the philosophy of doing for yourselves or letting government do for you. The latter has been tried and found wanting in potato affairs.

New York State agriculture sits on a big consumer market, and other areas will stop at nothing to further their own interests for a bigger share of the consumer's dollar. Only a united effort through our farm organizations will help New York State farmers.

A short time ago I saw a movie of gigantic potato operations in the western part of the United States, and watching the pictures of the palatial homes, airplanes and swimming pools of the owners, the thought occurred to me that these are our competitors and they seem to be doing very well. They also, are sponsors of this legislation that could knock out the little eastern potato farmer.

We in this country have many things for which to be thankful. Our farm organizations have played a great part in this economy of ours. Let's keep them going!

HEADED FOR ALL-TIME MILK RECORD



TOP living producer Korndyke Beets Jannek Segis is headed for the all-time milk production record. The 19-year-old Holstein freshened with her 17th calf October 29 on the farm of Clark Bowen, Wellsboro, Pa. At her usual rate (over 20,000 pounds last year) she should pass the 281,193-pound world record some time next

spring. She holds highest lifetime record for living cows—272,108 pounds. Congratulating the old fountain of milk are, from left: Frank Naegely, Ithaca, N. Y.; Francis Turner, Tioga County agent; Scott Webb, manager of Bowen's feed store, Bowen; Don Gidner, DHIA tester, and Bowen's son, Glenn.

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All crops need nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in the proper amounts to produce profitable yields. Many farmers prefer to apply part of their nitrogen in complete, mixed fertilizers—and part of it later as a top-dressing or side-dressing. Nitrogen pays best in a balanced fertilizer program.

It will pay you to buy your fertilizers early for 1958. See your fertilizer man today! Place your order for the right amounts and analyses of mixed fertilizers—and order your extra nitrogen at the same time! Tell him you want *genuine* ARCADIAN[®] Ammonium Nitrate.

ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate works in partnership with mixed fertilizers to give your crops extra grow power. It contains 33.5% nitrogen—both quick-acting and long-lasting nitrogen. It's made in firm, shot-shaped pellets, free-flowing in any distributor.

The quick-acting nitrogen in ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate gets your crops off to a fast start of vigorous growth and helps them develop healthy, deep-green color. The long-

lasting nitrogen in ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate keeps feeding your crops until abundant yields are matured.

Don't be satisfied with a substitute Ammonium Nitrate! Make sure you get *genuine* ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate made by America's leading nitrogen producer in America's largest nitrogen plant. Your fertilizer man will be glad to supply you with ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate along with your mixed fertilizers.

If you prefer to use another form of nitrogen for top-dressing or side-dressing, ask for genuine ARCADIAN American Nitrate of Soda . . . or ARCADIAN A-N-L[®] Nitrogen with Magnesium . . . or ARCADIAN Nitrogen Solutions.

Use plenty of mixed fertilizers and when you need extra nitrogen, always buy ARCADIAN!



NITROGEN DIVISION

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation

New York 6, New York and Hopewell, Virginia

"Our DARI-KOOL Is Doing A Marvelous Job Of Milk Cooling!"

Writes MR. HOWARD G. SLEIGHTER
Manager JUDD'S BRIDGE FARMS
New Milford, Connecticut



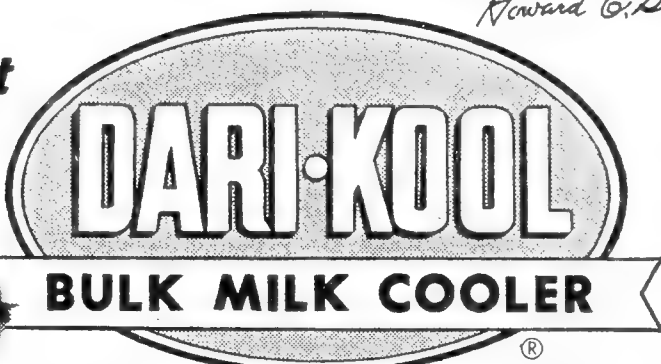
About a year ago we changed to a bulk cooler. After giving the various makes serious consideration we decided on a 500 gallon Dari-Kool tank.

We feel that this was a wise decision, as not only has the maintenance been nil, our bacteria counts have been low, which I attribute in good part to the marvelous cooling job your tank does. The milk is cooled to 38° within ½ hour and the milk does not rise above 42° on the second and subsequent milkings regardless of the weather.

(signed)

Howard G. Sleighter

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buy is a



The ICE-BANK Cooler that Outperforms
and Outsells them all

Model shown DKS-200
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Available in 100 to
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Please send, without obligation your new Milkhouse Plan Kit.

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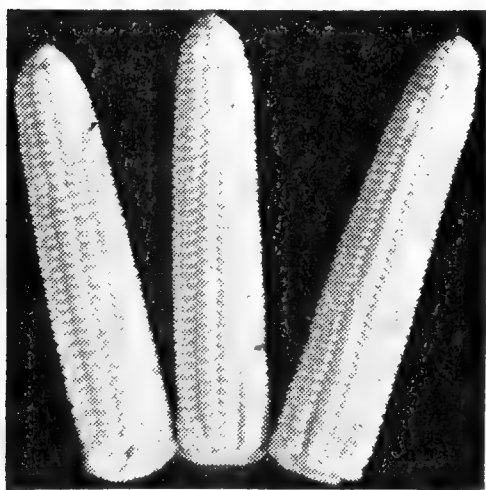
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☐ I am a Dairy Farmer

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Plan your milkhouse with this easy-to-use kit. Includes graph sheets and scale model cutouts of milk coolers, water heaters, etc. Arrange to best fit your milkhouse plans.



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Some Facts You Should Know About SOCIAL SECURITY

SOCIAL Security and retirement now have a common meaning to the American public. The average American associates retiring with the drawing of Social Security benefits. Since 1955 farmers have been covered by Social Security and are entitled to the same benefits as those who work in the factories and shop.

Coverage for farmers has raised numerous questions in their minds concerning benefits, tax reports, etc. The story of John Allen is typical of the situation facing many farmers even though it is not an actual case.

When the Social Security law was amended in 1954 John Allen was sixty-eight years old and was operating a hundred acre farm. Since John was the farm operator he was covered by Social Security.

Making Reports

Therefore, John, like thousands of other farm operators, filed self-employment tax returns for 1955 and 1956. He reported his farm profit each year and received credit toward Social Security for these profits. John received four quarters of coverage for each year that he reported his income. Based upon his

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

He that would live in peace and ease must not speak all he knows nor judge all he sees.

—Benjamin Franklin

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

age John needed six quarters of coverage in order to draw Social Security benefits. All people need at least six quarters of coverage to qualify. The actual number required depends upon their date of birth; however, no one would need more than forty.

Farm profits or self-employment income are reported at the end of each tax year. The report has to be made within three months and fifteen days after the close of the year and is made on a Schedule F which is part of the income tax return. The tax is paid right along with the income tax.

A tax of \$42.00 had to be paid by John for 1955 since he had a profit of \$1400 and the tax was 3% of the profit. If John's profit had been less than \$900 but his gross was over \$1800 he could have used an optional method of reporting. This method allowed a farmer to report on one-half of his gross provided his gross was at least \$800. The maximum that could be reported this way was \$900.

Reporting Hired Man's Wages

John had to hire Wilbur Worker in 1956 and, therefore, his profit was reduced. Wilbur received \$1300 in wages for 1956 and John's profit was reduced to \$100. John, therefore, elected to use the optional method of reporting when he made out his 1956 tax return. Since Congress amended the law in 1956, John could take ⅓ of his gross income rather than half and use that as his profit. The maximum that could be reported this way is \$1200. Therefore, John reported \$1200 as profit since his gross earnings exceeded \$1800.

The wages paid to Wilbur had to be reported on another tax return by John, so that Wilbur could get wage credits toward future Social Security benefits. Farm wages are reported at the end of each calendar year to the Internal Revenue Service on tax form 943. The tax for 1956 was 4% of the total wages and the cost was split evenly between John and Wilbur. If John employed Wilbur in 1957 he would again have to pay the tax but now it would be 4½% since the tax rate was raised beginning in January 1957.

Early in 1957 John decided to file for his old-age benefits and contacted his local Social Security office. The representative there helped John and his wife Mary, who was over 65, to complete the application forms. The Allens were requested to supply proof of their age and a copy of John's 1956 tax return.

Proof of Age

When John was born, birth records were not publicly recorded so he could not obtain a birth certificate; however John's birth had been recorded in his father's Bible at the time John was born. The Bible was accepted as proof of John's age. Mary Allen submitted an old life insurance policy which showed how old she was when she took out the insurance. This was sufficient to establish her age. The Allens could have used any public or private record which showed their age to establish how old they were.

John also had to provide a copy of his tax return for 1956. This was needed so that John could get credit for the 1956 income immediately. If John had not supplied a copy of his return it would have taken six or eight months for his original return to be processed and the amounts posted to his Social Security account.

When John applied for his benefits he was told he could still earn up to \$1200 in each calendar year. If he earned over \$1200 in any year he would have to give up one month's benefit for each eighty dollars or fraction thereof by which his earnings exceeded \$1200. He would not lose a benefit for a month in which he had not rendered substantial services in his business, earned over eighty dollars as an employee, or was seventy-two years of age.

What Counts As Income?

The Social Security representative informed John that any income that John received from rent, investments or savings did not count toward the \$1200 that John was allowed to earn. He also pointed out that John did not have to give up farming but could continue to earn \$1200 by running the farm.

Retirement benefits in the amount of \$89.10 per month are now being paid to the Allens. These benefits will continue until one of the Allens passes on; then the amount would be changed and the survivor would continue to draw benefits.

Every farmer who has questions concerning his own Social Security can secure the answer by contacting the nearest Social Security district office. The address of the local office can be obtained by asking at the post office or checking the telephone directory listing under United States Government.



"I'm sorry, Mrs. Figg, but your X-rays didn't show a thing worth bragging about."

New Hustle For Your Farm Hauls!

There's greater durability, increased horsepower in Chevrolet's new engine lineup for '58! There's more hustle under the hood, more savings and stamina!

Toting in the fields or heading into town, these handy, handsome '58 Chevy trucks make their own brand of country music . . . fast time. There's pep aplenty in any engine you pick—high-compression V8 or thrifty 6—with output ranging all the way to 230 h.p. A whole crop of new models are ready to short-cut tedious chores—including 4-wheel-drive pickups, panels and stakes that haul where even the wagon trails leave off. Drop into your Chevrolet dealer's next time you're over his way. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.



NEW CHEVROLET TASK·FORCE 58

*Latest editions of the
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CYANAMID

50 GREAT PRIZE HEIFERS!

STILL TIME!



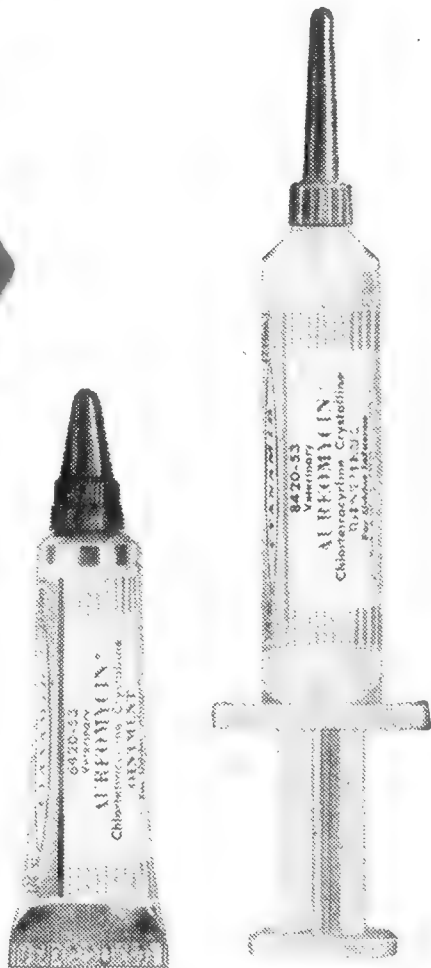
GET ONE OF THESE
FREE OF EXTRA CHARGE
WHEN YOU ENTER CONTEST!

You still have time to win a top registered heifer, breed of your choice. Don't miss this chance to bring fine new blood lines into your herd, give your boy or girl a quality calf to raise and show!

Here's all you do to get in the contest: Automatically, you get a tube or syringe of AUREOMYCIN® Mastitis Product free of extra charge when you purchase five tubes OR syringes. And you get the official entry blank, too.

Then in 25 words OR LESS just complete the sentence, "I like dairy farming because". Couldn't be much easier. And you have a chance to win one of 50 great prize heifers from the nation's best-known dairy breed farms.

Any member of a farm family can enter—and as many times as they want. See your veterinarian, druggist or feed dealer soon for official entry blank and full details. Contest ends January 31, 1958.



Either one of these puts the cow back in the milking line FAST...AUREOMYCIN® Mastitis Ointment in the familiar tube (left) or AUREOMYCIN Mastitis Suspension, in new convenient, throw-away syringe.

Some Extra Good
VEGETABLES

VEGETABLE varieties for the home garden are always of interest, and so I found your article on this subject in your issue of March 16. However, I would like to add a few varieties which I have found superior.

First is the Mignonette lettuce. New varieties come and go, but for quality, I have not seen anything to equal this old standard. To get good heads it must be planted early, for it will not stand summer heat.

Next I might mention a new snap bean, the Early Wonder Wax. It is not usually known that there is a big difference in the hardness of snap beans. The hardest may be planted in the fall and will come up in the spring. But these are so slow growing that nothing is gained. I had previously thought that the Cherokee Wax was the hardest good early snap bean, but last year I planted Cherokee and Early Wonder together. With the very bad weather, Cherokee produced very few, while Early Wonder produced a fair (not a large) crop. This year I planted Early Wonder on March 21, just to see how much it will stand. The quality is very good, and it promises to be our earliest.

For a first early corn, I think Seneca 60 superior to Seneca Dawn, though

Laughter is the exclusively human spontaneous recognition of hilarious pleasure.—Author Unknown

both are very good, and Robson, who originated both, lists Seneca 60 as 2 days earlier.

For cabbage, my favorite is Vanguard Savoy, though it is considerably later than Golden Acre, which is also choice.

And finally, about tomatoes, there are so many standard round tomatoes of good quality that it is hard to select one as best. However, for eating out of hand, just as it comes from the vines, and also for some kinds of cooking, I do not think there is any to equal the old Italian Pear. The new Red Top is similar, is earlier, and more productive, and it may be just as good for cooking, but I like the old Italian Pear better for eating fresh.—A. W. Forbes, Worcester, Mass.

ROSES THRIVE
EVERYWHERE

HERE ARE a few rules for planting roses from the American Association of Nurserymen:

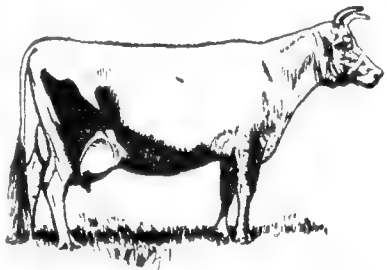
1. Dig a hole about 18 inches deep and 18 inches wide, big enough to receive all the roots without crowding. Spade the soil well so it is loose and friable. Peat moss should be added if the soil is heavy clay, or light and sandy. Any good loam does not require peat moss. If desired thoroughly mix a handful or two of fertilizer in the soil. The best time to fertilize roses is after their first heavy crop of blooms.

2. Grasp the stem of the plant between thumb and forefinger of one hand and hold it over the hole with the roots spread out. Use your other hand or a trowel to push soil around the roots. Leave no air spaces.

The soil line on the stem of the plant shows how deeply the plant grew in the nursery. This should be just an inch or two above the soil line after your planting is finished, which allows for the soil to settle.

3. Water the plant thoroughly and deeply so all roots have plenty of water.

Roses bring a great deal of pleasure, while there is a wide selection of colors and fragrances from which to choose.



Cows Will Eat More Top-Quality Roughage

GRASS PROVIDES the cheapest feed for dairy cows. Therefore, it's good business to see that your cows get the biggest possible part of their feed from grass grown right on your farm. No one disagrees with that but there is plenty of disagreement on how to do it. That's not entirely bad because conditions vary on farms and what's best for one farm isn't necessarily best for every farm.

The cow herself has something to do with that. Some cows are rugged and have a big capacity to use roughage. Sometimes we refer to them as "hay burners". But right now, let's stick to the problem of furnishing abundant roughage of high quality.

Pasture, hay and silage are the three forms of roughage. Pasture is the cheapest because the cows do their own harvesting. The problem is to grow the best varieties, to lengthen the season at both ends and to avoid low spots in production during hot summer periods.

Kentucky blue grass and white clover are fine for a short period in the spring, but their inability to provide abundant grazing in July and August has shoved them into the background. Now you can choose from orchard grass, bromegrass, ladino clover, birds-foot trefoil and alfalfa. Also, by good management you can use the same mixture of grasses and legumes for pasture, grass silage and hay.

To extend the pasture season you can grow winter rye for fall and spring grazing and you can fertilize heavily to start growth early. In a sense you can provide pasture all winter by putting grass into the silo.

Putting up grass silage provides a versatile tool for managing grass. You can cut grass early while it has the best digestibility and palatability and you can feed it either when pastures get short in summer or in the winter months. If you wish you can pasture a field early, then take the cows off and let the field grow to be cut for grass silage later. In addition to providing feed steadily and abundantly you stretch out the dry hay harvest so it doesn't all come at once.

Years ago we didn't appreciate the losses in feed value that came during harvest. They can't be avoided entirely but putting up grass silage reduces them greatly.

There are ways to harvest dry hay to keep losses low. One is the hay crusher attached to the mower. The stems are broken so that evaporation is hastened and where hay is heavy and green, it can be put in the barn a day earlier. Always, quality is improved and sometimes you get hay instead of bedding when you get it in the barn instead of having it get wet in the field.

Hay drying is another tool to speed

the job and keep the quality. As is so often the case with a new practice, some dairymen think hay drying costs too much money. However, some who have tried it are thoroughly sold. Hay can be dried loose or baled, and with or without heat.

Drying without heat has its advantages but it's something like credit. It's hard to get when you need it most. In the case of drying by unheated air, the hay is likely to be well saturated with moisture when the weather is poorest, for natural drying. Therefore artificial drying is slowed down. Even so, it helps greatly and we predict that hay drying, with or without heat, will increase.

Corn silage is in the picture too. Some dairymen are 100% grass farmers but many feel that meadows and pastures must be reseeded, that corn followed by oats is the logical way, that corn silage adds to results they get from the cows.

There is another angle to corn growing—a very important one. When you increase the growth of any crop (and grass is no exception) more plant food is taken from the soil and it must be replaced. This calls for heavy use of lime and fertilizer which in turn grows bigger crops. Doubling the production per acre of grass makes it possible to grow the grass you need on fewer acres. You will then have enough land for corn for silage plus some for corn for grain where it can be grown. And don't conclude too fast that you can't grow grain corn on your farm. Improved varieties and methods have widened tremendously the area that can grow corn for grain.

Incidentally, the men who own a hay drier find it useful in some years for drying ear corn. Sure, it's best to grow a variety that will mature in a normal season but some seasons (for example 1956) aren't normal.

More and more dairymen are growing a big part of the grain they feed. Corn for grain, oats, and a high protein supplement are mixed to make an excellent dairy ration. Often a custom grinder comes to the farm to do the mixing and grinding.

Now is a good time to plan for better and more abundant roughage for your cows. It will cut your feed bill. No one grass and no one legume is best for everyone but it is agreed that a perennial legume is needed.

Orchard grass is a rapid, early grower but it requires careful, exact management.

Primarily a hay crop, alfalfa is commonly used for temporary summer grazing. New varieties have widened the area where alfalfa can be grown with profit.

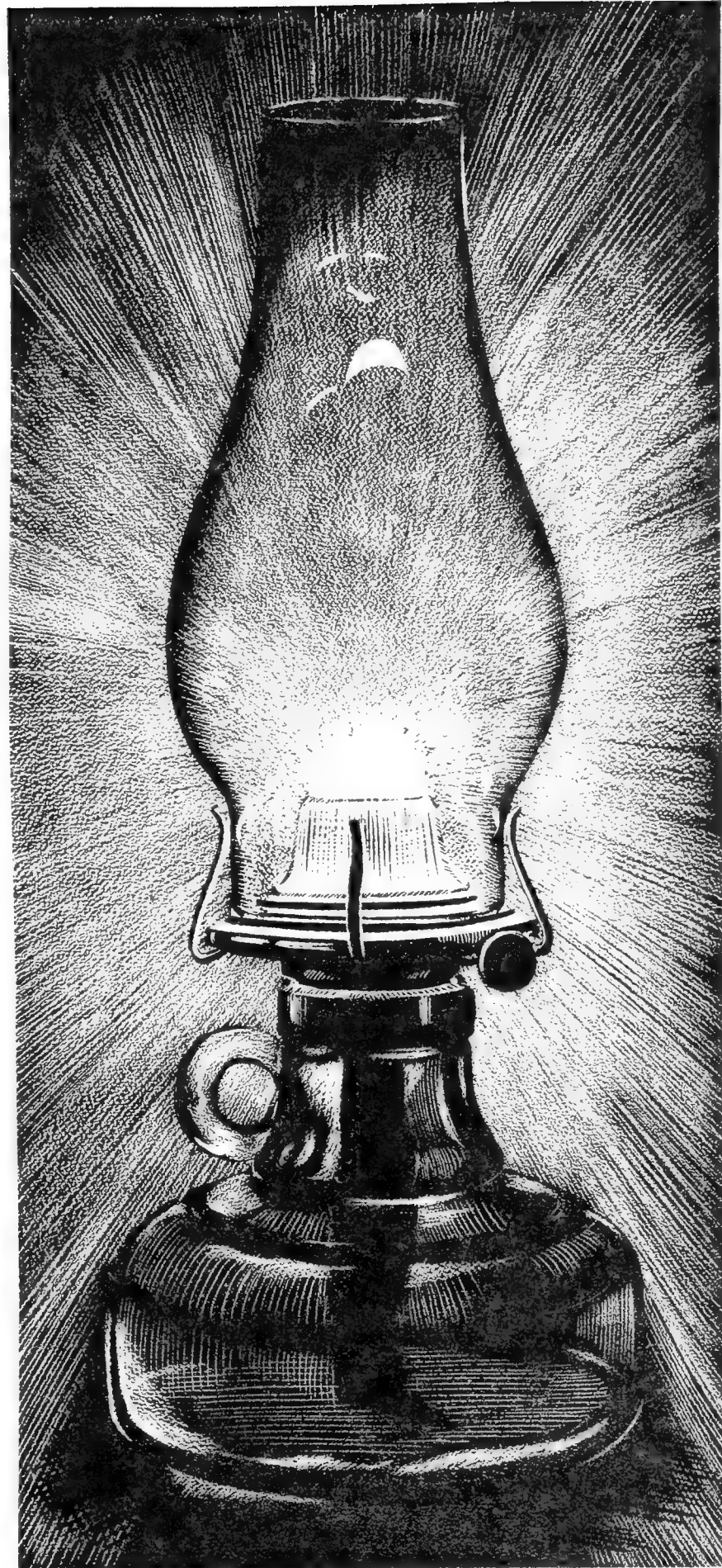
Brome grass is palatable and a heavy yielder.

Birdsfoot trefoil is a wonderful crop for pasture on rough land where you don't want to reseed for many years. It is also useful for hay on soils not good for alfalfa. One advantage is that it retains its quality and can be cut relatively late.

What a change there has been in our attitude toward the possibilities of grass! Sure, there are problems but the man who sees clearly what grass plus fertilizer plus management can do is on the right track. He will make some mistakes but he will learn from them. Gradually, he will grow heavier yields, manage better, reduce the amount of purchased grain and have more money in his pocket at the end of the year.

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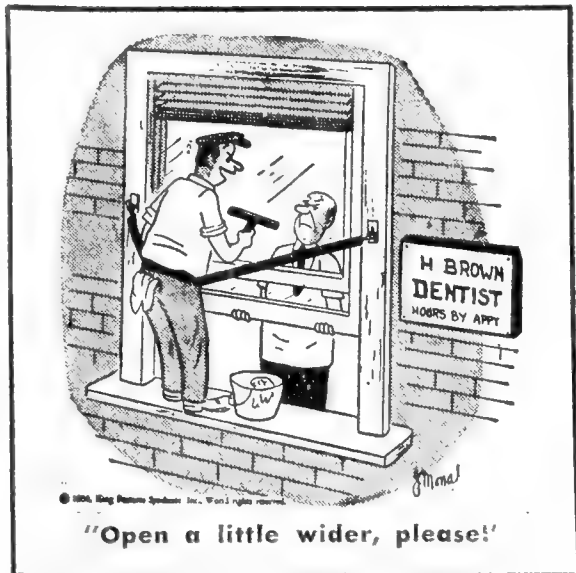
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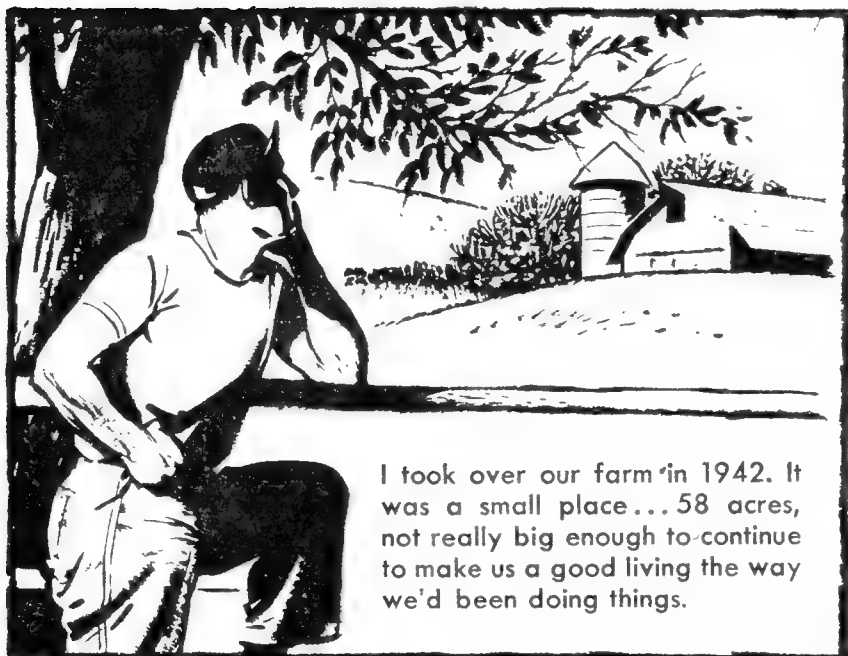
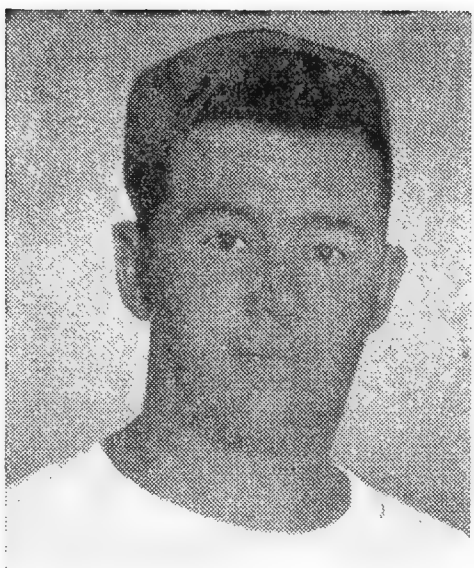
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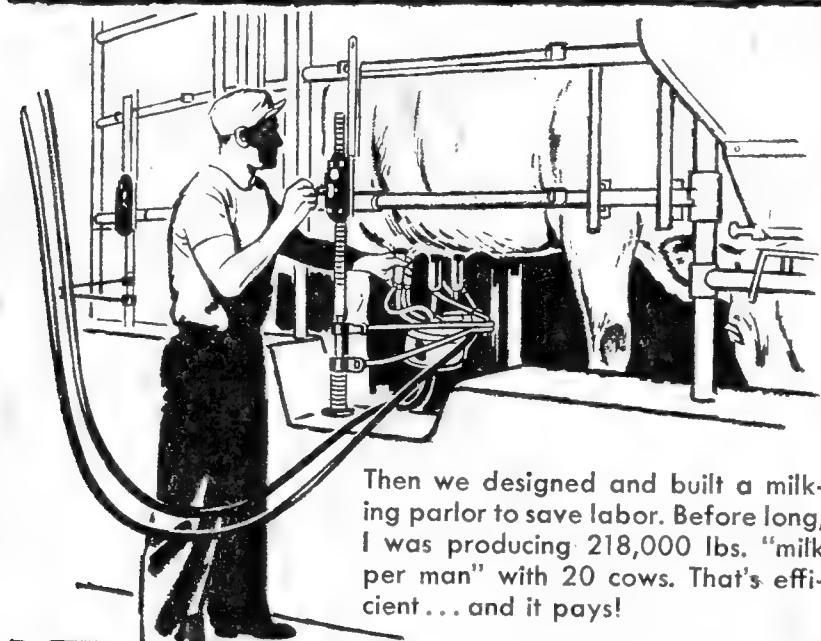
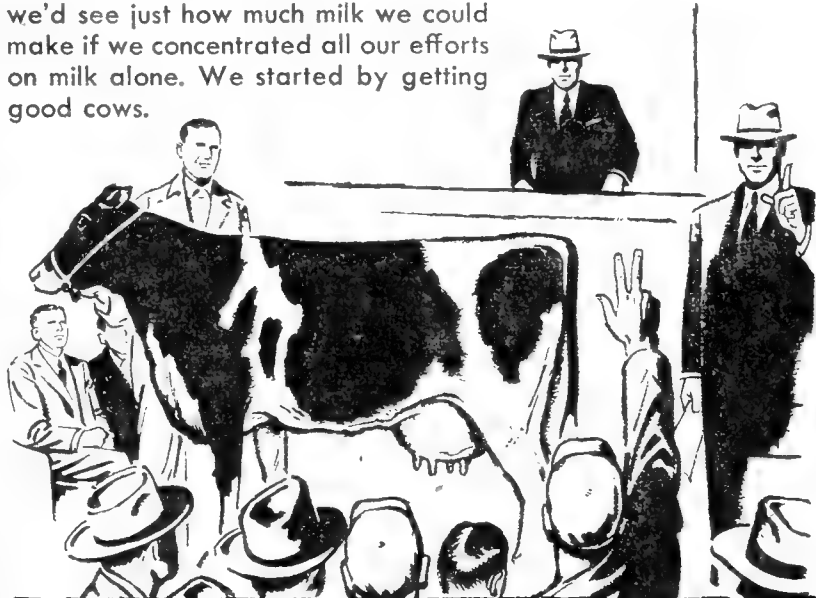
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MARCELLUS, N. Y.

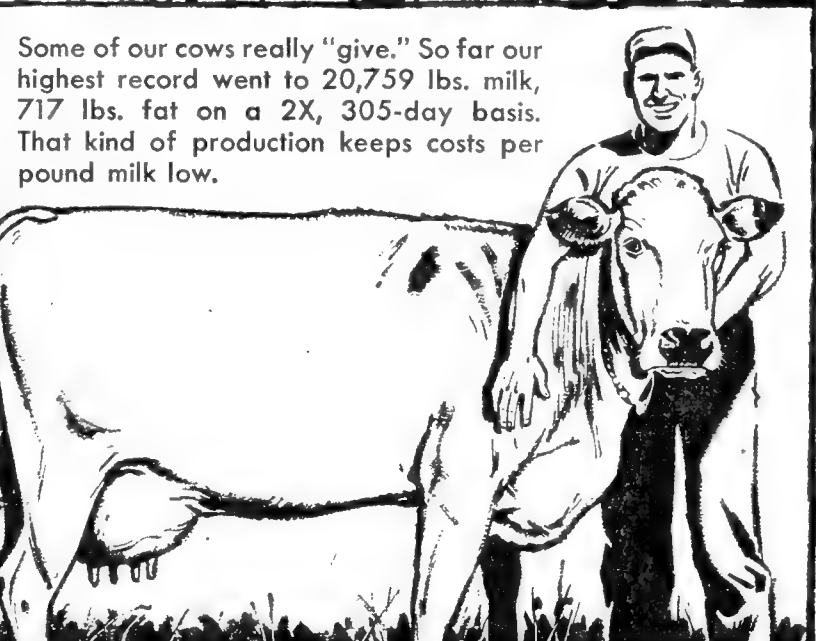


I took over our farm in 1942. It was a small place... 58 acres, not really big enough to continue to make us a good living the way we'd been doing things.

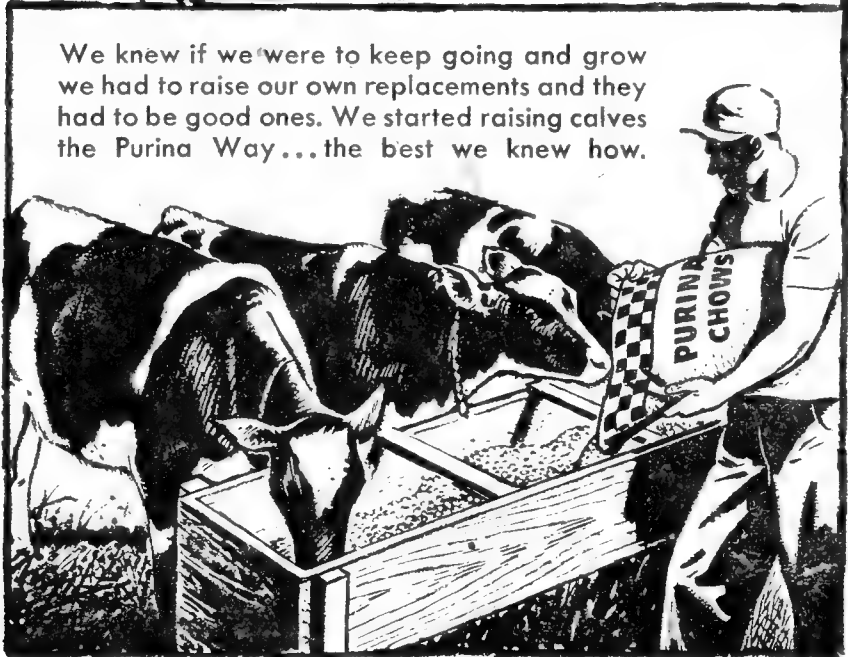
Rather than buy more land, we decided we'd see just how much milk we could make if we concentrated all our efforts on milk alone. We started by getting good cows.



Then we designed and built a milking parlor to save labor. Before long, I was producing 218,000 lbs. "milk per man" with 20 cows. That's efficient... and it pays!



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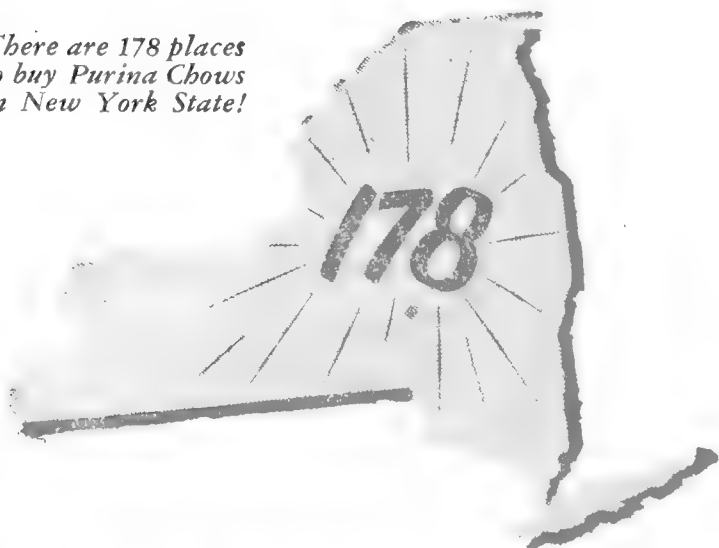


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CLEAN VACUUM LINES HEAD OFF MILKING PROBLEMS

TROUBLE resulting from dirty and clogged vacuum lines is the end product of a long chain reaction, says Dick Saacke, University of Maryland extension dairyman.

The first link is that pressure to the milking machine is decreased proportionately with the amount of dirt in the line.

The second is that decreased pressure will result in a longer milking time. Not only does an excessively long milking time cut down the efficiency of the dairy operation, it also can cause damage to the udder and make it susceptible to mastitis-causing bacteria.

In vacuum lines where moisture is present, dirt can result in bacterial contamination which will get into the milk. Off flavors in milk have often been attributed to dirty and clogged vacuum lines.

The following procedure is an efficient way to clean most vacuum lines.

1. In a container (pail or washpan), prepare an alkaline detergent solution such as that used for washing milking utensils. The total amount of solution should be about two-thirds the capacity of the sanitary trap.

2. With the vacuum on, suck the detergent through the line from the stall cock farthest from the pump.

3. Remove the sanitary trap from the line and dispose of the washing solution collected in the trap. Or if a plug or stop-cock is on the bottom of the trap merely open and let the detergent out. After the detergent has been emptied from the trap, place the trap back in the line or close the outlet.

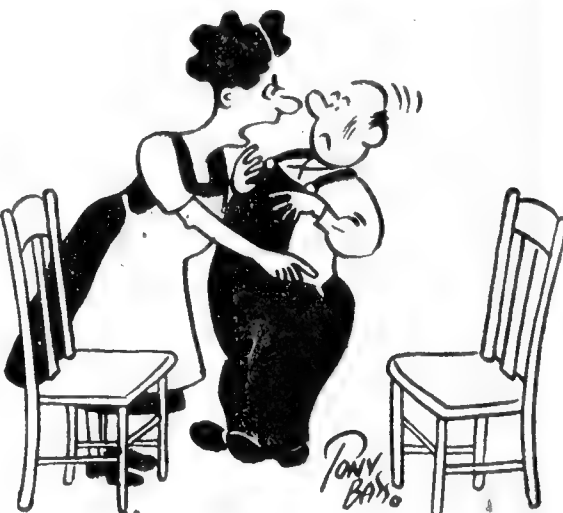
4. Prepare a lye solution (2 tablespoons of lye to 1 gallon of hot water). Again the volume of solution prepared should not exceed two-thirds the capacity of the trap.

5. Starting at the stall cock nearest the pump, suck the lye solution into the system by turning on the vacuum pump. After all the solution has gone into the line, again empty the solution from the trap. Save the solution from the trap and repeat at each stall cock, moving away from the pump.

6. After running the lye solution through each stall cock discard the lye away from the barn.

7. Use plain hot water and repeat the operation described for using the lye solution. The hot water can be sucked into the line from several stop cocks at a time; however, be certain that the total volume does not exceed two-thirds the capacity of the sanitary trap. The water should be discarded after one circulation through the pipe. The water should also be discarded outside the barn since it will contain some lye.

8. Open all stall cocks and remove or open the stop cock on the sanitary trap to allow the line to dry.



"Sit down! We're going to have a MAN to MAN talk!!"

New York Corn Contest Winner Gets 205 Bushels

TWO hundred and five bushels of dry shelled corn per acre was tops in the first New York State Yield Contest, sponsored by the Cayuga County Extension Service.

Farmer Max Shaul of Schoharie County topped 101 entries to carry home the first state championship. It is believed that this is the first time an official yield of 200 bushels of dry shelled corn per acre has been recorded in New York State.

New York's first Corn Show and Yield Contest was the idea of the Cayuga County Extension Service Livestock Commodity Committee. Historically, Cayuga County was a hay and grain producing area with very few dairies. Although dairying is now the largest source of income, Cayuga is still the leading corn for grain producer in the State, and grain corn acreage is increasing every year.

Members of the Livestock Commodity Committee felt that better corn could be raised on many Cayuga County farms, and Extension the method that could best do the job. A corn improvement project was initiated, with a Corn Show and Yield Contest used as a method of creating interest and participation.

Average yields of 100 bushels per acre was the goal set by the Committee and with this in mind the "100 Bushel Club" was created. Membership in this Club was awarded to any farmer who produced over 100 bushels per acre on corn entered in the Yield Contest.

Membership has grown from 20 the first year to 73 members at present. A countywide Show and Contest was held for the first time in 1955. After two years of success the Committee felt that corn for grain should be promoted across the State, and challenged the rest of the State to participate in the Yield Contest & Show.

Seven counties responded and entered competition. Being genial hosts, Cayuga County graciously awarded both top individual yield and county championship (based on top average for three growers) to Schoharie County farmers. Schoharie's top three averaged 172 bushels per acre, while Ontario and Cayuga tied for second with yields of 151 bushels per acre. Average yield on the 101 entries was 121 bushels per acre.

Data on corn growing practices is collected on all entries (some we didn't get) and it is hoped this will in time give us some ideas on what the top corn growers are doing on management, planting rates, fertilization, weed control, etc.

While not as accurate as research work, many factors have been observed as necessary for a high yield of corn.

Some of these are: high plant population, planting of hybrids that will mature, efficient weed control, and adequate fertilization. The last one seems to be the most debatable. Fertilizer rates vary widely. However, high amounts of nitrogen seem to be necessary.

We may still be a long way from 100 bushel averages for the county or state, but we feel that we are started in the right direction to get there.—*Frank P. Schwencke, Associate Cayuga County Agricultural Agent*

— A. A. —

JUNIOR VEGETABLE WINNERS

JAMES SHEPARD of Elba, N. Y., 16 years old, was recently named national winner at the Variety Trials Project sponsored by the National Junior Vegetable Growers' Association in cooperation with the W. Atlee Burpee Co. The announcement was made during the 23rd annual convention held in Springfield, Ill.

James grew 13 varieties of tomatoes on an acre of ground, using an 8-16-16 fertilizer in spring and a 15-30-15 starter fertilizer. At planting time he sidedressed with 0-20-20. His total yield was 41,090 lbs. which, sold on contract, brought him a total income of \$744.30 and a net profit of \$394.69. For next year James plans a soil test, fewer varieties, and experiments in irrigation and field seeding vs transplanting.

Two Cornell students, Ralph Richard Harper of Rochester and Peter C. Ochs of Warwick, N. Y., both 18, were named respectively national winner in production and marketing and winner in the northeastern region. By an intelligent use of chicken manure and fertilizer, contour planting, mulch and rotation, Ralph produced and sold \$2,577.00 worth of 46 different vegetables in 136 varieties. His net profit was \$2,208.91. Most of the produce was sold at his father's stall at the Rochester Public Market.

On rented plots and in a home garden area, Peter Ochs raised a variety of vegetables that produced an income of \$1,961.18, with a net profit of \$1,074.96. He is a firm believer in manure and a large amount of starter solution. Also, he has found that wholesale outlets provide large gross and profit, retail outlets a slow but sure way to pay expenses.

— A. A. —

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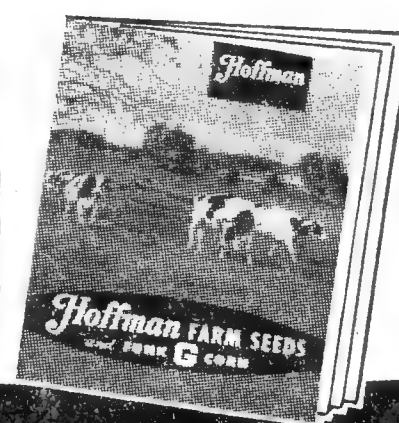
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Officers of the New York Association of County Agricultural Agents for 1958. With newly elected president Russell M. Cary, (second from left), of Wampsville, are (from the left), outgoing president Herbert E. Johnson, Rochester; vice-president, W. Dale Brown, Cooperstown; and secretary-treasurer Merle W. Reese, Plattsburgh. The new directors elected are: C. G. Small, Alton; D. W. Hammond, Syracuse; E. A. Wilde, Liberty and R. E. Kline, Warrensburg.

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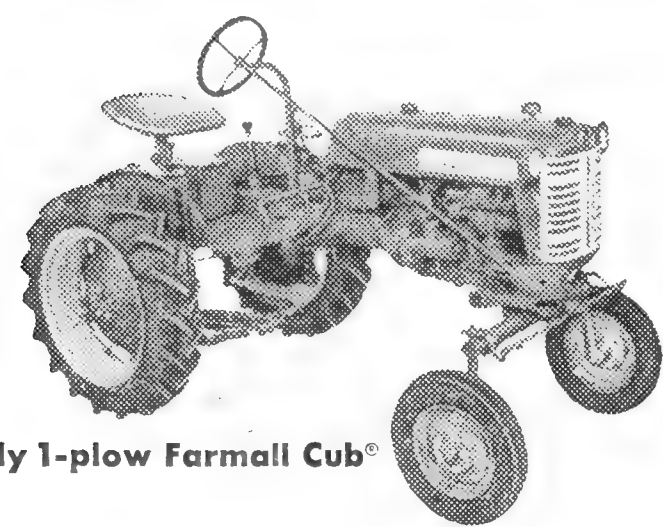
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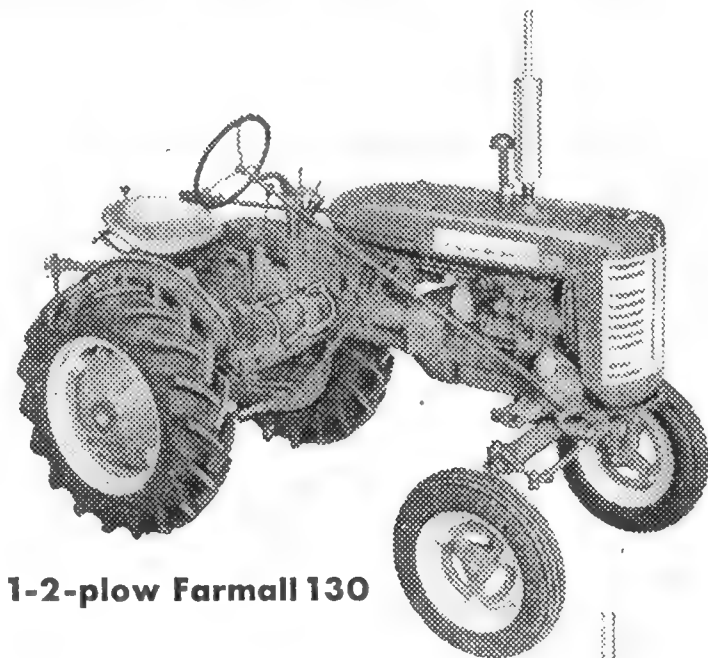
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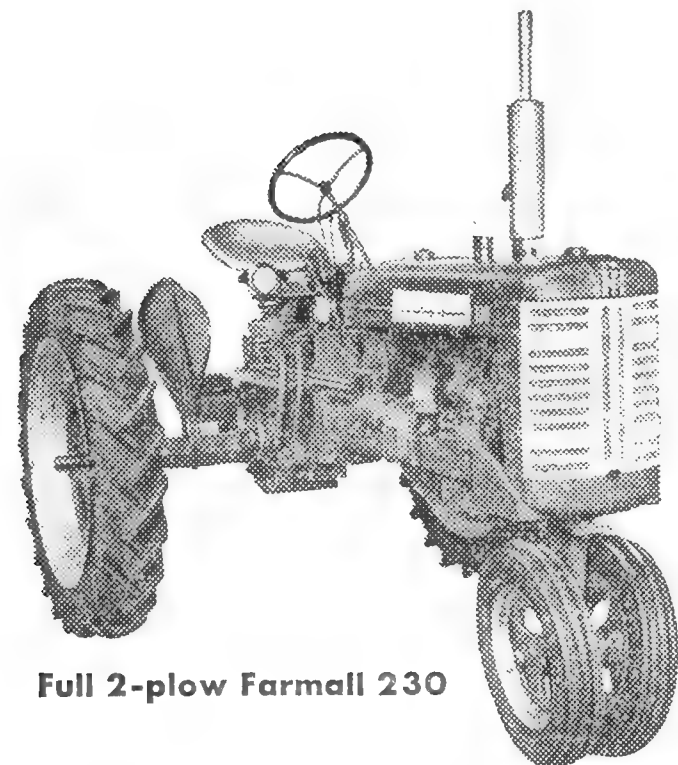
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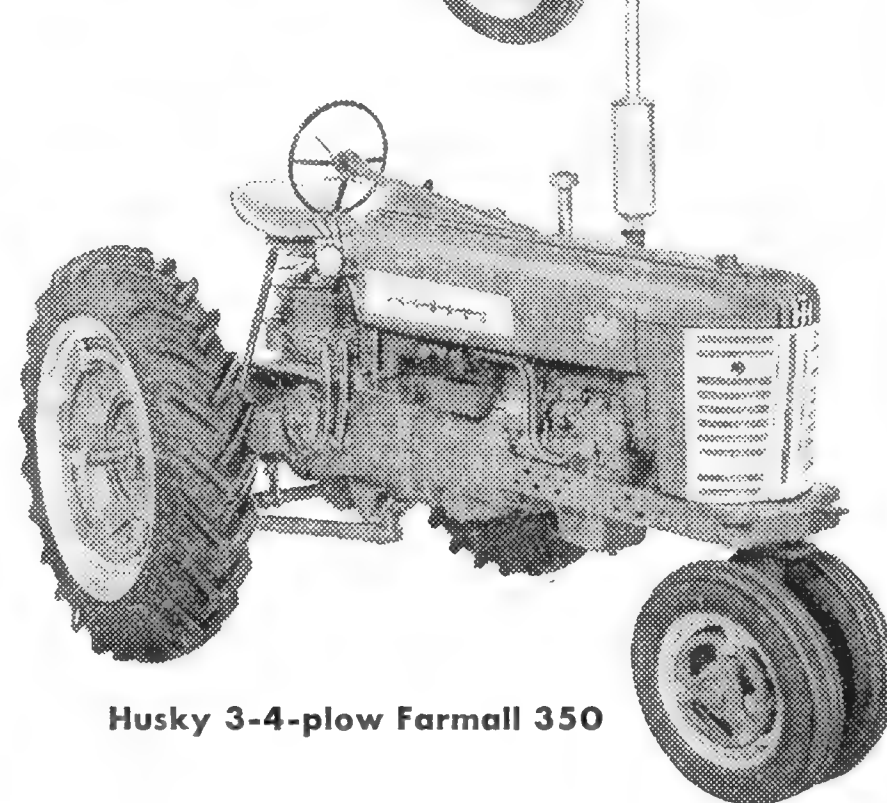
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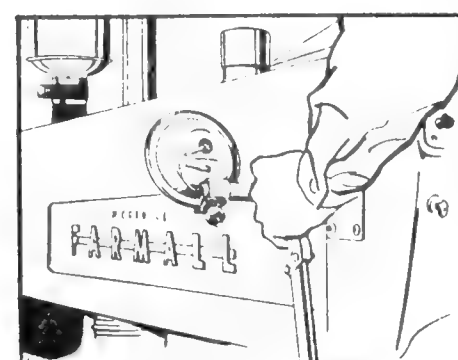
Full 2-plow Farmall 230



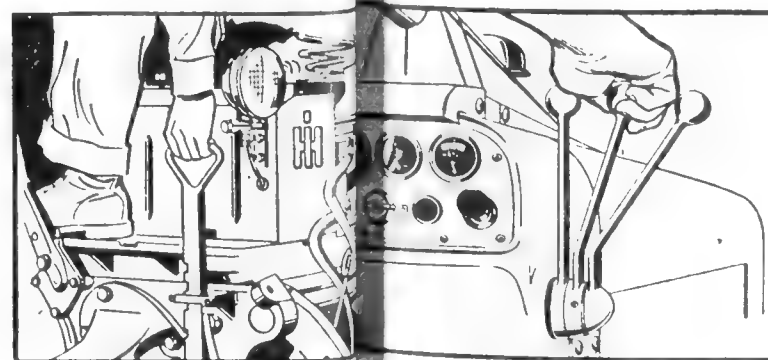
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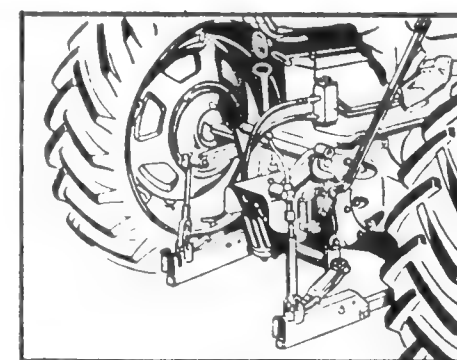
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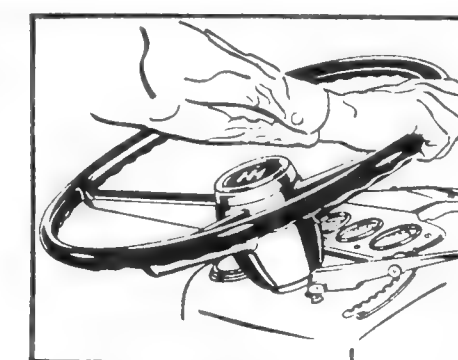
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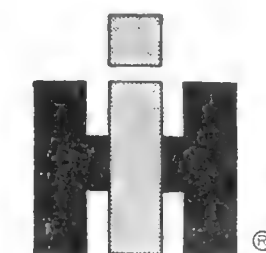


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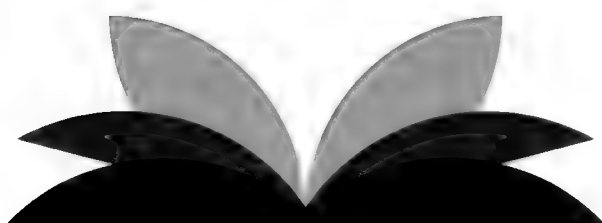
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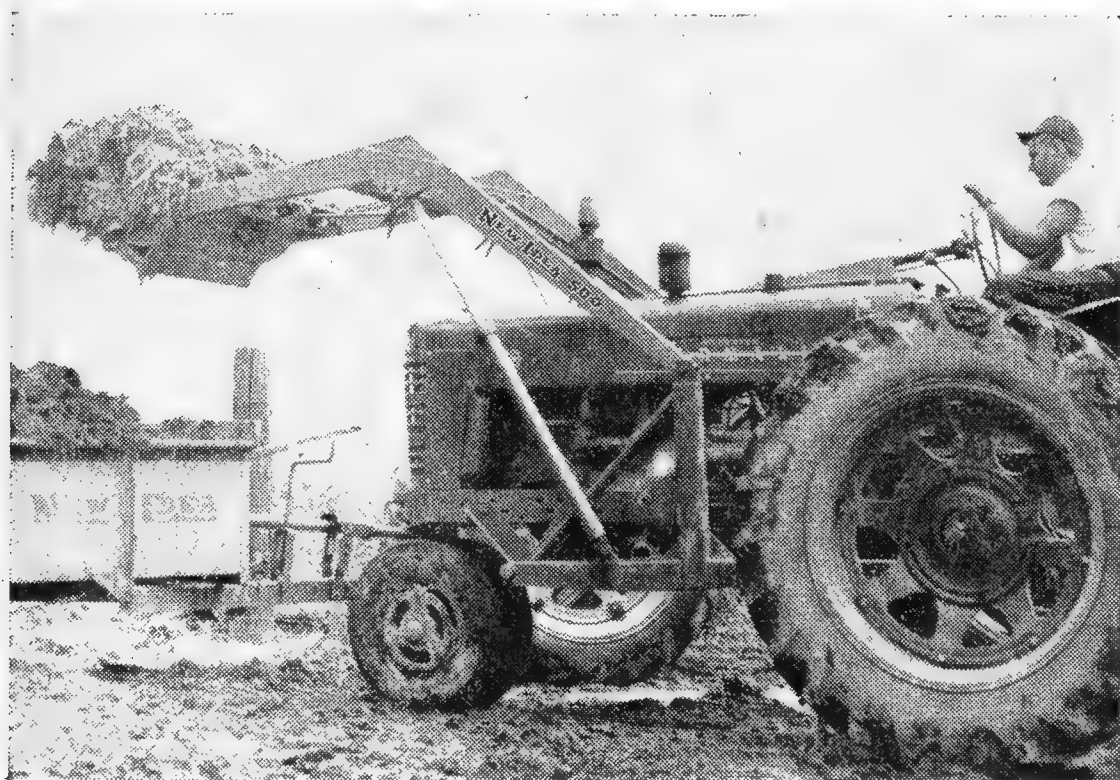
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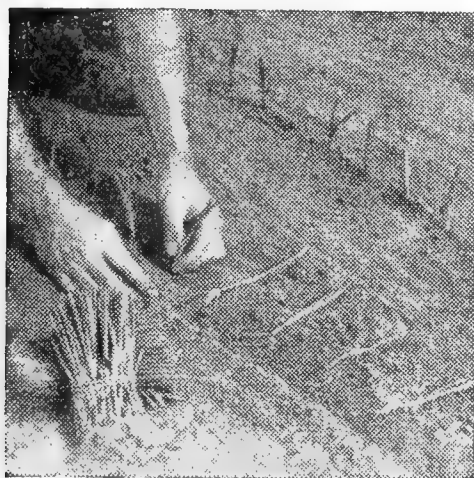
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The Apple Business Can Be Profitable

(Continued from Page 1)

Some growers are wisely buying or renting other good blocks to enlarge their businesses. Others, who find fruit growing less profitable than other enterprises or off-the-farm work, are wisely disposing of their orchards. Odd time attention to an apple orchard seldom gives profitable results.

In competitive regions, especially in the west and the mid-south red color sports are replacing strains of ordinary color at an amazingly rapid rate. Growers are grafting existing trees as well as using red strains in the new plantings. Our fruits are sold in the same super-markets as theirs. Either we must have glossy red apples or they will be rejected.

In our leading variety, McIntosh, the best strains are only moderately better than the usual ones. Soil management that lets nitrogen in the trees decrease during fruit ripening, and keeps other elements at an adequate level improves color. So does wise pruning and tree-spacing.

But in parts of New York where color comes slowly, yield and vigor must be sacrificed for the sake of color and perhaps a smaller proportion of the trees should be McIntosh. In no orchard should there be more McIntosh than can be harvested before they are over-ripe. In some instances it might pay to graft young McIntosh trees to varieties that promise better dollar income in the particular area. This would usually require prospects for good yield and good color.

With nearly half of the New York crop going into processing, a variety that can be used either for processing or the fresh market has an immense advantage. Each year, the grower then can choose whichever outlet offers the better price.

Supplying Big-Scale Buyers

Few growers produce enough apples or have the packing facilities to supply the volume of the standardized pack needed over a long season by buyers of huge chains. A few storages have established brands and packing facilities to help meet this situation, combining the output of numerous orchards under a single sales agent and brand. Several co-ops have entered the packing and selling field and at least one also has its own storage.

This is a complex business. Merely forming a co-op does not guarantee

success. If a co-op does consumer packing or some additional service that carries the apple nearer the consumer, or better standardizes the pack, or finds better customers, or is so located that it reduces transportation cost, or does some of the jobs more economically than commercial agencies, it may improve the growers' profits.

I belong to a small new storage, packing and selling co-op located within 3 miles of most of the members. It has three fourths of its capacity devoted to controlled atmosphere for late winter and spring selling. I believe that by getting the apples into the storage the day picked, by conscientiously performing each operation in our rural area under the surveillance of the grower-members, and reducing transportation costs we can improve the income of the members.

We recognize the services rendered by commission merchants and other elements of the trade and are attempting to work with all factors with which we have things in common. We recognized our impotence in some directions: for example, the need of keeping off the market that surplus of poor or over-ripe fruit that kills the price in years when a region or variety produces super-abundantly. That is an urgent problem that is getting attention at some of the winter horticultural society meetings. The possible need of combining our selling into still larger units to balance the immense volume of a few chain store buyers needs further study.

Increasing the Demand

Finally, we face the problem of making consumers want apples. Some of us can and must do this in our home communities, where we can know and influence consumers personally. But, working individually, even the large grower can do little to strengthen the demand in distant cities where many of our apples go.

Most of our regional apple institutes do their work on thousands of dollars while our competitors like the citrus people, have millions. There are many things to be done. Basic is research to find new uses for our products, new ways to pack, ship and sell and to evaluate markets. Frozen concentrate citrus juice was the result of research and it vastly expanded the orange market.

Publicity, advertising, and training

(Continued on Page 19)



Frederick Atwater, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Atwater, from near Barker in Niagara County, New York, shows Frank W. Jenks, President of International Harvester Company, a 4-H Club photograph after he had been awarded a \$400 scholarship given by Harvester. Fred was named a national winner in the Boys 4-H Agricultural Awards Program at the 36th National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago.

Thanks largely to young Fred's 4-H Club work, the Atwater farm is now a modern commercial operation, supporting 26 head of registered cattle on the same area that once could scarcely carry a half-dozen cows. The Atwater family was selected for the second time as the outstanding 4-H Club family in Niagara County.

THE APPLE BUSINESS CAN BE PROFITABLE

(Continued from Page 18)

the store personnel are but a few things we must do. Chain stores feature, display and sell what the public has been taught to want by means of radio, T.V., newspaper, magazine and billboard advertising. We are the ones who must make the consumers want apples or it won't be done.

Our grower organizations such as the regional and national apple institutes and the National Apple Week Association have done amazing work on small budgets. We must pay tribute to their devoted personnel for persistent efforts on meager income with many growers not participating at all. It is gratifying that these organizations cooperate so well with each other. But the support is grossly inadequate. The city market seems remote to most growers.

How much money will it take? Beverly Byrd of Virginia presents a strong case for ten cents a bushel on a nationwide scale, for apples going into all uses. The Washington apple growers are this year raising five cents a bushel by their state tax. Their relatively large budget is a boon to the consumption of apples from all areas. True, it has not held up the price of Delicious apples in this year of tremendous production of that variety following a short-crop year, but they are now studying means of controlling the oversupply of the occasional year of burdensome output. This requires an additional approach and procedure.

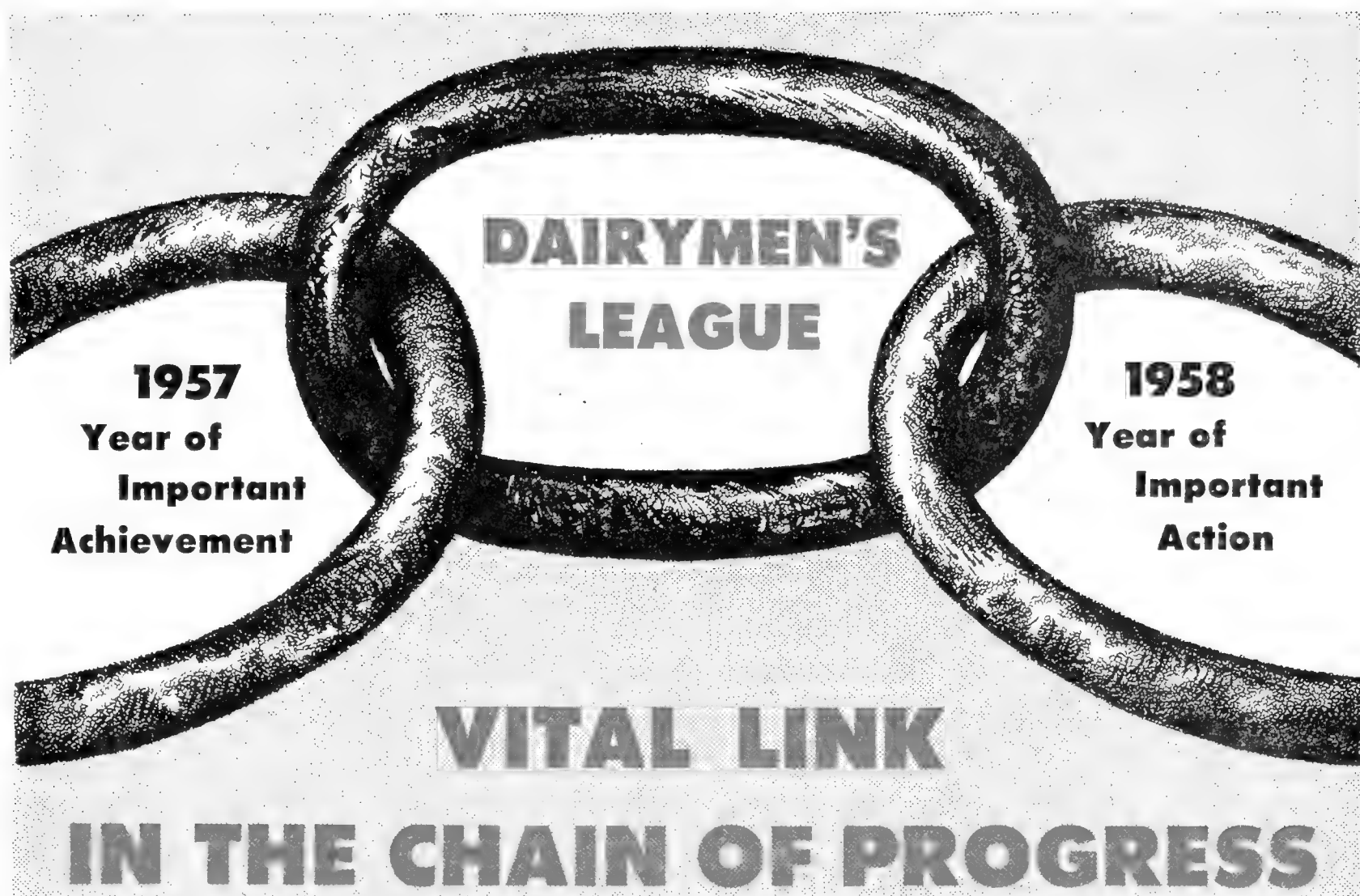
Whatever is needed, all would agree that our expenditures in this field have been niggardly when viewed on a national scale and vastly less than large corporations habitually spend and find necessary to maintain the demand for their products. Do we care enough to make the people want our apples and willing to pay for them? The choice is ours. Unless we support this urgent phase of our business at once, I fear that our income will stay low and many more must quit.

Should we look to the Federal and State Governments for help in this problem? Examples of the great value of certain government research and of government collection of statistical information are familiar to all. State government participation in some programs of apple tax levies has seemed to work well in certain instances. With other fruits, federal marketing orders voted into operation by growers have restricted supplies to levels that could be sold at decent prices. In these operations growers have held a large measure of control.

But an overwhelming majority of the apple growers that I know would oppose large-scale government subsidies and control of the apple business; they doubt that government control would help apple growers or consumers in the long run although some feel that there is a place for government purchase and distribution of apples under occasional temporary surplus situations. Nearly all feel that apple growers themselves should keep the initiative in working out our apple industry problems.

Let us not forget that we have lots of things in our favor. People already like good apples and apple products. Everyone has fond reminiscences of apples that they love to recall. No other fruit is attractive and appealing in such a wide variety of ways. Its value to health is universally recognized. All of these things make people receptive to our story. Let us tell it honestly, appealingly and on a scale far surpassing anything previously attempted. In these days of intense competition, this is a professional job, requiring the best knowledge of consumer psychology. Good editors and commentators readily utilize well prepared material.

The future is ours if we adjust our individual businesses and utilize our marketing opportunities.



December 31 marked the end of a most important year for milkshed dairymen. The year of the 50th Anniversary of the Dairymen's League . . . an anniversary that proved by a half-century of solid accomplishment that a strong, stable and single-minded organization of dairymen can make big strides in obtaining and maintaining **BETTER PRICES FOR DAIRY FARMERS.**

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1958 — A Momentous Year Demanding Continuing Strong Organization and Leadership

Much was achieved in 1957, but no forward-looking dairyman believes that the battle is won. The year 1958 presents new problems: Lower support prices on dairy products . . . price competition from other milksheds . . . refinements and improvements in the current Order . . . all demanding far-seeing and competent leadership in 1958 . . . all requiring an organization with the single-minded aim of **BETTER PRICES FOR DAIRY FARMERS.**

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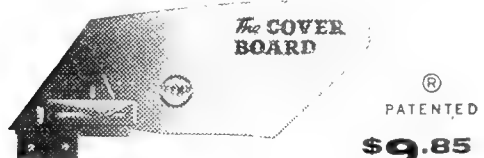
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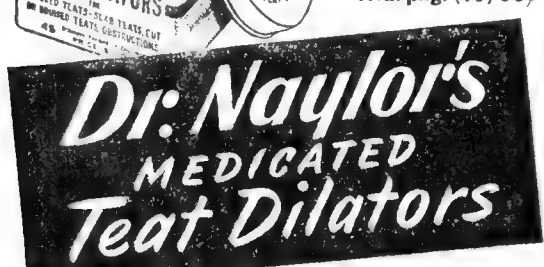
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Visiting Hayfields

By
TOM MILLIMAN

Milepost 372

N. Y.
THRUWAY

That Pasture Again

WE'VE had letters from five states making suggestions on seeding the new American Agriculturist pasture at Hayfields. All came from farmers, agronomists, and plant breeders, and each letter gave evidence of earnest thought and experience. We are most grateful. Through them all ran the common thread of seeding with oats, and removing the oats by grazing or haying before damage is done to the new seeding.

We shall indeed follow this advice. Ripening, shallow-rooted oats pull terribly hard on the available moisture and plant food in the soil, and usually succeed in reducing the stand and vigor of the tender new seeding.

Midsummer Pasture

The objective is to establish a pasture with the ability to yield more plentifully in midsummer and early fall. Perhaps it is just a dream when measured against the kinds and varieties of grasses and legumes for which seed is now available. In the piece appearing in this space in the December 21 issue, an admission was made that about all I've learned in 30 years of practice and study is to produce, in the absence of irrigation and good summer rainfall, a high yielding spring pasture.

To be sure, such a pasture does yield somewhat better in midsummer and later than can be expected from an old bluegrass or timothy sod. But the yield falls far short of the need. It is generally believed nowadays that the midsummer slump in milk production, when fluid milk is in greatest demand, is due not so much to heat and flies, as it is to lack of enough to eat in pasture and barn.

Can Harvest Their Own

Grass silage helps a great deal, and we use it, as well as dry hay in outdoor racks; but the expense of such procedure in human effort and cash is far greater than when cows harvest their own. And pasture yields more milk! Cutting and hauling fresh pasture to the cows daily is a solution to which some farmers are turning. But it, too, is expensive, and interrupts other work on the farm every day, or even twice a day.

Through all the letters runs the recommendation to use alfalfa. We shall use it. Some suggest Narragansett, and others urge Dupuits. We have both growing elsewhere on the farm for hay. Dupuits is extra early, and we don't like that feature, particularly in a pasture the growth of which requires grazing before the ground is firm enough to support cattle. Orchard grass has the same limitation, and is so vigorous in spring that it tends to crowd out the legumes.

Ladino Has Shortcomings

Hardly anyone has suggested ladino, with which we've had 20 years' experience. In early season, this plant comes back more rapidly from grazing or cutting than any other legume or any grass. On fertile soil, its power of regrowth is almost unbelievable in May or early June. But then, later on in midsummer heat and drought, it seems to die, and finding a single thriving plant in a square rod of pasture requires a search. Of all legumes, ladino is also the most serious threat to the

death of cattle by bloat. Omission of ladino in the letters seems wise. We shall leave it out.

As yet, no one has commented on the question of "stockpiling" Empire birds-foot. By "stockpiling" is meant reserving a field of straight Empire until other pastures have been once grazed, or twice grazed, and the slow-starting Empire has had the opportunity to make a thick growth of feed. Then turn in the milking cows, maybe on June 10 or 15.

Granted that first growth of Empire stays green longer than anything else, with blossoms and seed pods appearing on the same plant simultaneously, will Empire supply plenty of feed in midsummer? Or will it be trampled down too much? Who knows? Harry and I are willing to sacrifice (as with Empire) some portion of high yield, particularly in spring, if only we can provide the cows with full grazing in midsummer without having to plow up every year, which must be done where Sudan grass is grown.

More Letters Wanted

So the quest for the best possible seeding of the American Agriculturist pasture continues. Readers have already helped. More letters are invited. Please address Harry Morrill, Hayfields, Churchville, R.D., New York. He reads and turns the letters over to me, with comments. We shall decide together.

Credit will be given in this space to those whose suggestions are used. In mid-April we'll tell what is being done on this fall-plowed, built-up, 16-acre field, now plentifully supplied with lime, phosphorus, potash and organic matter. The soil structure is granular, suggesting a high level of water-holding capacity.

The more water a soil can hold, the better should be the midsummer pasture. If readers will supply the formula for seeding, the condition of the field should make best use of it.

LITTLE JOE DID IT

Sired artificially by an Angus, and Sout of a dairy cow, Little Joe met his fate at 20 months. The Millimans' hind-quarter weighed 135 lbs. This suggests that Little Joe might have been a 950-lb. steer, live weight. Now we are enjoying the best beef we ever had from Hayfields, thanks to Harry Morrill, who understands how to finish a beef critter. Every year sees more Little Joes on northeastern farms. With better hay and pasture showing up each year, and a little more of it, there is room for a few beef animals, whether steers or heifers. Isn't it the choice of wisdom to set a first-class table at home, sell a little beef to neighbors by the quarter or alive, than to take on more and more milking cows to eat up the increased forage and add to the burden of surplus milk?

Without any encouragement or analysis from agricultural colleges, each year dairymen are increasing their use of Angus bulls artificially on dairy cows from which they would not raise dairy heifers. Some use Angus for first calvings of Holstein heifers. The whole movement now adds up to 10% of all artificial inseminations in the Northeast.

It makes sense to a growing list of farmers, which is the more reason why it is hard to understand the complete silence of agricultural colleges.

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Attention Poultrymen!

Do You Know What Chalazae Cords Are?

By ROBERT C. BAKER

IF YOU ARE a poultryman and don't know what chalazae cords in eggs are, you are not alone, but you should learn. Most consumers don't know what chalazae cords are and it has not done egg consumption any good. You should learn what they are for no other reason than to explain their existence to consumers. This is your job and mine.

Chalazae cords are the milky colored objects on either side of the yolk. In some eggs they are large while in others they are small and go unnoticed. They are merely very dense albumen but play a very important role. These cords anchor the yolk in the direct center of an egg where it is protected by an antibiotic in the thick white which surrounds it. Since the yolk is high in fat it has a tendency to float up and eventually come in contact with the shell. If the yolk should come in contact with the shell, bacteria and other microbes would soon attack it. The result would be a spoiled egg.

If you have ever candled eggs you know the importance of chalazae. Movement of the yolk which can be seen by candling lowers the grade of eggs. This movement of the yolk is due to the weakening of the chalazae. When one cord breaks, this allows the yolk to flop all over when the egg is twirled in front of the candle. The result is a drastic lowering in the grade of the product.

In the past, when I was connected with Extension work, I frequently gave talks at consumer meetings all over New York State. I found this very interesting and enjoyed answering questions that the ladies asked. One of the popular questions at all consumer meetings was, "What are those milky colored objects near the yolk of an egg?" Many of the women would sigh with relief when I explained that the objects in question were perfectly normal and were found in all fresh eggs.

Many of the women told me that they thought or were told that they were foreign material of one sort or another and should be removed. Some women said that they thought the milky colored objects were sperms from the male. Several women have told me that they pick the chalazae out of an egg and if they are large they discard the whole egg.

I heard so many questions about chalazae cords at consumer meetings that I decided to study them if I had an opportunity. This past year while I was on Sabbatic leave at Purdue University, I did just that. The study was

rather technical and detailed so only a small part of it will be reported here.

First of all, it seemed important to find out if the size of chalazae in eggs were inherited. If they were, then it might be possible to reduce their size by breeding. At Purdue University we worked with eggs from 92 different strains of chickens. We found that some of the strains had cords that were much more noticeable than others. In the future, poultry breeders will be able to cut down the size of chalazae in their eggs. These smaller cords will be just as beneficial to the egg as the larger ones which are objectionable to the consumers.

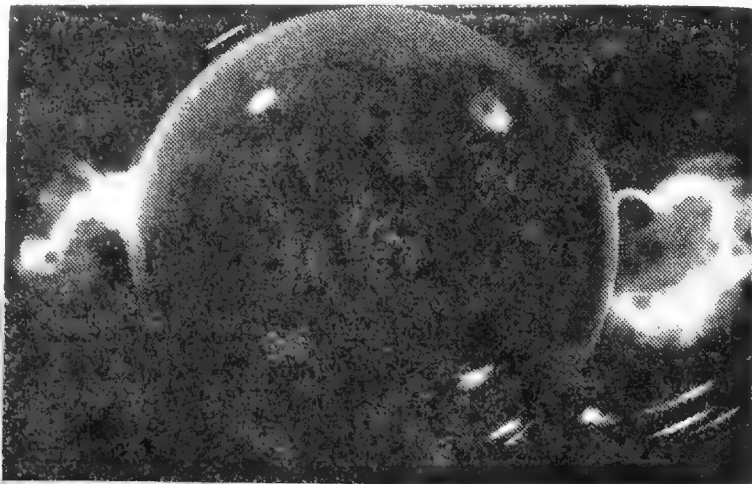
At Purdue we also ran experiments to find out if there was any association or correlation between chalazae size and internal quality. After much study it was found that there was no correlation at all. High quality eggs may have large chalazae or they may have small ones. This meant that by breeding to produce smaller chalazae in eggs, one would not sacrifice interior quality.

An extensive study was made to see how resistant chalazae cords were to adverse conditions. Hundreds of eggs were held at room temperature for as long as 22 days. Even after 22 days under adverse conditions the chalazae had changed but very little in consistency, even though they were separated from the yolk. Under the same conditions in the same 22 days all of the thick white in the eggs had changed to thin.

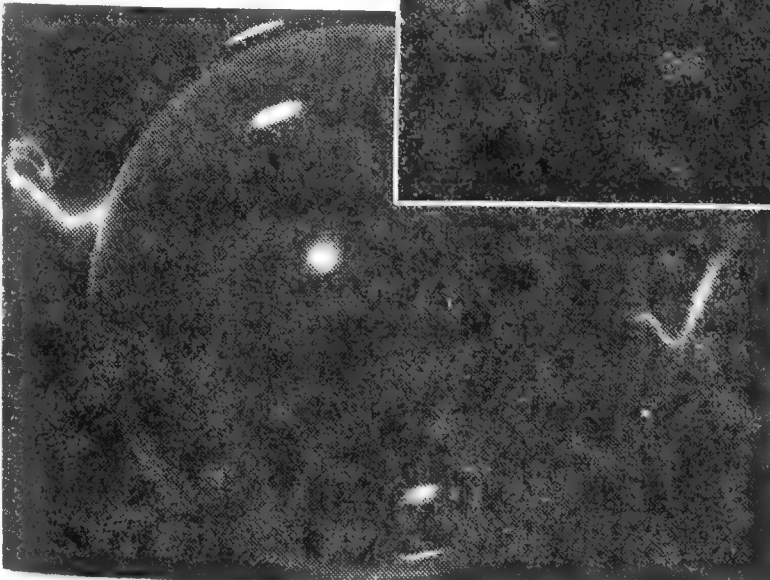
A final part of the experiment was to study the chemistry of the chalazae cords. We found that the chalazae are quite similar to the rest of the thick white of an egg except that the cords contain much less water which gives them the milky white color. Evidently in the formation of an egg, the yolk rotates and causes the water in the thick white around it to be forced out. The spinning action results in the spiral formation of the chalazae.

Well, that's the story. I hope you understand better than you did what chalazae cords in eggs are. It is your job now to tell consumers that they are not foreign material. You should tell them that the cords are merely thick white and are found in all fresh eggs. In the future it is possible by breeding that the size of the cords will be reduced. Small chalazae are not objectionable. In the meantime, let's increase egg consumption by giving Mrs. Consumer the right slant on chalazae cords.

Right: This is not a picture of the earth with its two sputniks. It is a broken-out egg taken with blue light to show the chalazae. These chalazae are large and objectionable.



Left: The chalazae of this egg are small and consumers would not object to them.



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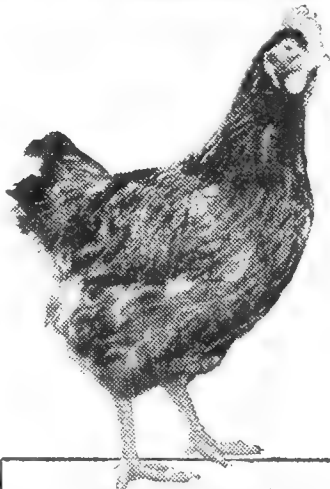
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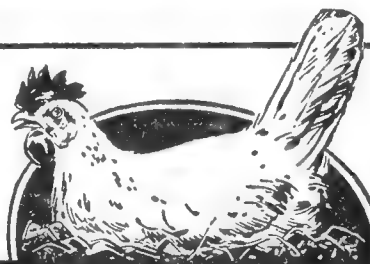
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BEAUTIFUL IMPORTED BORDER Stock Dogs from the best strain. Low-down heelers, cattle and watch strain, best that money can buy. Fully trained Border Collie, year old male \$50.00, females \$45.00, spayed \$75.00. The old Shepherd strain stock just as good on cattle, male 1 year old \$45.00, female \$40.00, spayed \$65.00. Choice Collie pups either strain, males 3 months \$25.00, females \$20.00. Buy a St. Bernard and Collie crossed, makes an everlasting gift and wonderful companion and sleigh dog, male 2 months old \$25.00, female \$25.00. You are invited to see these intelligent Collies work and convince yourself. If you can't come I can ship direct to you. I shipped all over USA for 21 years. Free with every shipment are all duties paid, plus vaccinated rabies shot for the life of the dog done by Government Veterinarian. Delivery guaranteed. Wilfred Zeron, Morrisburg, Ontario, Canada.

FOX HOUNDS FOR SALE, deer proof. Must be satisfied or money returned. \$75.00 and up. Robert Danner, R.I. Bath, Penna.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD COW DOG Pups ready to go. D. Hallett, Marathon, N. Y.

GERMAN SHEPHERD PUPS, litter reg., several colors, whites. Best bloodlines. \$30.00 up, papers. Mrs. E. Chaplin, Post Mills, Vermont.

FOR SALE: TWO ENGLISH Shepherd puppies, males, 3 months, \$18.00. Fred Hick, Callicoon, New York.

BABY CHICKS

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG CHICKENS — 5 hens, one male \$15.00. O. Hendrickson, Cobleskill, N. Y.

HUESTED'S NOW OFFER YOU Ghostley Strain Cross Leghorns and Ames In-Cross Leghorns. Heavy breeds from leading strains. Day old and started. It will pay you to get our folder and low prices before you place your order. Huested's Hatchery, Greenville, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

BABCOCK Bessies Make Great Layers of Nice Large Eggs. This year you can purchase Babcock Bessies which are a new strain cross we have which starts in with quite a bit larger egg than our regular strain Babcock pullets which we call Babcock Barbaras. These Babcock Bessies will prove profitable to you. If you wish to raise the same Babcock Leghorns we've had down through the years, order Babcock Barbaras. They don't come up in egg size quite as rapidly, but will make great layers for two or three years if you want to keep them going for several years. Probably on life time of lay, they'll lay more large eggs than any strain that you can buy. Also, Babcock Leghorns won the Poultry Tribune Trophy this past year with the highest production both for eggs and points ever made for this Trophy and with 100% livability. Babcock Poultry Farm Inc. Box 286G, Ithaca, N. Y.

GENETIC Research pays off in higher profits for you. The CB Leghorn Cross developed by Creighton Brothers is the outstanding result of an intensive breeding research program; hatched exclusively in New York State by us. We also offer our own strain of Leghorns and Harco Reds which have given excellent results for many years. Free descriptive literature and prices. Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

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BLOODTESTED CHICKS WHITE Vantress \$10 per 100. Assorted All Heavies \$6.50 per 100. Leg Broilers \$2.50 per 100. Ship at once C.O.D. Klines Poultry Farm, Strausstown, Pa.

BABY CHICK BARGAINS \$5.75 — 100 COD. Rocks, Reds, Hampshire, Crosses. Price at hatchery. Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 4, Pa.

WEBSTER REDS, U.S. CERTIFIES — N. Y. pullorum typhoid clean. Baby chicks bred for high egg production and livability, high resistance to leukosis. Special early order discount. Webster Poultry Farm, Auburn, N. Y. R.D. #3.

SUNNYBROOK WILL HAVE BABY CHICKS available every week in such leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshire—All from the leading egg-laying strains in America. Write for our catalogue and special quantity discounts. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc., A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

MARSHALLS ARE HATCHING GENUINE Kimber Leghorns bred for large eggs—early... their food efficiency means less food per dozen eggs—important with the narrow profit margins of today. We also have a smaller breed of Red Rock Crosses and Rhode Island Reds. Big meat birds don't pay in the present market and smaller birds mean more eggs for less feed. Send for Free Production Chart and Catalog today. Write to Marshall Brothers, RD 5A, Ithaca, New York. Phone 4-6336.

MEADOW VIEW CHICKS are dependable for top breeding. Get the latest information about the Mount Hope Queen! Our Strain Cross Leghorns are giving wonderful results. Get our prices before ordering chicks. For the best heaviest buy our first generation Harco R. I. Reds, and our All Harco Sex-links. Also Lawton White Rocks. Our Cornish Cross will please you with their fast growth. They are beautiful, and broad. A Mount Hope Franchise Hatchery is our guarantee of quality. N.Y.-U.S. Approved Pullorum-Typhoid Clean. Meadow View Chicks, Henry M. Fryer, Phone Myrtle 2-7504, Greenwich, New York.

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SUNNYBROOK STARTED PULLETS—available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in America—White Leghorns, Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets). Ready-to-lay. Write or phone for list of stock available for immediate shipment. Baby Chicks hatching every week. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc., A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Ph. 8-1611.

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TURKEY POULTS—EGGS—BROAD BREASTED Bronze, October, November, December delivery. Lukert's Hatchery, East Moriches, N. Y. Phone CE 3-0427.

TURKEYS WITH EXTREME BREAST WIDTH. Best strains Bronze, White, Beltsville. Clean guaranteed poults. Pawling Hatchery, Middle Creek, Box A, Pa.

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MALLARD TYPE DUCKS: White Chinese Geese. Oscar Hendrickson, Cobleskill, N. Y.

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PEAFOWLS—FIVE BREDS. Golden Pheasants. Peafowl Ranch, Cove, Arkansas.

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SELLING OUT? LET EMPIRE Livestock Marketing Cooperative handle your farm auction — you'll be glad you did. See your nearby Empire stockyards manager or write: O. Charles Koenig, Farm Sales Supervisor, Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, Oneonta, N. Y.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reich Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa.

SILOS

SILOS. FAIR PRICES. Prompt service. Write Charles Mundy; R.D. #2, Norwich, New York.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS—ALL LEADING varieties. High grade, certified stock. Write for catalog and prices. J. H. Shivers Plant Farms, Box B-58, Allen, Md.

STRAWBERRY & RASPBERRY PLANTS. Free catalog. Rexford Sprout, Waverly, New York.

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SAVE MONEY. BUY ALLEN'S Hardy Northern grown fruit trees including peaches, apples, pears, plums. Best money-making varieties. Heavy bearers. Also Everbearing and June bearing strawberries, red and black raspberries, blueberries, grapes, shrubs, roses, evergreens, shade trees, nut trees, flower and vegetable seeds. Everything necessary to successfully plant your garden or farm. Special quantity discounts. Free catalog contains hundreds of nursery bargains. Everything guaranteed. Write today. Allen's Nurseries and Seed House, Box 52, Geneva, Ohio.

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WANTED: ALFALFA, CLOVER, mixed hay; tractor trailer loads. Premium paid for wire bales. S. A. Rauch, New Hope, Penna. Volunteer 2-2081.

MR. DAIRYMAN OR HAY CONSUMER: If you are interested in different grades of hay, call or write Christman's Exchange; and remember—we deliver subject to inspection. J. W. Christman, R.D. #4, Fort Plain, N. Y. Call person to person 47-289 after 6 p.m.

HAY: FIRST AND SECOND CUTTING Alfalfa Timothy mixed feeding hay. Wheat straw, ear corn. James Kelly, 137 E. Seneca, Tpke., Syracuse, N. Y. Phone HO-92885.

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MAKE \$75 UP WEEKLY. Full or part time. Take orders for America's largest selling liquid fertilizer. Used by farmers since 1946. Liberal profits. No investment. Write "Na-Churs" Plant Food Co., 520 Monroe St., Marion, Ohio.

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LOOKING FOR A JOB with a future? Like working in the field of agriculture? The Western Division of G.L.F. has openings for young men with farm background and high school education. Call or write: R. L. Short Personnel Supervisor, Gorham St., Canandaigua, N. Y.

WANTED: THREE YOUNG MEN under 35, farm background or training desirable—must be free to travel—straight salary, full pay while training—car furnished expenses paid—50 year old company—plenty of future for the right man. Give age and experience in detail—interview can be arranged later. Write Box 514 RB, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

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EXPERIENCED VEGETABLE FARMER; capable of supervising very large truck farm. Excellent opportunity. Write Malibu, Milford, Pa.

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FARM AND FARM MARKET, located on Route 36 between Arkport and Dansville, N. Y., 147 acres. Land in fine condition. 45 acres young maple timber. Two houses in nice condition. Oil heat, electricity and running water. Farm market located right on farm, doing very good business. Also gasoline and oil service. Open year around. Splendid opportunity for young couple. This property is priced to sell. Owner retiring. Ward V. Fritz, Arkport, N. Y. R.D. 2.

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HONEY-CLOVER OR BLACKBERRY, 10 lbs \$3.75 postpaid, Alda Farm, Richland, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

POST CARDS BEFORE 1920, adv. cards, postal cards, etc. Bronson Taylor, Middle Grove, N. Y.

WANTED — FREAK ANIMALS of all kinds, dogs, sheep, pigs, calves, poultry. Clip this ad for future reference. Fays, Madrid, New York.

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CANVAS COVERS—Tarpaulins . . . Save—Direct from Factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9 x 8-8, \$5.04; 7-9 x 11-8, \$7.78; 11-8 x 13-8, \$13.44 FOB Factory. Write for complete list of Sizes and Samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, New York.

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PATZ BARN Cleaners, Silo Unloaders, Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best. Used trade-ins of other makes, silos, low cost steel buildings, grain bins, cribs. Barn equipment. Easy terms. Free literature, no obligation. Some dealer territories available. Nold Farm Supply, Rome, New York.

ALLIS CHALMERS, FARMALL, John Deere & Ford owners, for lowest prices on manure load ers write Vaughn Mfg. Co., Dept. N, St. Peter, Minnesota. Prices start as low as \$170.00. Buy direct from factory and save 40% or more.

DEPRESSION PRICES. WE SELL CHEAP. Save 75% off new and used tractor parts, crawlers and wheel tractors. 190 makes and models. 1958 catalog ready. Send 25 cents refundable. Surplus Tractor Parts Corporation, Fargo, N. Dakota.

CASE S C—NEARLY NEW, 3 point hitch, hydraulic, 2 bottom 16' plow. Outfit used less than 100 hours. Sale price special \$1695.00. Several more tractors. Phil Gardiner—Machinery Acres, Mullica Hill, N. J. (8 miles south of Woodbury, N. J. Across river from Chester, Pa.)

BUY U.S. GOVERNMENT SURPLUS. Wholesale prices! Illustrated catalogue free. Box 22E54, Thomasville, Penna.

BUY SURPLUS JEEPS, TRACTORS, farm implements, winches, tools, pumps, hydraulics wholesale direct from Government. List and procedure \$1.00. Surplus Center, Dept. 11, Ebers, Penna.

SEAMAN ROTARY TILLER 6', 100 HP gasoline motor. Good condition. Monte C. Hupp, 4329 Mt. Read Blvd., Rochester 16, New York.

SURGE PIPELINE MILKER for 30 cows. Automatic electro-brain washer. Inquire Clarence Williams, Monroeton, Penna. RD #1.

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WELDER HEADQUARTERS—Build 300-ampere welder using aircraft generator. Plans 25¢ including catalog welders, kits, supplies. Dunbar Manufacturing, Houston 23, Texas.

300 GALLON BEAN POWER SPRAYER with 20 gal. per minute pump, eight nozzle peach boom on each side. Run by 4 cyl. LeRoy engine. Also hose, gun and tank filler. Good condition. Price \$300.00. G. A. VanCleve, Princeton, N. J. Dial Walnut 1-8695.

REAL ESTATE

175 ACRE DAIRY FARM 70 ACRES tillable, 85 acres birdsfoot trefoil. Large barn stables 40 cows, two silos, new milk house with equipment, tool shed and garage. Good ten room house including bath, oil fired hot water heat in every room, modern kitchen with dish washer, 120 gallon hot water heater with 210 current. Price reasonable. Box 514-FR, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

WANTED, ALFALFA DAIRY FARM, capable of carrying one hundred milkers or more. Preferably equipped. Box 514-YR, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

BURDETT, N. Y., SCHUYLER COUNTY: 165 acre dairy or general farm. Write: Mrs. George Creighton or phone Burdett 6Y211.

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ACREAGES, HIGHWAY HOME—\$7,800. Village store, home also, \$11,500. Big income, 500 acres, 125 cattle — milk retails, wholesales! Farms — wants? Hendrickson Bros., Cobleskill, "Eastern," New York.

DAIRY FARM, 121 ACRES, 17 milkers, eight heifers and equipment, new silo, good stable—\$15,500. Many others. Lyttle Realtor, Greenwich, New York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED FOR SALE, all types of farms, city, village and rural dwellings, acreage, all types of businesses and commercial property, in New York State and Pennsylvania. Phone or write, W. W. Werts Real Estate, 360 Main Street, Johnson City, New York.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

DISCOUNT CATALOG NAME BRAND gifts, appliances. Free delivery. double S & H Green Stamps all purchases. Send \$1 refundable. Akron Distributors, 12 Cedar, Akron, New York.

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ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)

COMING MEETINGS

Jan. 16—N. Y. Canning Crop Growers Cooperative Annual Meeting, Batavia, N. Y.

Jan. 21-24—Annual Mtg. N.Y.S. Horticultural Society and N.Y.S. Vegetable Growers and Empire State Potato Club, Rochester.

Jan. 22-23—Dairy Farmers Seminar, Univ. of Mass., Amherst.

Jan. 22-25—Boston Poultry Show and New England Poultrymen's Conference, Mechanics Building, Boston, Mass.

Jan. 27-28—Fourth Annual Membership Meeting Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives, Hotel Utica, Utica, N. Y.

Jan. 28-29 — Long Island Potato Growers Conference at Riverhead, L. I.

Jan. 29-31—Eastern Mtg. N. Y. S. Horticultural Society, Kingston.

January 27-Feb. 1 — New Jersey Farmers Week, Trenton.

Feb. 4-6—Massachusetts Farm Machinery Dealers Convention, Bradford Hotel, Boston, Mass.

Feb. 6-7 — Livestock Conservation Conference, University of Connecticut, Storrs.

Mar. 24-28—Farm and Home Week, Cornell.

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Be sure to get our price list before you buy ANY farm seeds. Features and describes all standard farm seeds, including newest varieties of Corn, Oats, Alfalfa, Barley, etc., at reasonable prices. Dibble's has supplied highest yielding seeds to Northeastern farmers since 1891! Join the thousands who consistently get bigger crops with Dibble's seeds.
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(Continued from Opposite Page)

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MISCELLANEOUS

RUBBER STAMP WITH YOUR NAME and address—3 lines. \$1.00 postpaid. Champlain Industries. Grand Isle, Vermont.

PREVENT DIGGING UP clogged drains, pump ing filled septic tanks, with PREVENT. Com pletely new biological treatment for household sewage systems. Bargain. Enough for 4 treat ments sent postpaid \$1.50. Send check or M.O.— C. E. Hammond, Dept. F, P.O. Box 81, Mason ville, New Jersey.

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PARTS FOR STOVES, HEATERS, furnaces. Coal, oil, gas, electric. Empire Furnace & Stove Co., 795 Broadway. Albany, New York.

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BRAND NEW WARM AIR FURNACES com plete with blower for forced air heating, \$149.50 FOB factory. Send for details. Edwards Furnace Company, Wellsboro, Pennsylvania.

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PROTECT YOUR HOUSE AND BARN with a fire alarm. No electricity needed just hang it on the wall. Play safe with your children and cattle, buy a property security fire alarm two for \$22. Sikorsky Electrical Engineering, 1561 York Ave., New York City 28.

SEPTIC TANK TROUBLE? Northel Reactivator keeps septic tank and cesspool clean. Bacterial concentrate breaks up solids and grease—pre vents overflow, back-up, odors. Regular use saves costly pumping or digging. Simply mix dry pow der in water, flush down toilet. Non-poisonous, non-caustic. Guaranteed to reactivate septic tank, cesspool. Six months supply (23 Ozs.) only \$2.95 postpaid. Northel Distributors, AA-1, P.O. Box 1103, Minneapolis 1, Minnesota.

POCKET RUBBER STAMP any 3 lines \$1.00 up to 10 words. Others \$.50 to \$2.00. Louis Palva, 349 Coffin Ave., New Bedford, Mass.

FEEDING, STORAGE METHODS IMPORTANT TO LOOSE HOUSING

UNLESS FEEDING and bedding op erations are handled with minimum labor a dairyman is likely to be dis satisfied with a loose housing system, says A. V. Krewatch, University of Maryland extension agricultural en gineer.

He thinks that eventual satisfaction with the system depends a great deal on such things as self-feeders for sil age and hay, and convenient storage for bedding.

Pointing out some of the laborsav ing methods, Krewatch says mechan ical self feeding of silage is possible by using a silo unloader and a drag conveyor in the yard feeding bunk. Top unloaders are now improved to effec tively handle chopped grass as well as corn silage; one silo incorporates un loading mechanism at the bottom. Some farmers are set up to let animals self-feed from trench or bunk silos.

Self-feeding directly from an upright silo by means of controlled movement of silage downward into the feeding trough surrounding the base is now practical as a result of extensive re search by Mark Singley, agricultural engineer at Rutgers University accord ing to W. C. Krueger, extension farm engineer at Rutgers.

Self-feeding of hay, either baled or chopped, from movable cribs cuts labor to a few minutes a day. It is also pos sible to build hay storage from which the animals can eat chopped hay with out attention.

— A. A. —

WILTED GRASS SILAGE FOR CALVES

Research at the Vermont Agricul tural Experiment Station at Burling ton shows that wilted grass silage is superior to high-moisture grass silage as a feed for raising dairy calves. In the Vermont experiments, the wilted silage was found to have an average dry matter content of 31.62 percent while that of the high-moisture silage averaged 22.05 percent. Grain feeding was limited during the tests to 2 to 3 pounds daily, but the calves were fed all the silage they could eat.

On an average, the calves on wilted grass silage ate 8.33 percent more dry matter and gained 9.65 percent more in weight than those on high-moisture silage. When sodium bisulfite was add ed to the high-moisture silage, the quality was improved some, but not enough to equal that of the wilted grass silage.

— A. A. —

HOW TO PREVENT FOOT ROT

A good way to prevent foot rot in livestock, a common spring problem, is to mix ordinary barn lime with 5 per cent copper sulfate and place this mix ture in doors or alleys so animals will be forced to walk through it as they enter and leave the barn.

This recommendation is made by Veterinarian I. A. Schipper of the North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo. He also suggests that the lime and copper sulfate preparation be sprinkled around watering tanks and feed troughs, but advises livestockmen to call in their local veterinarian at the first actual sign of foot rot.

— A. A. —

MORE MILK FROM "ZERO PASTURE"

At Rhode Island Agricultural Ex periment Station tests, duplicated three times, with a dozen pairs of milking cows, showed more milk produced per acre where grass was cut and brought to the cow.

"Zero pasture", the name applied to bringing the pasture to the cow, re sulted in 3,946 lbs. of milk per acre compared with 2,792 lbs. where cows grazed the grass.

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Sugar Makers Utensils
Direct from Factory
We manufacture for your needs Sap Spouts, Buckets, Covers, Gathering and Storage Tanks. Also twenty-five sizes and styles of Syrup Evaporators, Containers too. Send for Circular and Price List.
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The services of the following international outstanding boars will be featured:

BERKSHIRE. High Regard—The National Champion Boar of 1957. Whipling Valiant—Newly imported boar from England, length—clean head. Prestegemere 102 1st CMS—Sire of champion barrows by the earload. The latest achievement Grand Champion Barrow of New Jersey 1957. Cookham British Baron 24th—Imported English boar whose breeding has done so well for buyers at our last sale. Quality Donns Superb 3rd CMS—a PR boar. All Berkshire gilts are out of PR litters, some are out of certified meat litters and others are out of certified matings. All selected from large litters and for individuality.

YORKSHIRE. Inniscarra Field Marshall 5th—The unequalled Double Grand Champion of Ireland whose offsprings have topped Eastern Fairs in 1957. Donaghane Crusader—Just arrived from Ireland where he was Triple Grand Champion in 1956 and whose litters were inspected by us in August on the ground in Ireland. S. W. Dainty Girl's Drum Cannon 53 L—Imported from Ireland in dam. S. W. Primrose's King David 44 L—Straight Scotch, immense length, good clean head, excellent feet.

For the first time in the USA some straight imported Irish gilts will be offered bred to these outstanding boars. Other Yorkshire gilts in our offering are out of PR litters and carefully selected for individuality.

PLAN TO BE WITH US — WE ARE EXPECTING YOU!

MOLASSES DROP COOKIE CONTEST

**TWENTY-THIRD
ANNUAL
BAKING CONTEST
SPONSORED
By
AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST
and
NEW YORK
STATE GRANGE**

THE MOST popular cookie of all—the soft molasses drop cookie—has been chosen for this year's big AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST - New York State Grange baking contest. We decided that it was about time that this family favorite became the star of the biggest baking contest in New York State. So get out your mixing bowl and join the fun! Your cookies may be the means of winning you fame and fortune—not a million dollars certainly, but a kitchen full of valuable prizes if you become one of those lucky state winners.

Directing the contest are Mrs. Eugene Daley, R.D. 2, Poughkeepsie, chairman of State Grange Service and Hospitality Committee, and Mrs. Mabel Hebel, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Home Editor. Assisting them are Mrs. Clayton Taylor, Lawtons, and Mrs. Steve Karlik, Marietta, members of the State Grange S. & H. Committee, plus nearly 1,000 Pomona and Subordinate Grange committee chairmen.

Ten thousand score cards like the one shown on this page are now in the hands of Pomona and Subordinate Grange Service and Hospitality Committees. The first thing for you to do is to find out from the chairman of your Subordinate Grange S. & H. Committee the date of your local molasses cookie contest. That's the starting point in this exciting competition! Then if you're a winner in your Subordinate Contest, you proceed to the county contest . . . and later to the state contest finals if you're the top winner in your county.

No words can describe the thrill of being a state winner! It's worth all the suspense . . . and besides you'll have the fun of competing locally. The rules are very simple. Here they are:

Contest Rules

1. Each contestant must be a member of a New York State Subordinate Grange. All Grange members (men and women) are eligible, except professional bakers.
2. Each contestant is to enter six soft molasses drop cookies. See score card on this page.
3. Cookies made with a mix are not eligible.
4. Contestants will compete first in their Subordinate Grange Cookie Contest. Each Subordinate Grange winner will then take part in a county contest, and next fall the county winners will compete in the finals at State Grange annual session.

Bushels of Prizes!

If you were at State Grange in Corning last fall, you saw the wonderful exhibit of prizes that were awarded by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers to the top ten winners in last year's bread contest. There were enough groceries and canning equipment to last a family for a long time, plus four grand prizes, including an automatic washer, two kitchen ranges, and an aluminum picnic set of table and four chairs, plus beautiful trays and two sterling silver salt and pepper sets. Besides these prizes, over \$300.00 in cash prizes were distributed!

While we're not yet ready to tell you about this year's equipment and gro-



cery prizes, we can promise you they will be just as alluring! Watch for the announcement of them later in a spring issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. As soon as our list is complete, they will be pictured on these pages.

Besides prizes for state winners, there will be prizes also for county winners and runner-ups, awarded by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers. Additional prizes for both the Subordinate and Pomona contests will be furnished by the Subordinate and Pomona Service & Hospitality Committees.

Cash prizes, also, will go to the State Contest winners again this year. State Grange will award \$159.00 in entry prizes (\$3.00 to each county winner who takes part in the finals), and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will award \$100.00 to the top 15 State winners, to be distributed as follows:

First prize	\$25.00
2nd	20.00
3rd	15.00
4th	10.00
5th	8.00

6th	6.00
7th	4.00
8th	3.00
9th	2.00
10th	2.00
11th to 15th	1.00 each

Now is the time to get into this exciting contest. Don't wait—or you may be too late to enter your Subordinate Grange contest. Many Granges will start holding them very soon, and you don't want to be left behind! There is too much at stake! And don't say you can't win: none of the state winners in the past expected to reach the top—but they did and had the thrill of their lives.

Last year's No. 1 winner in the bread contest, Mrs. Dorothy Hudson of Chaffee, N. Y., wrote us, "It was a real thrill winning the contest, and I appreciated the opportunity of taking part in it." Mrs. Arnold Smith of Palmyra, the No. 3 winner, who received a check for \$15.00 from AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, as well as all the other prizes, wrote to us afterwards:

"Thank you very much for the cash prize of \$15.00. Needless to say, with a family the size of ours, it is a most welcome gift. I enjoyed meeting all the folks from AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the other people connected with the contest at the presentation of the prizes on Wednesday morning. We had met all of you through the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, of course, for it has been coming to our home steadily since we were married. This contest has been a never-to-be-forgotten experience for me. Thank you again for the cash prize and for all you have done throughout the contest."

Molasses drop cookies are easy to make, and your family will be glad to spur you on to do your best. Read over the score card on this page. It will give you some helpful hints on how to turn out prize-winning cookies. Then get in touch with your Subordinate Grange Service and Hospitality Committee chairman and find out the date of your local contest. You'll have fun — and we'll be right here wishing you the best of luck!

MOLASSES COOKIE SCORE CARD

Entries will be limited to soft dropped molasses cookies, six to each contestant. No icing. Drop cookies far enough apart on cookie sheet so they will not run together. Cookies made from mixes are not eligible.

	Perfect Score
GENERAL APPEARANCE	10
Size	5
Shape	5
CRUST	15
Color	3
Smoothness	3
Thickness	3
Texture	6
CRUMB	35
Color	10
Texture	25
FLAVOR (odor and taste)	40
TOTAL	100

STANDARDS FOR SCORING

- Size:** Not over 4 inches in diameter. Uniform in size.
- Shape:** Round. Uniform in thickness. No thin, runny edge. No running together of cookies.
- CRUST:** a. Color — delicately browned. All 6 cookies equally browned on all sides.
b. Smoothness—crust not bubbly nor lumpy.
c. Thickness—uniform in thickness. No thin, runny edge.
d. Texture — crust not steamy or tough. Only slightly crisp.
- CRUMB:** a. Color—uniform. Not streaked.
b. Texture — fine grained, tender, moist, elastic (springy, not doughy).
- FLAVOR:** Pleasing. Not too strong. Well blended, even throughout. Characteristic of ingredients. No pronounced odor or taste of leavening or shortening.

EASY COOKING

By Alberta D. Shackelton



Alberta D. Shackelton

ONE OR two of the small compact electric appliances can add great convenience to your kitchen work. The fact that they are portable and can be used also outside your kitchen — on the table in your dining room, on the porch, or in your back yard in season — makes them doubly handy. Get acquainted with these wonderful kitchen helpers (one of which you may have found under your Christmas tree). They are so versatile, easy to clean, and save time and labor.

To get the most out of any small appliance, place it within easy reach and use it often. Of course, you will follow exactly the manufacturer's directions for use. All these appliances must be used where there is sufficient current to allow them to cook quickly and safely without blow-outs — so never use them on already overloaded circuits. Most of the portable appliances use 1,000 to 1,500 watts. Be sure to read the metal plates attached to the appliance.

If your wiring was installed long ago, it may possibly carry 1,000 watts, but use only one of these plug-ins at a time, unless you have separate circuits. As many as 2,400 watts are allowed with more modern wiring, so two or more appliances may be used at a time in that case. An appliance center (requiring heavy duty wiring) or a single unit with several outlet cords, circuit breakers, etc., may be installed in the wall of more modern kitchens. When new circuits are planned for a home it is well to include a heavier type, separate kitchen circuit for your plug-ins. Even waterproof ones for the garden are now available.

Electric Fry Pans

These handy electric skillets allow you to top-stove cook and fry with automatically controlled heat. Domed metal or glass covers allow extra capacity in the several sizes which are available. You can do all this with an electric fry pan:

Fry, saute, grill, pan-broil, stew and braise. You can do "casserole" cooking and even bake coffee cakes, upside down cakes, and cakes from your own or commercial mixes. You can bake potatoes, fry doughnuts, pop corn, make toast. You can also use them to heat frozen meat pies, chicken pies and tray dinners and, of course, to prepare entire skillet dinners. If you have been devoted to a chafing dish in the past, you can prepare the same foods with the low, controlled heat of an electric skillet.

Electric Blenders

Blenders are called the "kitchen helper with 1,000 uses." They are usually 2-cup capacity and are available in 1 or 2 speeds — low speed for cutting coarse foods, and high for liquefying and completely blending. Newer features include a two-part cover which permits the addition of extra ingredients while the blender is in use. They should carry the Underwriter Seal of Approval for safety.

Certain points need to be remembered in their use: when blending both liquid and dry foods, the liquid should go in first to cover agitator blade. Break up or cut up solid foods before adding. Fill the blender only 1/2 full with thick liquids, and not more than 3/4 full with thin liquids. Liquids should

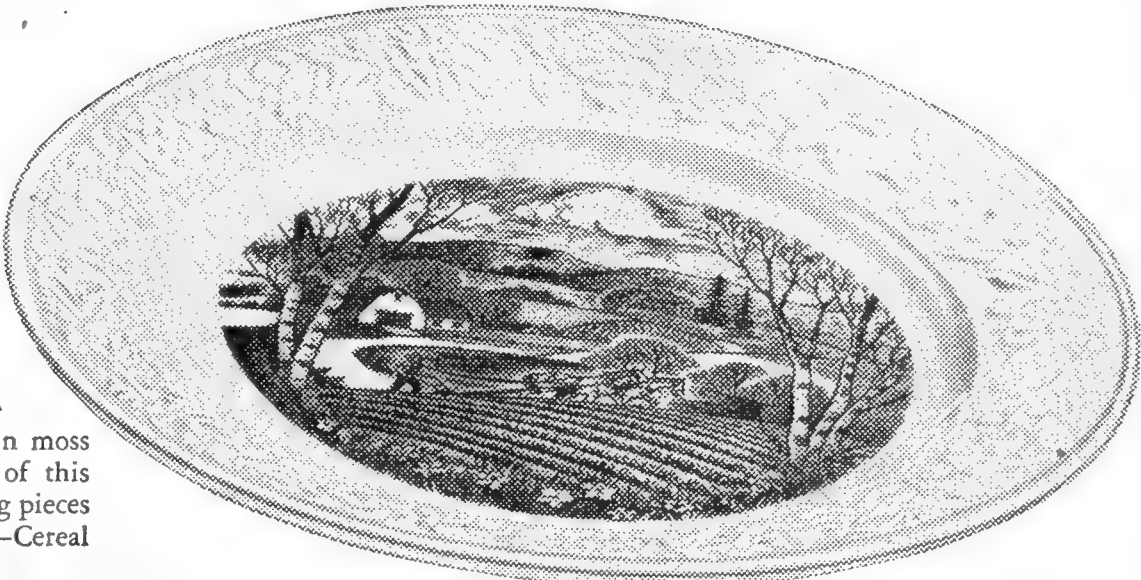
(Continued on Page 26)

No waiting—no coupons—no money to send in! GET FINE PREMIUMS THE EASY, MONEY-SAVING WAY INSIDE MOTHER'S OATS



"FARM SCENE" CHINA

Beautiful American pastoral scenes in moss green decorate the rich ivory color of this China. Start your set now of following pieces (1 in each package): Cup and Saucer—Cereal Bowl—Fruit Dish—Butter Dish.



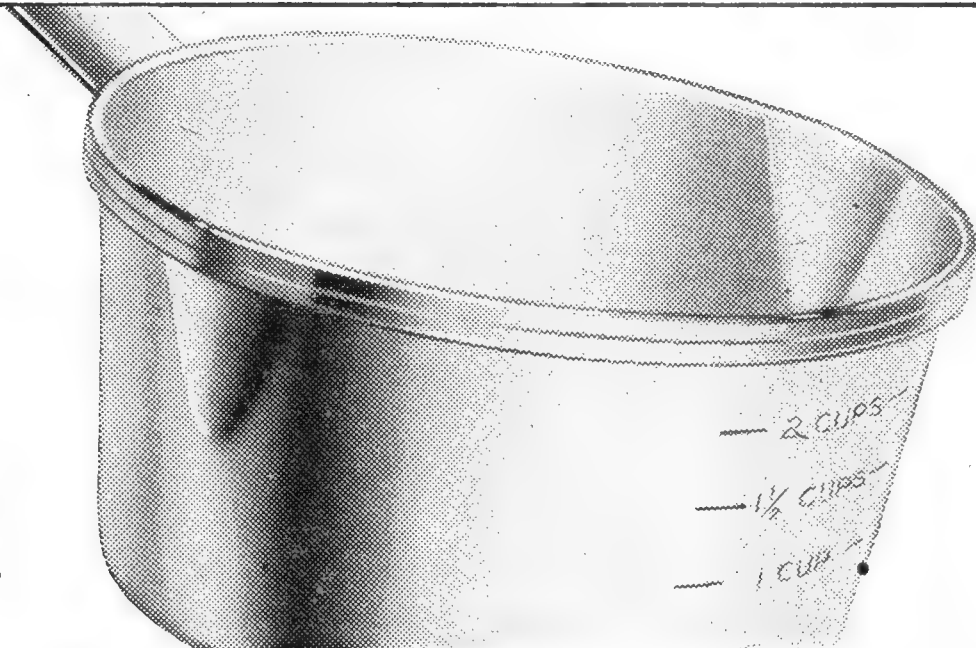
OVEN-SERVE WARE

This attractive ware goes from oven, refrigerator, or freezer to the dining table in perfect taste. One of following comes in each package: Custard Cup—Ramekin—Individual Pie Plate—Oval Baking Dish—French Casserole.



ALUMINUM WARE

What a delight to find one of 24 different items of fine aluminum in every package. Included are a variety of jewel-colored tumblers, cereal bowls, handy kitchen utensils.



GOLD TRIM CUP AND SAUCER

The 22-Carat decoration is an elegant touch on this lovely heat-resistant cup and saucer by Anchor Hocking. Start a set now for yourself, for gifts, church suppers, bazaars.

Suit Yourself This Spring!

By Helen Powell Smith

AS YOU follow the fashion picture, you will be aware of the importance of suit fashions. They will be a first choice for early spring, to be worn under coats immediately, and then to emerge later when more balmy days occur — the easy-waisted suits; the short, loose bolero suit; the bloused jacket suit.

Easy To Wear

The free-fitting suit with its boxy jacket and slim skirt, such as No. 8472 on page 27, may be worn with a weskit or with a print over-blouse. One of the lightweight woollens, or a blend of wool and synthetic, would provide you with a year-round costume. You may choose to duplicate this interesting design in a silk print, or one of the treated cottons, to wear as a basic outfit for summer.

You will find this model adaptable to your figure even if you have a fuller figure and think you can't wear suits. A blouse coming over the skirt and draping softly at the waist line gives a more feminine effect than the tucked-in variety. The loose jacket is most wearable, and you can adjust the length to that which looks best for your figure. Try it at wrist length, but find the place on your hips where the horizontal line is most becoming to you. The extra gore in the back of the skirt gives added ease and a long line.

Simple To Make

Another boxy jacket is the cardigan type No. 8473, which with its sleeves

cut in one with the body of jacket is simple and easy to make. It requires the minimum of fitting.

A two-piece dress smartly styled can serve the purpose of both dress and suit. The belted suit-dress No. 8454 has a slightly bloused top and the away-from-the-neck collar which are highlights of the season. The cut-in-one sleeves add to the casual look.

The junior miss will be in the upper fashion circles, too, with No. 8287's cropped jacket and carefree skirt. Help her choose a good quality fabric that will not fray and guide her in making her own skirt. You can make the jacket, and this joint project may foster her interest in the very satisfying art of dressmaking.

Your choice of fabric for a suit is important, as you need one that has sufficient body to hold its shape. That does not mean heavy in weight. Learn what is called the "hand" in fabrics. Feel them, crush them in your hand, see how they drape, fold in a pleat and watch how it falls. All of these things help you decide how the fabric is going to perform in the design you choose. Whether you make or buy your garments, this basic understanding of fabrics helps you to make a wise choice.

Current suit fashions are much more easily tailored by the not-too-experienced home dressmaker than designs which fit more snugly. You can achieve good results with accurate cutting, de-

tailed stitching, careful pressing, and not too much handling.

Interfacings

The use of front interfacings will depend upon your design, your fabric, your skill, and the effect you wish to achieve. A lightweight interfacing is all that would be necessary for any purpose. You may select one from such fabrics as rayon taffeta, nylon organdy, or one of the very lightweight non-woven materials sold for this purpose.

Be sure you preshrink the interfacing, just as you will preshrink the fabric for the suit unless it is marked and guaranteed preshrunk. You may even decide that no interfacing is needed. More and more, very finely tailored garments are made without interfacings and depend upon the fabric and skillful handling for proper shaping.

The cardigan jacket No. 8473 with its banded front and neckline have the question of interfacing answered for you. You need not even line this jacket. An unlined jacket is more attractive if you give some kind of finish to the seams. For cottons, silks, sheer woollens and blends, the seam edge turned back and stitched is sufficient. For heavier fabrics, the edge bound with seam tape gives a more professional look.

— A. A. —

EASY COOKING

(Continued from Page 25)

be added very slowly while blender is in action. Over-blending should be avoided. Seeds and cores should be removed from fruits, and bones and fibers from meats, before adding to blender.

Unlimited uses for the blender include:

Sauces for meats, vegetables, desserts; sandwich spreads and snack

dips; milk shakes and other milk beverages; baby food from the family's foods; cracker crumbs for pie crust and pie fillings; mixing of cakes, muffins, cookies, omelets; soups, frozen and fresh vegetables, apple sauce, fruit butters, frostings, frozen juice concentrates, gravies, white sauces, and shaving ice cubes.

Electric Fryers and Cookers

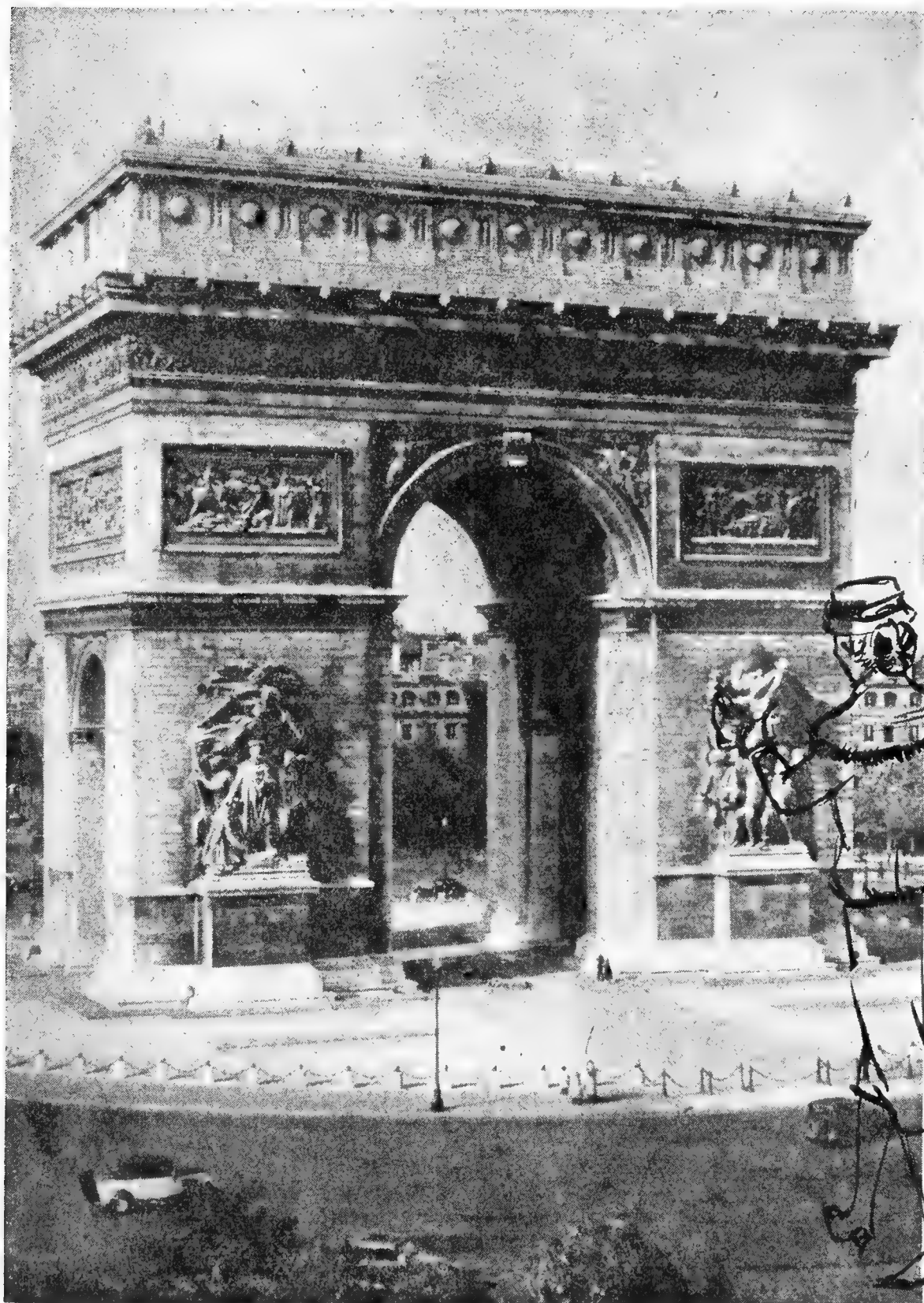
These appliances are much more versatile than their name indicates, as they have endless uses. In addition to their use for French fries, onion rings, doughnuts, fried shrimp and other sea foods, they may be used for boiling or stewing, braising or pot roasting "casserole" dishes, popping corn, soups, preparing beans to bake, steamed puddings, and for sterilizing baby bottles. Fat should not be left in the fryer too long. It is well to remove it, strain, clarify if necessary, and refrigerate.

Electric Roasters

Either the oven or broiler type roaster offers many and practically the same uses to the homemaker as any oven. It can be used alone or serve as an extra oven when your range oven is full. It makes possible, too, transporting an entire meal after cooking.

Roasting, baking, complete meal cooking, steaming, and broiling, with special attachment, are possible. In canning season, it can be used for blanching vegetables or as a water bath, and it is excellent for cooking corn on the cob. Stews for a crowd (cooking done right in the cooking well) are easy.

Roasters vary in capacity from 3 to 20 quarts. They are equipped with a variety of pans, some have automatic timers, and some are aluminum domed and may be turned into rotisseries. Their use for oven meals gives freedom to the cook.



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Yes, you owe it to yourself to get the facts now on the

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

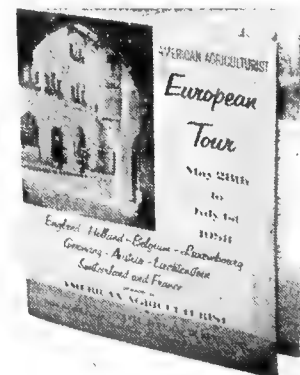
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8472. Free-fitting suit with boxy jacket and slim skirt, worn with western overblouse. Size 16 requires 4 1/4 yds. 35-in. fabric for suit; 1 1/2 yds. western overblouse. Misses' and Women's sizes 12 to 16. 65 cents.

8473. Slender skirt and boxy cardigan jacket with banded neck and front. Size 14 requires 4 1/2 yds. 35-in. fabric. Jr. Miss sizes 11-13 and Misses' 12 to 18. 65 cents.



8487. Girl's double breasted suit with boxy jacket and straight skirt. Size 10 requires 1 1/4 yds. 35-in. fabric for jacket; 1 3/4 yds. for skirt; 1/4 yd. contrasting collar and flaps. Girls' sizes 7 to 14. 50 cents.

8454. Belted suit-dress with away-from-the-neck collar and cut-in-one sleeves. Size 14 requires 4 3/8 yds. 35-in. fabric; 3/4 yd. for contrasting collar and cuffs. Misses' sizes 12 to 20. 65 cents.



Loves to dance and to win cooking contests

Teen-age Cook from New Jersey Wins Three Prizes at County Fair

Those pretty ribbons make little friend Kathryn Ensminger want to grow up to be a prize-winning cook, too! All three ribbons belong to Barbara Mundy—her first awards! She won them last year at the Middlesex County Fair.

Barbara, who lives in Milltown, New Jersey, says that dancing is her hobby. And she's certainly on her toes when it comes to cooking, too. Of course, Barbara gives good ingredients some of the credit for her cooking success . . . and she always uses Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It's fast and easy," she says. "And keeps right in mother's cupboard."

Start the New Year right—you women who bake at home—and get Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. It keeps for months you know, right on your shelf. And it's fast rising, easy to use. You'll enjoy serving the new "Yeast-Riz" dishes, too—made with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. There's a recipe on every "Thrifty Three." When you buy Fleischmann's you're buying the yeast prize-winning cooks depend on.



Another Fine Product of Standard Brands Inc.

WAKE UP RARIN' TO GO

Without Nagging Backache

Now! You can get the fast relief you need from nagging backache, headache and muscular aches and pains that often cause restless nights and miserable tired-out feelings. When these discomforts come on with over-exertion or stress and strain—you want relief—want it fast! Another disturbance may be mild bladder irritation following wrong food and drink—often setting up a restless uncomfortable feeling.

For quick relief get Doan's Pills. They work fast in 3 separate ways: 1. by speedy pain-relieving action to ease torment of nagging backache, headaches, muscular aches and pains. 2. by their soothing effect on bladder irritation. 3. by their mild diuretic action tending to increase output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

Find out how quickly this 3-way medicine goes to work. Enjoy a good night's sleep and the same happy relief millions have for over 60 years. Ask for new, large size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

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Shrinks Hemorrhoids New Way Without Surgery

Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

New York, N. Y. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made

astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in suppository or ointment form under the name Preparation H.* At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

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Hostages To Fortune

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XXIV

AFTER DROPPING Mary off at the hospital, Laura went on to Dr. Leonard's office to keep her appointment. He took one look at her and said, "What is the matter, Laura? What's happened?"

Laura looked at him a bit surprised and said, "How did you know anything had happened?"

"It is our business to observe. Now you tell me about it. There isn't much use in taking your blood pressure or checking anything right now until I find out what is wrong. Just sit down and try to relax a minute."

Laura sank into a chair, took a deep breath and began telling him about what had happened to Bill's grandfather.

"That's a shame and I'm sorry," the doctor said, "but you mustn't let it upset you too much, you know. I think we'll play it safe and relax you immediately. Fortunately, it is the end of the day and you are my last patient for today."

Laura said, "Yes, I know it will help. It always does but I hate to take too

with each part of the body separately—keep breathing long, easy breaths, slowly exhaling, always thinking—relax, let go; relax, let go; relax, let go.

"Now, we'll go to your fingers and your hands. They are lying loosely on the couch beside you. Give them the feeling of detachment. Let them feel heavy. Make yourself feel you couldn't raise your hands if you wanted to, and it really would be an effort. They, too, like your feet and legs, are like a floppy rag doll's and you have no responsibility for your hands or fingers.

"Let that feeling of peace and tranquility and complete rest flow up from your hands to your arms and into your shoulders and neck. Now you know from your studying and school teaching about how all the little nerves radiate out from your backbone. There are many big and small muscles in the back. When we get nervous or tense, those muscles and nerves tighten up with many of us, so we should teach ourselves to try to relax them."

"I have and can," said Laura sleepily. "Well, do it now. Concentrate just as you did with your feet, your legs, your hands and arms. Think about relieving all those nerves, and muscles of your back. Just think—relax, relax. Remember all the time to breathe long, easy breaths. Now let that feeling of relaxation and peace travel up into your neck. Don't feel that you have to hold your head up. Concentrate on relaxing your neck.

"Think of the nerves and muscles of your face and head as being relaxed. Think of your scalp as being not tight, but loose on your head. Take the tight, grim lines out from around your mouth. Remove that little scowl of tenseness between your eyes. So many people go through life with that grim do-or-die expression on their face. Learn to relax your face. Learn to smile.

"Now as I have taught you and as you have practiced, Laura, what you have done so far this afternoon, you can do for yourself at home. So can anybody else. It's a good way to put yourself to sleep, when you're having difficulty sleeping. Relaxing yourself first is a good way to meet any difficult situation.

"When you get yourself thoroughly relaxed as you are right now, then you can make suggestions to yourself of things to do or not to do, and it will be easy for you to carry them out, because you are then talking directly to your subconscious mind which controls many of our acts and bodily functions.

"For thousands of years, Laura, mothers have been talking to their children at bedtime, because when one is sleepy, the conscious resisting mind is in abeyance and can much more readily take suggestions than it can when one is active during the daytime. As we are going to sleep at night or coming awake in the morning, we can make good suggestions to ourselves about what we want to accomplish or maybe about some bad habit we want to break.

"An example of this is that many of us can tell ourselves, just as we are dropping off to sleep, that we must wake up at a certain hour in the morning. Almost always we do. That's getting our subconscious mind to work for us.

"Now Laura, you are thoroughly relaxed and ready to go into hypnosis. You have read and I have told you that there are many ways to do this, but I like the way that I have done it for you several times since you have been pregnant.

"Look at me with your eyes wide open. Concentrate carefully on what

I'm saying. You will feel yourself getting very tired. Your eyelids are feeling very droopy. You feel at peace and rest all over your body. You are getting very sleepy.

"Now I am going to count slowly. As I count, you will get more and more sleepy with each count. It will be difficult for you to keep track of the counts because you will feel so sleepy and restful and at peace. All you will hear is the monotonous tone of my voice talking to you about sleep—peace—sleep—peace.

"One—you are becoming very sleepy. Two—more and more sleepy. Three—your eyes are so heavy you can scarcely hold them open. And you don't have to. Shut your eyes and go into a deep, deep sleep. Four—deeper and deeper asleep. Five—deeper and deeper asleep. Six—you are floating away in a deep sleep. After awhile, I will clap my hands and you will be in a deep, comfortable sleep, fully relaxed, at peace with the world. Seven—take long, easy breaths. You will listen for the sound of the sharp clap from my hands. When you hear that, you will be deep, deep asleep; you won't awaken until I tell you to. Eight—deeper and deeper asleep. Nine—deeper and deeper asleep. Ten—"

As the doctor reached the count of ten, he clapped his hands smartly together, looked at Laura's completely relaxed face, and noted her regular breathing. He knew she was in a deep hypnotic sleep. Then he began to talk to her again.

"Laura, I'm going to make some suggestions to you. After you wake up, your subconscious mind will strongly urge or order you to do the things I am going to suggest. Almost since the beginning of your pregnancy, you were nervous, tense, and fearful until I showed you how to relax. Then you felt fine and happy in spite of all your problems. We know that the more relaxed you can be, the happier you are, and the better are your chances for bringing a healthy, normal baby into the world. You know how necessary it is to work with me and with your own mind to keep happy and relaxed.

"Now, Laura, when you wake up, if at any time fears or worries start to return, your own mind will tell you to relax yourself and not to worry. You will be unable to resist that order. Ordinarily, after all the excitement of a day such as you have had today, you would find it difficult to sleep. But you will sleep tonight because I am giving you a post-hypnotic suggestion which you will be unable to resist. Again, I tell you, it is not I that orders you to sleep. That wouldn't do any good. I am simply putting the suggestion or order into your subconscious mind. You will fall asleep almost instantly when you are ready. If you wake up in the night for any reason, you will go right back to sleep as soon as you are ready.

"I repeat. You will continue to relax yourself. Your mind will tell you forcibly that you have nothing to fear, and you will sleep well tonight and every night. Then the next time I put you in hypnosis, you will go quickly and easily to sleep just as you did this time because you know what a relaxing and pleasant experience it is. I am going to waken you now. I'm going to count backwards from ten. When you wake up, you will feel relaxed and happy."

Then the doctor counted slowly backwards from ten until he reached three. Then he said:

"Now, Laura, open your eyes, take a deep breath, and you'll be just fine."

In a moment Laura sat up and said, "What a beautiful experience."

"Yes, it is," said the doctor. "But remember not to resist the suggestions. You have been post-hypnotic suggested that you will sleep, that you will stay relaxed, and that you will not be fearful or worried."

The telephone rang, breaking into the peaceful feeling Laura was experiencing as a result of the hypnotic sleep. She watched Dr. Leonard's face and lis-

tened carefully to his conversation, and she was sure it would be Bill's mother calling to give her a report on Mr. Macdonald.

She was right. Dr. Leonard turned to her and said, "Mr. Macdonald is very ill, Laura. His daughter said there isn't a thing you could do if you were to go over there. She suggests that you pick her up soon at the hospital. She'll be expecting you within half an hour. I hope you will do as she suggests."

Laura smiled and said, "Dr. Leonard, you have helped me more than you will ever know. I feel at peace with the world now and I feel very hopeful about Bill's grandfather. I'll do as Mother Graham has suggested. But if I am not to call for her for another half hour, and if you're not too busy, maybe you could tell me a little more about hypnosis. I have read everything I can find about it. So has my husband, Bill."

Dr. Leonard replied, "Like all sciences, it's a big subject which I can't hope to cover adequately in the next few minutes, but maybe I can tell you a few things which will supplement your reading. I think I told you when I first began to talk about hypnosis to you that we human beings have two parts to our mind—the conscious and the subconscious. Our waking mind, our conscious mind, has control of most of our conscious efforts and actions. For example, our conscious mind tells us to raise a hand, brush off a fly, go hither and thither, and it controls our conversation."

Laura nodded. "Yes, Dr. Leonard, you did tell me some of this before, but I want to know more."

"Well," continued the doctor, "our subconscious mind controls most of the other functions of our body. It sometimes works in partnership with the conscious mind in controlling some functions like breathing. You can consciously hold your breath for a while, but not for long. When you are not thinking about breathing, your subconscious takes over and does the job for you. It also controls our heartbeat, circulation, digestion and our glands. In fact, most of our bodily functions.

"The subconscious is also the seat of our habits. When you are learning to drive a car, you have to think consciously of every movement you make, but after you learn to drive, your subconscious takes over and handles most of the job for you. Were it not for this subconscious action, none of us would ever be able to accomplish much of anything.

"To give you an example, take the simple fact of dressing ourselves. If you were to be placed, naked, in a room with all of your clothes, and if you never before in your life had dressed yourself (in other words, if you had not acquired the habit of dressing), you would take you hours to get your clothes on and then you probably would not have them on right. How fortunate it is, then, that habit or our subconscious can eventually do all these jobs for us."

Laura nodded. It was obvious to Dr. Leonard that she was following him every word. "Well, there's so much to it, Laura, that I don't know how to make it all plain."

At this, she laughed and said, "I'm not that dumb, Dr. Leonard. You're making it very plain and interesting, and I have always wanted to know more about the human mind."

"Everything that we have ever learned, and everything that has ever happened to us since we were born, every contact that has ever been made, is registered in our subconscious mind. The trouble is that most of us have little ability in bringing that knowledge out when we want to use it."

"Maybe that accounts for the reason why some people have good memories and others don't," commented Laura.

"That's right," said Dr. Leonard. "Jim Farley, whom I have met and visited with, can remember the name of

(Continued on Opposite Page)

WHAT HAS HAPPENED

IN THE preceding installments, the author has woven a story around John Macdonald and his grandson, Bill Graham. After much conflict over the years, Bill and his grandfather had reached a meeting of minds about the old and new methods of farming.

Now, Laura Graham, Bill's wife, is expecting a baby. She and Bill's mother, Mary Graham, play a more active part in the story with John ill, and Bill away at war.

With World War II so fresh in our memories, this story is especially appealing. Perhaps you will find yourself in one of these characters.

Now read on for further developments.

much of your time when you are tired at the end of the day."

The doctor smiled and said, "To tell the truth, it rests and relaxes me also to help a patient relax. So let's get started.

Laura took her place on the couch and the doctor put a light robe over her. Then he said, "You know the procedure. The first step is to relax yourself."

"Yes," agreed Laura. "I am getting pretty good at that. I practice it every day."

"I am glad to hear that, Laura. Now we'll start with your feet. As I talk to you, concentrate on what I am saying and do exactly as I tell you. Try to think of absolutely nothing else.

"Now, think about your feet as being completely relaxed, sort of detached from your body. They are very heavy and loose, as though they were the feet of a rag doll. The couch is holding them. You have no responsibility for them. Now let that feeling of rest and peace and tranquility come up from your feet into your legs. Let them feel relaxed and heavy. Think about it. You have no responsibility for them. You don't feel like lifting them, and you don't have to. Your legs, like your feet, are detached and you have no responsibility for them.

"So far as you can, relax your chest. Give yourself a let go, let go feeling. Take long, deep breaths. Let your breath out slowly, and relax, relax. As we proceed with this scientific relaxation, sometimes called, as you know, fractional relaxation—because we deal

Hostages to Fortune

(Continued from Opposite Page)

every acquaintance he has ever met. You see, he has the ability to bring those names up out of his subconscious mind. But that's only one thing. If Jim could bring out all the other knowledge that he has ever stored in his mind, he would indeed be the greatest superman who ever lived. Now why did I use that word, superman? That's what the Germans claim they are—supermen. Anyway, it may be that some time we will be able to use the vast storehouse which is in all of our minds to our advantage and that of the entire world.

"So, it's this way, Laura. In hypnosis, our conscious mind is in abeyance. It is no longer in the driver's seat, but your subconscious, or the other part of your mind, is. And I, as the operator or hypnotist, am able to pass or get by your conscious mind and put the suggestion into your subconscious that you will not fear anything in connection with your pregnancy or the birth of your baby. I gave your subconscious a post-hypnotic suggestion that you can't help obeying when you are awake. I say to you that you are relaxed, and you are. I say to you that you will sleep well tonight, and in all the nights to come, and you will have an irresistible desire to sleep as soon as you are ready for sleep.

"As your physician, I have used hypnosis to help you physically, but it has many other wonderful uses. For example, through hypnosis it is possible to make a subject remember things that happened to him in childhood which have apparently been forgotten, and which never could be remembered in his waking mind. Also, if you are in a deep enough trance, it is possible to take you back to almost any time in your childhood and get you to talk or write or do something else exactly the way you did when you were that age.

"Persons who are in hypnosis are frequently much keener in many categories of learning. They can, for example, add up a column of figures or do almost any other mental task quicker and better than they can when they are in their conscious mind."

Just then, Dr. Leonard's phone rang. This time Laura could make nothing from his noncommittal answers, but noticed that his face was very grave. He said, "That's a shame. I will tell her." Then he hung up, turned to her and said,

"Laura, that was Dr. Gray. Your husband's grandfather has come out of this second attack and Dr. Gray thinks he is going to be all right, providing," and at this Dr. Leonard smiled, "he can be kept quiet. It seems that he climbed out of bed, apparently to go to the washroom, and that was just too much for him to take. But he is quieted down now, taking oxygen, and fairly comfortable.

"Now, you are my responsibility and you have had about all you can take today. I am glad to see that this hypnotic sleep has relaxed you. I'm going to do the routine check on you. I can see you haven't gained any weight and that will be in your favor when the baby comes."

After Dr. Leonard completed his regular checkup, Laura thanked him for giving her so much of his time. She shook hands with him and he gave her an affectionate pat on the shoulder and told her to be a good girl.

"Remember every time you get worried or fearful, your mind will tell you to relax. I hope you will continue to practice scientific relaxation every day."

Laura smiled and said, "I will, Dr. Leonard. And thank you."

(To be continued)

See Paris This Year!

LAST SPRING I was in Paris and I have a vivid recollection of how beautiful it was in the warm sunshine—the wide, tree-lined boulevards; stunning bridges spanning the river Seine in the heart of the city; historic buildings, monuments and fountains, all gorgeously illuminated at night; beautiful shop windows, and all the other exotic sights and sounds. Most of all, I remember the flowers that were everywhere—gardens planted in colorful patterns, and bright bouquets of spring flowers sold in the flower markets on street corners. Once you see Paris, you can never forget it.

On May 28, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is taking another party to Europe, returning July 1. Why not grasp this opportunity to go with a friendly group of people whom you'll enjoy traveling with?

Besides glamorous Paris, you'll see historic London, German castles on the Rhine, quaint Holland, the mighty snow-covered Swiss Alps, picturesque Austria, Belgium, and the tiny principality of Liechtenstein. These are just a few of the highlights.

The cost of the tour is very reasonable. The all-expense ticket includes all these: transportation (including cabin class on the S. S. Queen Elizabeth); accommodations at first class hotels; all meals with the exception of lunch and dinner on the day we are in Brussels



—Photo: French Gov't. Tourist Office

The lofty tip of the Eiffel Tower soars nearly 1,000 feet above the city of Paris.

(omitted so that tour members can visit the World's Fair if they wish to); baggage handling, all sightseeing as scheduled; and all tips.

Why not fill out the coupon below and send it to us today? We'll be pleased to hear from you and to have the opportunity to tell you more about this delightful tour. — Mabel Hebel, Home Editor

Mr. E. R. Eastman, President
American Agriculturist
Box 367-E, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of your European Tour itinerary, May 28-July 1, 1958.

Name _____

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With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



A new engine-powered duster that can be carried on the back is now offered by the H. D. HUDSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Chicago. Named the "Bak-Pak," this new duster discharges dust at high velocity for thorough, uniform and fast coverage. Available with the duster is a mist blower attachment that can be used to introduce a watermist into the dust stream. The mist blower can also be used wherever concentrate mist spraying is applicable to any crop, bush or tree.

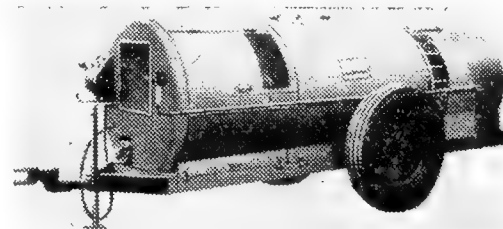
Three new large-capacity blowers, each capable of elevating up to 45 tons of corn or 35 tons of grass silage to a height of 100 feet in an hour have just been announced by INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO. The new machines can be used for silo filling, elevating chopped hay or straw into the mow, litter into poultry house or chopped feed to self-feeders in the barnyard. International Harvester dealers have details.

THE PIONEER FANNING MILL CO., 1328 North Second St., Minneapolis 11, Minn. has put a new device on the market that prevents the plugging of sieves in the upper shoe of fanning mills. The device, called the Waumper, will fit on almost all makes of fanning machines. The Waumper gently taps the sieve just enough to prevent the large materials from clogging it.

The NEW HOLLAND MACHINE COMPANY is offering free plans for a build-it-yourself squeeze chute that you'll use for dehorning, vaccinating, branding and inoculating. There's no botching the job with this chute because it holds cattle securely without injuring them. Send a card requesting your set of plans to the NEW HOLLAND MACHINE COMPANY, Box 7, New Holland, Pa.

Three new models of the Russell Weed-Controllers are being introduced by the RUSSELL MFG. CO., Caro, Mich. One of the new models called the Super Weed-Controller is an improved version of the popular Weed-Controller which was introduced a number of years ago. The other two models are lower in price and bolt directly to the regular cultivator legs. For details, write the company.

Authoritative information on the use of salt in animal nutrition and livestock management is presented in brief, but complete form in the Salt Institute's new booklet "Salt In Animal Nutrition." Specially prepared for use by those engaged in agricultural education and information work, the booklet is available free on request from the SALT INSTITUTE, 33 North LaSalle Street, Chicago 2, Illinois.



Improvements, options and refinements mark the 1958 introduction of the powerful 31-G Speed Sprayer by the JOHN BEAN DIVISION. An improved industrial engine, optional tank sizes and additional lower deflectors for better control of air direction are among the new features of the popular sprayer. For information regarding their complete line of sprayers, write the JOHN BEAN DIVISION, Food Machinery and Chemical Corp., Lansing 4, Mich.



Charles J. Alexander (R), RD 1, Cortland, N. Y., takes delivery of the 20 millionth ton of feed produced by Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Ithaca, N. Y. Part of a bulk carload for his 145-cow dairy, the historic ton of feed was manufactured at the G.L.F. feed mill in Buffalo.

Controlling grass with Dowpon around apple and pear trees and in asparagus beds can now be recommended by the manufacturer and agricultural recommending agencies according to the DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY. Registration of the practices was accepted by federal regulatory agencies following three years of cooperative experiment station and Dow research.

Grass infestations are a problem to fruit growers because of competition with trees for plant food and water and in harboring rodents which damage the trees. Dowpon sprays applied according to directions insure grass control.

To control grass in asparagus, ten to 20 pounds of Dowpon per acre are applied before cutting and again later, as needed.

The HAVERLY EQUIPMENT DIVISION, John Wood Company, will move its manufacturing operation to Royersford, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1958. The move will more than triple Haverly's production of refrigerated bulk milk coolers. A branch sales office as well as warehouse and service facilities will be maintained in Syracuse to serve New York State and New England customers, according to G. W. Schelling, Vice President and General Manager.

The Rite-Way Division of the Package Machinery Company of East Longmeadow, Mass., attained independent status December 1 according to newly-elected President Tom Miller.

The new company will be known as the RITE-WAY DAIRY FARM EQUIPMENT CORPORATION and will be owned by Miller and other employees formerly associated with the company when it was a division of Package Machinery.

The new company will continue to serve the dairy industry with its nationally known milking machines and other dairy equipment through its present sales organization of nearly 1500 dealers.

A new line of tractor-mounted moldboard plows, featuring rugged truss-frame construction, exceptional trash clearance, convenience of adjustment, and extensive parts interchangeability, has been developed by TRACTOR AND IMPLEMENT DIVISION, FORD MOTOR COMPANY.

William K. Buechl has been appointed metal buildings sales representative for the east coast by Inland Steel Products Company, manufacturers of LOK-RIB and straight sidewall steel buildings. He was formerly administrative assistant to the manager, metal buildings sales division.

SCOTDEL, INC., Swanton, Ohio, has announced a new "screw conveyor" type of bunk feeder for feeding ensilage, chopped hay, grain and ground feed. It's available in 30 to 150 feet lengths and can be made to make 30, 60 or 90 degree turns.



Ed Eastman's Page

Animals Worry Too

A FEW DAYS ago, I went up to Cornell to watch laboratory exercises conducted by Dr. Howard S. Liddell to show how farm animals react to emotional hazards. Inasmuch as we are all animals, Dr. Liddell also thinks that many of the same factors which affect the emotions of animals also affect us.

For more than thirty years Dr. Liddell and his associates have been conducting these experiments, with amazing results of importance not only to farmers but to everybody else. Hundreds of biological and pre-medical students have taken these studies which are famous among scientists the world over.

The experiments are conducted with sheep and goats. Attached to the right foreleg of the animal are two electrodes through which a mild electric shock can be administered after the click of a metronome. (See illustration.) The shock is so light that I couldn't feel it when administered even through my wet fingers. While it is painless, the animal can feel a shock and learns to associate it with the preliminary clicking of the metronome, so it raises its leg in anticipation of the shock.

The experiments are based on the same principle that makes the saliva in our own mouths flow freely when we think of food, especially if we are hungry. I once had a team that would start for the barn when they heard the dinner bell. This was a good harmless signal because the horses knew it meant food. The regular ticking of the metronome at spaced intervals warns the animal that it will be followed by the mild shock, so the animal's way of resisting is to raise the foot before the shock comes. Scientists call this kind of reaction a conditioned reflex.

Animals Get Nervous Breakdowns

If the tests are continued, most animals will become neurotic, have something like a nervous breakdown, and will become worthless from a productive standpoint or actually die.

From these experiments, some extremely interesting conclusions have been or can be drawn. For example, the neurotic sheep is fearful and is not capable of meeting any situation of actual danger. Every sheep farmer is familiar with the way vicious dogs can destroy a whole flock of sheep in one night. The sheep die or are permanently injured, not by actually being attacked by the dogs, but because of

fear. That is the principle on which Dr. Liddell's experiments are conducted. On several occasions when dogs have invaded the laboratory sheep pasture, reports Dr. Liddell, their victim invariably has been one of the neurotic sheep. The animal's neurosis so damages its natural tendency to go with the flock that, while the other members of the flock escape together in one direction, the neurotic one flees in panic by itself.

Of course what Dr. Liddell is really trying to do is to find out what causes neuroses or emotional breakdowns and to prevent or cure them. Our hospitals are full of the emotionally disturbed. Millions more are walking around. He reports that some years ago, Frank Hartman of the University of Buffalo got good results by treating neurosis in humans with injections of an extract of adrenal cortex. It so improved a bedridden, psycho-neurotic housewife that she was able to resume her household tasks. Dr. Liddell tried the same remedy on neurotic sheep with good results, and physicians are using other gland extracts, cortisone for example, to protect individuals against the terrific stresses of modern life.

"However," says Dr. Liddell, "our main objective is to learn how to help both animals and people to withstand emotional strain in order to prevent breakdowns."

An eminent surgeon once said that he had never heard of anyone dying from overwork. It's worry over overwork that does the damage. Well, animals worry also.

The sheep in Dr. Liddell's laboratory had no physical pain, but their nervous systems were upset through fear or worry by the tests, so that they were permanently injured.

How Children Are Injured

Psychiatrists know that the personalities and even the minds of young children are often injured by wrong handling by their parents or by wrong conditions in the home. The same principle applies in the care of livestock. Dr. Liddell's experiments definitely show the tremendous influence of environment on growth and production of livestock.

Good farmers already know that loud or sudden noises, whipping a cow or a horse, or any unnecessary disturbance in the barn or chicken house results in disturbed animals, in slower growth and poorer production.

As I grow older, I am more and

more impressed with the powerful influence of love in all its different forms. Let me show you how. Dr. Liddell's experiments prove the influence of mother love. He takes twin lambs or kids and takes one away from its mother immediately after birth. The other is kept with its mother. Otherwise, the care and environment of each is exactly the same. Both lambs are subjected to the metronome electrical shock test, but with this mighty difference. One little lamb takes the test without its mother being present; the other lamb has its mother within sight.

No matter how many times the test is repeated, the lamb with its mother is never mentally or emotionally injured in any way. As long as its mother is near, nothing can harm it. It feels secure. The lamb who has never had its mother becomes neurotic, ceases to grow, and eventually dies. If you ever doubt the influence of mother love, remember this.

Should Calves Be Separated from Mothers?

The necessity of mother love, so clearly demonstrated by Dr. Liddell's experiments, has at least two very important applications. It is the custom of most dairymen to separate the calf from its mother immediately after birth. It usually gets the mother's milk containing the colostrum but does not directly suckle the mother and never has the mother's influence or protection. While there are no experiments with dairy cows and calves to prove my theory, it does seem logical that a calf separated so quickly from its mother can be definitely injured for life. This would not matter of course if the calf is not raised for replacement, but it might matter very much indeed if the calf is to be raised, and particularly if it is purebred and very valuable. I would be very pleased to have letters from you dairymen on what you think about this theory.

The Magic of Love

The second conclusion that may be made from Dr. Liddell's experiments,

as they apply to the effect of mother love, has to do with babies. Some years ago, there was a very foolish and dangerous theory taught to young mothers that babies were to be left alone if they cried, unless they were sick. They were to be handled or petted as little as possible, never rocked, never sung to. In short, the natural love that all of us have for babies was never to be demonstrated.

I am sure, and Dr. Liddell's experiments tend to prove, that this theory when practiced often caused tremendous mental and personality damage to the child. It gave the babies and the young child a lack of security, the next door to fear and in many cases, without doubt, a neurosis similar to that produced in animals by Dr. Liddell's experiments. It is natural and right to demonstrate your love for babies and older children, and you violate the laws of God and Nature when you don't.

It is very possible that the current tide of juvenile delinquency was caused in part by the fact that many babies, now teenagers, were not given the security of expressed or demonstrated love. Thank God we know now how wrong that was, and we realize as never before the powerful effect of love on all of us, and especially on children!

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

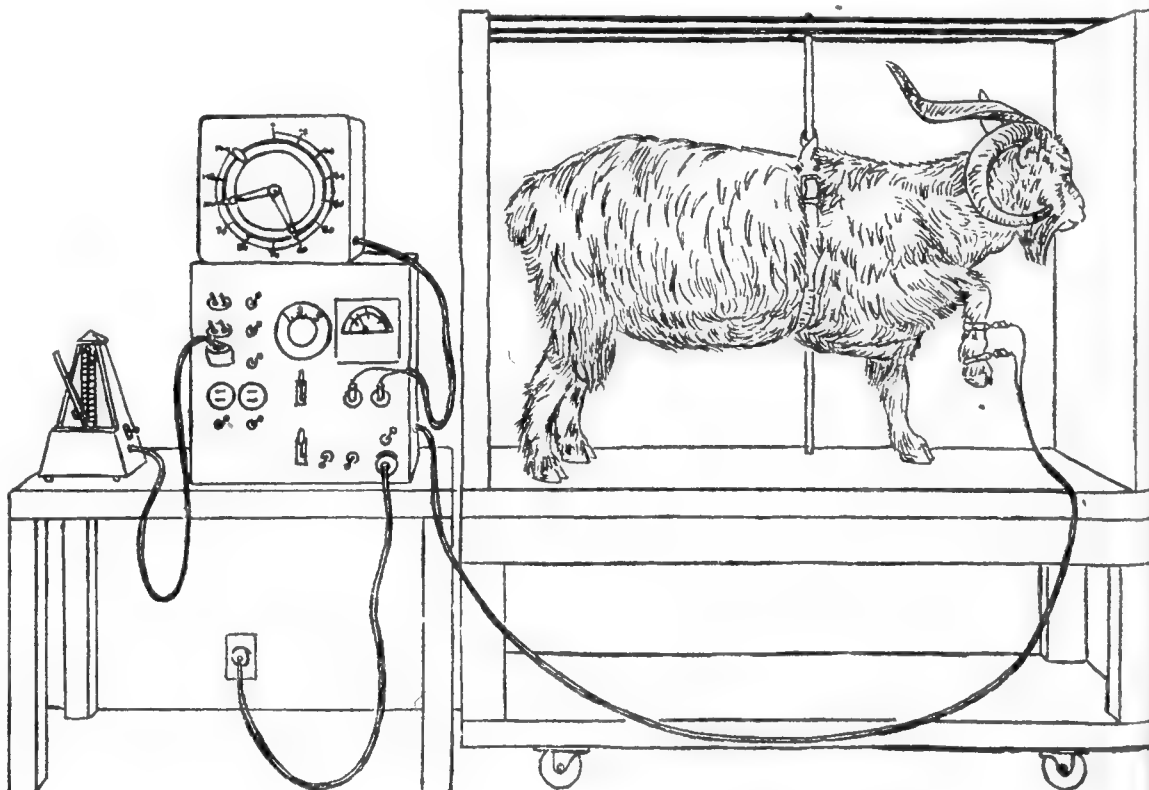
DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN, executive secretary of the American Medical Association, tells the story about a woman who went to a clinic for a physical checkup.

She was passed along a line of doctors who wanted to see her tongue, feel her pulse, and take her temperature. After seeing several more specialists, she was finally returned to her room for a needed rest before undergoing more sessions.

Then a little man wearing overalls and carrying a mop and a bucket of water came in.

"Gracious!" yelled the woman. "What are you going to do now?"

"Do not disturb yourself, lady," he answered. "Just take it easy. I am going to wash your transom."



—Drawings by courtesy of Scientific American

In these tests at the Cornell University Behavior Farm Laboratory, two electrodes are attached to the right foreleg of the goat and a mild shock at spaced intervals is administered after the clicking of the metronome at the left. After the animal has come to associate the clicking of the metronome with the mild shock, it raises its leg in anticipation of the shock. Purposes of these tests which have been conducted over many years are to find causes of emotional disturbances in animals and humans so as to take steps to prevent them. Read more about these interesting details in the article on this page.

Service Bureau

A WORD TO THE WISE

"I thought you might be interested in what happened to us several months ago. We read an ad in the local paper of a company that wanted to establish salesmen in our area to buy and care for cigarette vending machines, so we answered. After furnishing all kinds of necessary references, the company finally called us that a salesman would call upon us. He did and he was a nice man; he didn't care whether or not we bought; but we did and paid him by cashier's check in full.

"The contract said the machines had to be delivered in 6 months time but the salesman said it would be 2 or 3 weeks, so we waited for our 5 machines, \$1200.00 worth. The company stalled and stalled; then they notified us that the company we had dealt with had changed hands.

At the end of 6 months we still had no machines so I went to our lawyer who is also the District Attorney and this week he received a letter from the Chief of Police in Minneapolis, Minnesota, indicating that the company works under several names and make a habit of pulling this racket, but always outside of the Minneapolis district so they don't get in local trouble.

As yet no one has been able to pin anything on them that will stick because of the loopholes in their contract—and another thing because they change names and locations when it gets hot for them. We also received a form from the Federal Trade Commission to fill out and return as they were working on someone else's complaint.

"Now, this was a costly experience to us and we are told our money is likely gone for good, but we would like to warn others of this smooth 'money-making' deal. We have found there are many companies making the same pitch—selling vending machine routes and that there is no such thing as selling a route. If a person does buy any kind of vending machine he establishes his own route and doesn't pay a company a commission like we would have had to do."—A Reader

WORTHLESS GUARANTEE

"We were interested in buying an electric poultry scalding but we found we could not afford a new one so we bought a used one. The salesman said he would give us a guarantee on it for a year like a new one, and that it was in good running order.

"It doesn't work at all satisfactorily but we have been unable to get any adjustment from the salesman."

"Running order" is a very general term. It may run today and something go wrong tomorrow. The value depends on what use and care it has had and the price he pays is pretty much up to the buyer.

Much as we would like to help our subscriber, there is not much we can do in a case like this when the buyer is dissatisfied.

OPPORTUNITY FOR BLACKSMITH?

"My husband is a farrier and sincerely interested in the work, studying books and devising corrective shoes for horses with special problems. He has worked at the trade for 5 years, but the work is so unevenly spaced that it is difficult to make a living for his family.

"We would be interested to hear from blacksmiths, horse owners or others with opinions and suggestions as to our problem. Are we in the wrong area? Is this a dying art? Should we move? Is there any place where the profession is needed?"

—Mrs. J.F.D., N. J.

BROKEN GLASS CLUE BRINGS \$25.00 REWARD

DONALD CHAFFEE of Van Etten, N. Y. has written us about a mowing machine which was stolen from their field early last summer. The thieves also tried to take a set of plows but they were unable to load them. During the process, a piece of glass was broken from their truck's tail light.

Mr. Chaffee reported the theft to the State Police in Horseheads and trooper Mead was sent to take over the case. He had been at the farm three weeks previous to this when one mowing machine and wheels from another were stolen from the same field. Mead took the broken glass and within a week he had found the truck to which it fitted perfectly.

After this, he was not long discovering who had been driving the truck the night of the thefts. The boys were arrested and the police checked nearby

junk yards and found that the missing items had been sold to a junk yard in Ithaca for scrap iron and the boys had given wrong names.

The older boy was taken before Justice Wood of Cayuta and sentenced

to one year in Monroe County Penitentiary. The younger boy, his cousin, who was under age was given a suspended sentence.

We are happy to send our \$25.00 reward to Mr. Chaffee and our congratulations to Trooper Mead for his police work.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
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November 22 1957

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Cleans cattle shed



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WILL HANDLE MORE LIFTING,
LOADING, DIGGING, DOZING
JOBS THAN ANY OTHER
IMPLEMENT

Now, Davis takes the work out of hundreds of farm chores all year 'round. Here's the power to tackle almost any assignment... the rugged stamina for years of dependable service. And, Davis' quick-change attachments let you handle job after job with ease!

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Over and over again—It's the same old story...

Finally a formula that really works



"Our fights have turned to kisses!"

IT'S hard to believe that my wife and I used to fight. She would start nagging at me the minute I got home from work — dead tired — and I would snap right back at her! We argued and bickered so often that we suddenly realized our marriage was breaking up! There wasn't any real reason for it except that both of us always felt so tired that we got on each other's nerves!

Our family doctor gave us some advice that probably saved our marriage. Many people, he told us, become run-down and over-tired because their diets do not contain enough vitamins, minerals and lipotropic factors. They may be well fed otherwise — and not even know that these essential elements are missing from their diet. This common, easily corrected nutritional deficiency, he explained, could

cause us to feel worn-out, and short tempered.

To correct this condition, each of us started taking Vitasafe High-Potency Capsules — just one a day. It wasn't too long until we began to notice the difference. We had more pep, more energy — and our dispositions improved. Instead of fighting, we were back in each other's arms — just as we were on our honeymoon.

If you or your wife have lost the pep and energy you used to have . . . if over-tiredness makes you nervous and bad-tempered with the persons you love most, your condition, too, may be due to this common nutritional deficiency in your diet. If so, you owe it to yourself to try proven Vitasafe High-Potency Capsules. Read below how you can get a trial 30-day supply of these capsules!

"I was ashamed to always be so tired!"

I ALWAYS felt simply "run down." People were thinking of me as a "spoil-sport." I didn't know why until my doctor put me wise. He told me that I acted like a man much older than myself . . . and explained *why* I felt "tired" . . . *why* my youthful vigor was slipping away . . . *why* my wife and family were beginning to think of me as a worn-out man.

He told me how a vitamin-mineral deficiency in my diet could bring on these symptoms—rob me of the joys of living . . . and suggested that I supplement my diet with pep-building vitamins and minerals. Thousands of others had found new energy, new youth, new happiness by adding these essential factors to their diet.

Well, I put off doing anything about my condi-

tion—until one day I read the Vitasafe ad in a magazine offering a 30-day trial supply of high-potency Vitasafe C.F. Capsules! I figured *I had nothing to lose*, so I mailed the coupon. When my trial supply arrived, I began taking one Capsule a day. In a short time, I began to feel like a new man! My pep and vigor came back, I continued with the Vitasafe Plan—and I felt stronger—younger—more energetic!

Today, no one thinks of me as a "worn-out old man." I've got pep and energy to burn, and I have fun like a fellow half my age! *And you may, too!* Why don't you take advantage of this sensational trial offer to see for yourself whether you, too, can feel peppy and full of life! Accept this *no risk offer* as I did by mailing the coupon *today!*



25¢ just to help cover shipping expenses of this

FREE 30 days supply High-Potency Capsules

LIPOTROPIC FACTORS, MINERALS and VITAMINS

Safe, Nutritional Formula Containing 27 Proven Ingredients: Glutamic Acid, Choline, Inositol, Methionine, Citrus Bioflavonoid, 11 Vitamins (Including Blood-Building B-12 and Folic Acid) Plus 11 Minerals

EACH DAILY VITASAFE CAPSULE CONTAINS			
Choline Bitartrate	31.4 mg.	Niacin Amide	40 mg.
Inositol	15 mg.	Calcium	75 mg.
dl-Methionine	10 mg.	Pantothenate	4 mg.
Glutamic Acid	50 mg.	Vitamin E	2 I.U.
Lemon Bioflavonoid	5 mg.	Folic Acid	0.5 mg.
Complex	5 mg.	Calcium	75 mg.
Vitamin A	12,500 USP Units	Phosphorus	58 mg.
Vitamin D	1,000 USP Units	Iron	30 mg.
Vitamin C	75 mg.	Cobalt	0.01 mg.
Vitamin B ₁	5 mg.	Copper	0.45 mg.
Vitamin B ₂	2.5 mg.	Manganese	0.5 mg.
Vitamin B ₆	0.5 mg.	Molybdenum	0.1 mg.
Vitamin B ₁₂	2 mcg.	Iodine	0.075 mg.
		Potassium	2 mg.
		Zinc	0.5 mg.
		Magnesium	3 mg.

We invite you to compare the richness of this formula with any other vitamin and mineral preparation.

SPECIAL FORMULA FOR WOMEN ALSO AVAILABLE. CHECK COUPON IF DESIRED.



To prove to you the remarkable advantages of the Vitasafe Plan . . . we will send you, without charge, a 30-day free supply of high-potency VITASAFE C. F. CAPSULES so you can discover for yourself how much healthier, happier and peppier you may feel after a few days' trial. Just one of these capsules each day supplies your body with over *twice* the minimum adult daily requirement of Vitamins A, C and D — *five* times the minimum adult daily requirement of Vitamin B-1 and the *full* concentration recommended by the National Research Council for the other four important vitamins! Each capsule also contains the amazing Vitamin B-12, one of the most remarkably potent nutrients known to science.

Vitasafe Capsules also contain Glutamic Acid, a natural substance derived from wheat gluten and thought by many doctors to help nourish the brain cells for more power of concentration and increased mental alertness. And now, to top off this exclusive formula each capsule also brings you an important dosage of Citrus Bioflavonoid — the anti-cold factor that has been

so widely acclaimed. This formula is so complete it is available nowhere else *at any price!*

POTENCY AND PURITY GUARANTEED

As you probably know, the U. S. Government strictly controls each vitamin manufacturer and requires the exact quantity of each vitamin and mineral to be clearly stated on the label. This means that when you use VITASAFE C. F. CAPSULES you can be *sure* you're getting *pure* ingredients whose beneficial effects have been proven time and time again!

WHY WE WANT YOU TO TRY A 30-DAY SUPPLY—FREE!

We offer you this 30-day free trial of valuable VITASAFE C. F. CAPSULES for just one reason. So many people have written in telling us how much better they felt after only a short trial that we are absolutely convinced that you, too, may experience the same feeling of health and well-being after a similar trial. In fact, we're so convinced that we're willing to back up our convictions with our own money. *You* don't spend a penny for the vita-

mins! All the cost and all the risk are *ours*.

AMAZING NEW PLAN SLASHES VITAMIN PRICES ALMOST IN HALF!

With your free vitamins you will also receive complete details regarding the benefits of an amazing new plan that provides you regularly with all the vitamins and minerals you will need. This Plan actually enables you to receive a 30-day supply of vitamins every month regularly, safely and factory fresh for exactly \$2.78—or almost 50% lower than the usual retail price.

HOW THE VITASAFE PLAN OPERATES TO SAVE YOU MONEY

When you receive your free 30-day supply of vitamins, you are under no obligation to buy *anything*. With your vitamins you will also receive a handy postcard. If after taking your free Vitasafe capsules for three weeks you are not satisfied in every way, simply return the postcard and that will end the matter. Otherwise, it's up to *us*—you don't have to do a thing—and we will see that you get your monthly supplies of vitamins *on time* for as long as you wish, at the low, money-saving price of only \$2.78 per month.

BUT YOU DO NOT HAVE TO DECIDE NOW — you are under no obligation to buy anything from us whatsoever. To get your free 30-day supply and learn all about the benefits of this amazing new Plan, be sure to send the coupon now!

FILL OUT THIS NO RISK COUPON TODAY!

VITASAFE CORP. 691
43 West 61st Street, New York 23, N. Y.
Yes, I accept your generous no-risk offer under the Vitasafe Plan as advertised in *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*

Send me my FREE 30-day supply of high-potency Vitasafe Capsules as checked below:

☐ Man's Formula ☐ Woman's Formula
I ENCLOSE 25¢ PER PACKAGE for packing and postage.

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Address.....

City.....Zone.....State.....

This offer is limited to those who have never before taken advantage of this generous trial. Only one trial supply per person.

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(Canadian Formula adjusted to local conditions.)

VITASAFE CORPORATION, 43 West 61st St., New York 23, N. Y.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Graded Eggs Bring More Money

By O. F. JOHNDREW, JR.

Poultry Department, Cornell University

A PRODUCER of high quality eggs can obtain higher prices and make greater net returns by selling his eggs on a "graded basis." When producers are paid on a "graded basis," they are not only paid for the different weight classes (size), but in some manner, for the actual quality yield of their eggs. For example, a marketing agency might pay a producer a 2¢ premium when the producer's eggs yield 90% or more Grade A's, and/or 1¢ premium when they yield 85% or more Grade A eggs. Another method for buying on a "graded basis" might be to pay so much for the actual yield of Grade AA's, A's, and B's, etc., that a producer sells in a particular lot. Of course, the premium here falls on the AA's and A's, with decreased payments for the lower grades. Producers who sell directly to the consumer are, in effect, selling on a "graded basis."

Returns Are Greater

As far back as 10 years ago, studies showed that producers who sold eggs graded for size and quality received as much as 24¢ per dozen more than producers who sold ungraded eggs.

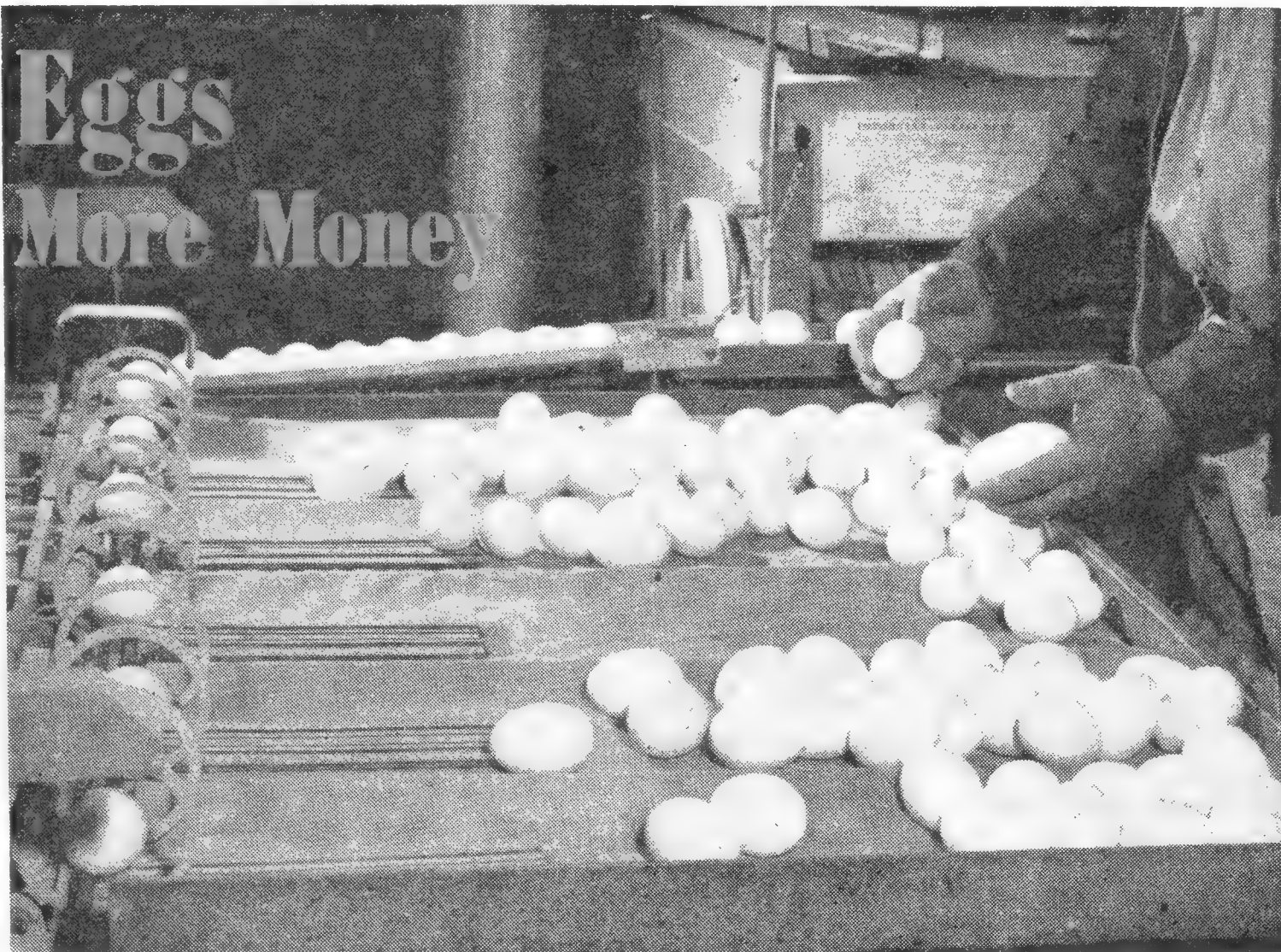
In 1954, a report from the University of Illinois showed that it paid to sell eggs on a graded basis. Up to May of that year the premium paid for high quality eggs in Illinois, was less than a nickel a dozen, but from July to September it jumped to more than 17¢ a dozen and, in September and October, it was more than 21¢.

With the demand for higher quality increasing, producers of high quality eggs, who sell on the basis of uniform grades, are now averaging from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per case (not in cartons) more than those who are selling ungraded eggs, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In New York State during 1957, producers of high quality eggs selling to distributors or retailers on a "graded basis" received from 1¢ to 6¢ per dozen more than those who were selling ungraded eggs.

Graded Programs in New York

Several programs for buying eggs from producers on a "graded basis" have been developed and are now functioning in New York State. They can be divided into two groups—those occurring at the retail level and those taking place at the wholesale level. (Selling,



by producers, directly to the consumer is being excluded for most producers are familiar with this operation.) A good example of a graded buying program at the retail level is that of the P. & C. Family Foods, Inc.

P. & C. Family Foods Program

In the beginning some 8 years ago, "P. & C." carefully selected producers to furnish them with candled, cartoned, Grade A eggs the year round. These eggs were to be delivered once or twice a week by the producer to P. & C. Stores. Each carton has the "P." & "C." label, "Golden Acres" on it, and each producer stamps each carton with his identification which says, "Produced by _____," or, "Produced and Guaranteed by _____" (see illustration.) In this program each producer when he delivers to the stores, services

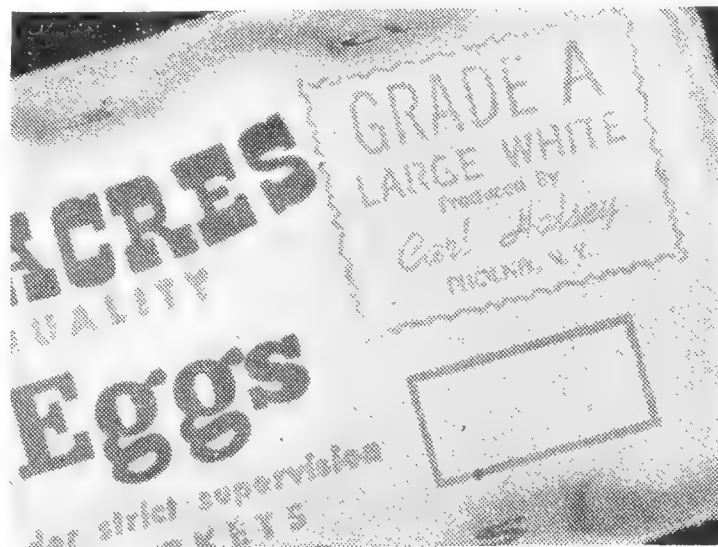
the retail display cases and makes pertinent suggestions relative to the holding and merchandising of the eggs.

"P. & C." pays producers 9¢ above the top Urner-Barry quotation for Grade A, Large and Medium eggs and 6¢ over top Urner-Barry for Grade A, Pullets. They pay 2¢ over the Large Grade A price for Extra Large eggs. "P. & C." buys the cartons so they can take advantage of "volume buying" and deducts the price of the cartons from the producer. Producers are paid on the same day's market every week the year round.

This is a quality program all the way through. New York State Department of Agriculture inspectors grade each producer's eggs in the retail stores. An inspection report is sent to "P. & C.," which includes the quality of the eggs graded, how many dozen in the store, the age of the oldest dozen, whether or not they are under refrigeration, etc. "P. & C." sends a copy of this report to the producer. These grading reports are summarized at the end of each year so "P. & C." knows what the quality has been for an average dozen of eggs from each farm. "P. & C." pays the cost of the inspections.

When real quality problems are encountered the state inspector will visit the particular farm in question to help the producer find and correct his difficulties. At the time a producer starts with "P. & C.," not only the "P. & C." representative, but a state inspector checks over the producer's operations. A "P. & C." representative continually makes regular visits to all producers working on this program. P. & C. Family Foods, Inc. is a

(Continued on Page 25)



A corner of a carton showing how the producer's eggs are identified to the consumer.



→ for plowing or pleasure...

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modern farm pumps and tanks
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men who know their products

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Genesee 8-8153
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Hudson 8-3419
Utica 4-4416
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Vestal
Binghamton 7-0492
Walton
Underhill 5-4700
Watertown 1685
Waterville 69
West Charlton
Amsterdam—
Victor 2-3617

NEW JERSEY
Bridgeton 9-1373
Clarksboro
Gridley 8-6562
Flemington 283

Freehold 8-2073
Hightstown 8-0543
Newton 313
Washington
Murray 9-1280

PENNSYLVANIA

Avoca
Pittston—Olympic 4-2798
Bloomsburg
Sterling 4-5725
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Edinboro 3363
Honesdale 367
Hughesville 4-2128
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go smooth • go easy

GO POWER·CHAMP

COUNTRY
STORIES

A Sound Defense

By GEORGE JENNINGS GALE

THE LITTLE village of Fairhaven was just a little more leisurely and easy going than most places in New England and at that period of time, it had more than its share of the New England twang and humor.

For instance, when Ben Williams was arrested for the theft of livestock from a small pet shop in the tourist center, he merely smiled because he had a cast-iron alibi, or rather he knew that he could bring forth at least a dozen moral character witnesses whose evidence would prove conclusively that he could not have been guilty of the theft. His defense was perfectly sound.

The first witness was George Masters the butcher.

"The prisoner has been in my employ for three weeks," said Mr. Masters, "and I can honestly say that he has been as much use to me as a blind cat with a dust pan tied to his tail."

"Do you mean that he is lazy?" asked the judge.

"Lazy," boomed the butcher, and there was a wealth of scorn in his deep

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Liberty is not handed down like the family silver, but must be fought for and won by each new generation.—Lucille Milner

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

voice, "if he was any lazier he would take root. It takes him ten minutes to raise his feet, and he once delivered a Sunday roast in time for Tuesday evening's dinner."

"Mnm," said the judge, glancing at the self-possessed but tired-looking prisoner in the dock. "Thank you Mr. Masters. You may sit down."

As the butcher left the witness stand, Ben Williams smiled broader than ever. The village school ma'am came next and she waxed eloquent upon the shortcomings of her erstwhile pupil. In fact she grew so vehement that the judge was obliged to ask her to sit down before she finished giving her evidence.

Then came the most important witness of all, namely, John Williams the prisoner's uncle.

"I took this boy after my brother went to Alaska in rather a hurry," said John Williams. "He has lived in my house for 13 years." The witness thumped the rail of the witness box with a clenched fist. "He has slept 10 of those 13 years. I have treated him with great kindness and then beaten him on alternating days but neither method made the slightest difference. My nephew was born lazy and will remain lazy to the end of his days. As for the theft of the . . ."

"Thank you," informed the judge quickly, "That will do Mr. Williams, you are excused" and Mr. Williams stood down.

"Now," said the judge sternly after taking the evidence of several so-called witnesses. "What have you to say for yourself?"

Ben Williams smirked, raised a languid hand to his yawning mouth and, with his eyelids almost closed over his listless eyes, he addressed the judge:

"Your honor I didn't steal the tortoise. It followed me home."

Ben Williams left the court a free man.

"EVERYTHING
ON OUR FARM
ROLLS ON FIRESTONES!"

says Norman W. Allen,
Route 1, Schaghticoke, New York



Copyright 1958, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company

More and more farmers throughout the country are becoming 100% Firestone users. Like Norman Allen, who farms 700 acres in up-state New York, they've found no other farm tire measures up to Firestone for superior traction and extra long wear.

Mr. Allen uses Firestone tractor tires on his five tractors and specifies Firestone Guide Grips on the front. For his two trucks it's Firestone Super All Traction tires, and besides Firestones on his car he can count 50 Firestones on farm implements. Here's what Mr. Allen says about his 100% use of

Firestones: "I farm with Firestones *exclusively*. They give me better traction under any condition which saves on fuel. And you don't have a lot of tire trouble or downtime when you farm with Firestones. I think they're the soundest investment a farmer can make."

You'll think Firestones are a sound investment, too, once you've put them into action on your farm. See your Firestone Dealer or Store soon. He's ready to handle all farm and truck tire needs. He'll keep your tractor rolling with free loaner tires while your other tires are being repaired or retreaded.

Enjoy the Voice of Firestone on ABC television every Monday evening

ALWAYS A YEAR TO PAY

Firestone
BETTER RUBBER FROM START TO FINISH

Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



STAY "MAD"

*Vice is a monster of so frightful mein,
As to be hated needs but to be seen;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.*

"Essay On Man" by Alexander Pope

MILLIONS of people, including labor union members, were shocked at the facts disclosed by the McLellan Committee's investigation of racketeering and other illegal practices of labor unions. Congressmen and others in authority immediately rushed into print with their ideas about needed legislation to correct the situation.

But indignation cools off as time elapses, and personally I am sure that unless you, I, our friends — everyone — demand corrective legislation, any law eventually passed by Congress will be watered down to the point where it offends no one, and corrects nothing.

Legislation will be introduced. Some bills which you and I would approve will be fought by labor unions. Specifically, unions will never submit willingly to a Federal right-to-work law, making it unnecessary for a man to join or continue to belong to any union against his will in order to hold a job.

I suggest that we all watch and study bills as they are introduced in Congress, that we continue to nurse our righteous indignation (stay mad) and that by the thousands we let our congressmen know just how we feel about the situation. Congressmen must be convinced that failure to pass necessary laws to correct labor union evils will offend more people than passing them. Adequate laws to correct the situation **MUST** be passed. Everyone, including labor union members, will benefit tremendously.

"KICKED AROUND"

"Most farmers want to stay on the farm even if they are 'kicked around.' They don't care to be crowded into a city or live from the store 'meal by meal.'—Mrs. L.M.S., Pa.

OUR reader enclosed a newspaper clipping which would irritate every small farmer who wished to continue on the land. Here are a couple of quotations:

"Statistics indicate that 60 percent of the farmers produce only 9 percent of the farm total. It adds up that the small farmer has an almost impossibly hard way to go."

"How can the small farmer be persuaded to abandon his land?"

Admitting that we have a surplus of many farm products and admitting that the number of farmers has decreased and is likely to decrease farther, I still maintain that it is unwise and unnecessary to try to "persuade" small farmers to "abandon their land." This irritates farmers and I do not blame them. They feel that someone "is trying to push them around."

The sensible approach is to give farmers the facts and to make it easy instead of difficult for

the farmer to make a change if he and his family decide they want a change. He has been encouraged to stay, for example, by price supports on the products he raises.

The solution for many a farmer where the farm income is unsatisfactory is for him or some member of the family to get a job with a pay check, meanwhile living on the farm with all the advantages which country living brings to him, his family, and the community.

TRIM THE BUDGET

ADMITTING that the "spenders" gleefully grasped the appearance of Sputnik as an excuse for advocating more and more spending, few people will dispute the importance of some added expenditures for research and development of our defense.

At the same time, there are four areas which too many people, including congressmen, overlook:

1. The public is becoming fed-up on too much inter-service rivalry and duplication of costs. Some way can and should be figured out for getting better results from the defense dollars we are spending.
2. Any defense program adopted must be on a long-time basis. It would be disastrous to be panicked into spending more now than we can maintain for some years to come.
3. This is no time for either pressure groups or congressmen to stay awake nights thinking up new and unnecessary government ventures at taxpayers' expense!
4. There are great possibilities for non-defense budget cutting, particularly by discontinuing entirely such things as government engaging in business. Every such opportunity should be grasped.

Insofar as efforts are made to trim the non-defense budget, the chances are that agriculture will be one of the chief targets. The budget of the Department of Agriculture should stand its share of cuts, but other departments should expect to make similar and equal reductions!

WORKING ON THE ROAD

IN OUR "neck of the woods" when I was a youngster we used to look forward hopefully to the opportunity of earning a few dollars "working on the road."

Sometimes two of us with garden rakes pulled the ever-present stones into little piles, later to be shoveled into a wagon, drawn away, and dumped in some convenient place. For that kind of labor we were paid \$2.00 for a ten-hour day.

At other times we felt lucky to hire out with a team for the munificent sum of \$4.00 a day. When Dad and I and the horses were on the job we took in \$6.00 a day. The only trouble was that the job was too soon finished.

Our farm home was halfway up a steep hill on a dirt road. One of the perennial road jobs was to "cut down the hill" a foot or two. First a plow and team was used to loosen the dirt in the roadbed at the top of the hill. Then the teams, with slip scrapers, holding, as I remember, about five bushels of dirt, were filled at the top,

dragged to the foot of the hill, and dumped. Eight or ten teams working for a week would lower the hill scarcely enough to be noticed with the naked eye. But it was fun, especially for a farm boy in his teens. In addition to the wages, there were jokes, laughter, and good fellowship.

Near the foot of the hill in my early youth a creek meandered, crossed by a plank bridge supported by a big log on each side. Later — for \$2.00 a day—I helped mix concrete with a shovel and put it into forms to raise and improve the bridge. Still later, with the aid of a power shovel, the foundation was deepened and enlarged at a cost (so gossip said) greater than several farms along the road would bring at auction.

No one can or wishes to go back to the old days, yet memories of them are far more pleasant than disturbing. We would be wise indeed if we could hold all the advantages and shuck off all the disadvantages of both eras. Come to think of it, we could at least try!

MANAGEMENT AFFECTS INCOME

SPEAKING of a young and energetic but financially unsuccessful farmer, a friend commented: "If there are two ways to do a thing, John is always certain to choose the wrong one." To put it bluntly, John is a poor manager.

Management covers a lot of territory. It doesn't take much thought for a factory worker to perform the same operation hour after hour and day after day. But you can't do it that way on a farm! As farming becomes more complicated and cash expenses loom larger, good management becomes essential if net income is to be satisfactory.

Any planning that requires thought can be termed management. For example, there is the arrangement of fields and buildings to make things handy; there is management of labor—the farmer's own and that of his hired help — with the idea of accomplishing as much as possible with the least effort. In crop and animal production, there are the problems of getting the highest yield at the lowest cost, and selling for the best possible price.

It all adds up to the proposition that in coming months and years, a satisfactory net farm income will be the result of a good job of managing.

HOW'S THE TV?

MOST families enjoy the TV programs together, but, naturally, different ages sometimes vie for their favorites. How is the problem handled in your family? Do you censor the number of programs the children watch? Do you feel that the majority of the programs shown are good or bad for children? In other words, how do you get along with TV? Your letter may help other families to solve their problems.

For the best letter written on the subject we will send a check for \$5.00. Each writer of additional letters printed will receive a check for \$1.00. Letters should not be too long, and should be in our offices not later than February 15. Address them to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Contest Department, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

They Say - - - -

"IF THIS is such a small world, why does it take so much of our money to run it?"

—Ken Shively



AA's Farm Dollar Guide

PRODUCTION: In December, MILK production in the nation was 2% higher than in December '56, and on New York farms the increase was 5%, part of which was due to better feed. In New York the rate of grain fed per cow was higher than in November, also December '56.

U. S. DAIRY COW numbers have been declining since 1953. Drop of 1% is predicted in 1958, but increased production per cow will bring more total production, an estimated 129 billion lbs. in 1958 compared to 127 billion in 1957.

In New York, slightly fewer CALVES have been raised for dairy replacements in each of the past 5 years.

U. S. EGG production in December was 5% below December '56; in the North Atlantic states production was down 9%.

Stocks of DANISH CABBAGE in upstate New York on January 1 were less than half the supply a year earlier, and 15% below average.

On January 1, U. S. BEEF CATTLE and calves being fed for market were 3% fewer than a year ago.

As a result of the cold weather, the 1957-58 ORANGE crop, including TANGERINES—which furnish some competition to northeastern fruit growers—is estimated at 18% below last year and 8% below average.

Report of U. S. storage stocks of POTATOES January 1 were 88.7 million cwt., 11% below a year ago and 3% below the 1949-56 average. During December the disappearance of potatoes was the highest on record for the month, 19.4 million cwt. However, keep potatoes moving. Do not look for much higher prices. Also on January 1, storage stocks of ONIONS were 8% below a year ago.

SUPPORTS: The President's message asking Congress for authority to reduce price supports on farm products received a mixed reception. Congressmen who make irresponsible statements, for example calling it a "blue print for farm bankruptcy", could well ask themselves whether price supports are to be perpetual, and if not, when a start is to be made toward reducing them? Why, for example, do prices of farm products not under price supports average as good as those under supports?

BUYING POWER: Without careful analysis, the labor union proposal to stop the recession by increasing labor union wages to increase buying power, sounds appealing. DON'T BE MISLED. Remember that higher wages mean higher manufacturing costs, followed by higher prices to consumers. Therefore, the general public (including farmers) will have its buying power decreased.

BRUCELLOSIS: It is hoped that the brucellosis eradication program can be practically complete in 1960. At present, nine states, Puerto Rico, and 464 counties in 27 other states have been certified as having not more than 1% of cattle with brucellosis, and with brucellosis in not more than 5% of the herds.

CUTTING COSTS: A generation ago advice to cut hay early was largely disregarded because of the difficulty of getting the job done. Now, new equipment and methods, including hay crushers, hay driers, and grass silage, have renewed interest in early cutting.

The maximum amount of total digestible nutrients is found both in grass and legumes on about June 1. Thereafter the total digestible nutrients drop 1/2% per day, or 15% by around the first of July. The production of a herd averaging 8,000 lbs. can be increased to 10,000 without additional grain merely by giving adequate amounts of top quality roughage. This is one of the best ways of cutting the cost of producing 100 lbs. of milk.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR'S working like a bee a-fixing his machinery; he says there ain't no work that pays as well on dreary winter days as getting ev'rything in tune, 'cause spring will be here mighty soon. He couldn't stand it 'less he got his crops all in right on the dot, and so he's keeping busy now repairing ev'ry disk and plow, he's tinkered up his tractor so he's got it all prepared to go, each day he hops right out of bed and spends ten hours in the shed with wrenches, hammers, oil and grease, I guess his toil will never cease.

Such early-bird activity don't make a lot of sense to me, there's lots of time 'tween now and spring so why the eager rush, by jing? Besides, a man has got to wait 'til he's had time to contemplate and plan his spring work carefully to get the most efficiency. So let my neighbor fuss and stew and toil all day if he wants to, I don't intend to rush the spring; I'll

sit right here 'til ev'rything is worked out in my fertile mind, and then, when weather's less unkind, I'll pitch right in with zeal and zest 'cause I will have a plan—plus rest.



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LOSSES In Curing Hay

Can you tell me the comparative feeding value of hay cut about the first of July and rained on after it was dried compared to similar hay cut 10 days later without damage from the weather?

Also, what loss can you expect from hay put in the mow when it is too wet so that it turns brown?

Is there any difference in value between hay cured by an air drier compared with that cured in the field?

I DOUBT that anyone can give you a specific answer on the comparative feeding value of hay cut the first of July that gets about dry and then wet by rain, compared with hay from the same field that would be cut ten days later without any weather damage. It

would depend largely upon the amount of weather damage and the amount of nutrients lost from the hay that was cut on the first of July.

The losses that occur in haymaking are: (1) losses of leaves and other finer parts by shattering; (2) losses by fermentation and bleaching; and (3) losses of soluble nutrients by leaching, in case of heavy rains.

The total loss of nutrients in field curing of hay will vary widely from ten to fifteen per cent under favorable conditions up to twenty-five or thirty per cent for unfavorable weather conditions. If hay that is already nearly cured is exposed to heavy rains, severe losses might occur through leaching of

the protein and some of the soluble carbohydrates.

Except for the nutrients lost, the hay you cut on July 1 will have a higher feeding value than the hay harvested ten days later because of the higher digestibility of the earlier cut hay. In our experiments here at Cornell, hay cut between June 1 and June 15 will have a digestibility of the dry matter running from 60 to 70 per cent. In comparison, hay cut around the first of July will be down to about 50 per cent in its digestibility.

The most rapid decline in feeding value comes after the crop reaches full bloom, and especially when seed has developed. We feel that it is highly desirable to start making hay early enough in order to finish the first cutting before the last of the crop reaches full bloom.

You asked a question about hay that is put in the mow when it is too wet and turns brown. The loss of dry matter in the fermentations taking place is often as high as 40 per cent and the digestibility also is much decreased. Extensive fermentation occurs with the production of heat. When heat is produced that means nutrients have been lost through the fermentation process. The chief nutrients are the carbohydrates which make up the bulk of the total nutritive value of the plant. Also, most of the vitamins are lost in the fermentation process when hay becomes brown in the barn.

In regard to your question about an air drier, there is no difference in the feeding value of hay cured in the field and similar hay cured on a barn drier if the hay was harvested at the same stage of maturity. The big advantages in favor of the barn drier are that it enables one to cut hay earlier in the season when it has its highest feeding value and it also helps prevent the field losses of nutrients.

We have been experimenting with barn driers here at Cornell for the past thirteen years and our field and storage losses in making barn dried hay usually will run about 14 or 15 per cent compared with 25 to 30 per cent for field curing. These differences in nutrient losses are more than sufficient to pay for a mow drier.

In these experiments up until this year we have used natural air with no artificial heat. By using one of the heat driers, we can reduce the storage losses considerably. It must be remembered, however, that heat driers are more expensive and the question cannot be answered in all cases as to whether the nutrients saved are sufficient to offset the additional cost of drying the hay.

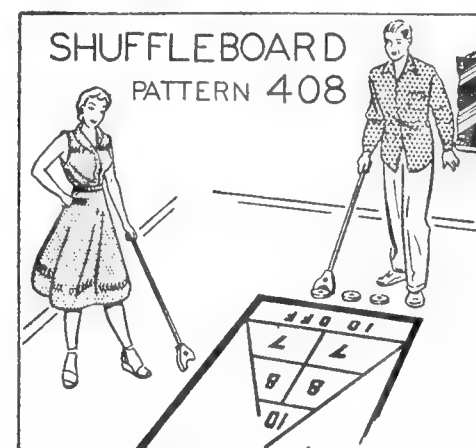
— K. L. Turk, Head, Cornell Animal Husbandry Dept.

— A. A. —

HUNTING AND FISHING ARE BIG BUSINESS

Hunters and fishermen in the U. S. spend about three billion dollars a year in pursuit of game and fish, according to Wildlife Specialist Robert Davis of the Ohio Extension Service. This, he says, is about the same as the amount spent for electricity, or for radio and television receivers, and considerably more than the amount spent each year for so-called "spectator" amusements such as movies, the theater, concerts, and sports.

Easy to Make



S HUFFLEBOARD is an old favorite among indoor games. It is easy to lay out a permanent court on the rumpus-room floor or the porch. If such space is not available the court may be painted on canvas to be rolled up and brought out as wanted.

Pattern 408 gives dimensions and directions for making the court, disks, cues and score board. The pattern also gives directions for making the gadgets used in two other indoor games.

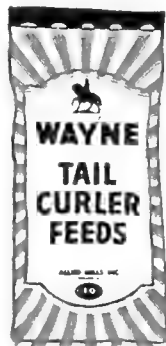
If you are an indoor game fan, you may want to order the rumpus-room game packet containing five patterns each with directions for one big game and two small games. Price of packet is \$1.

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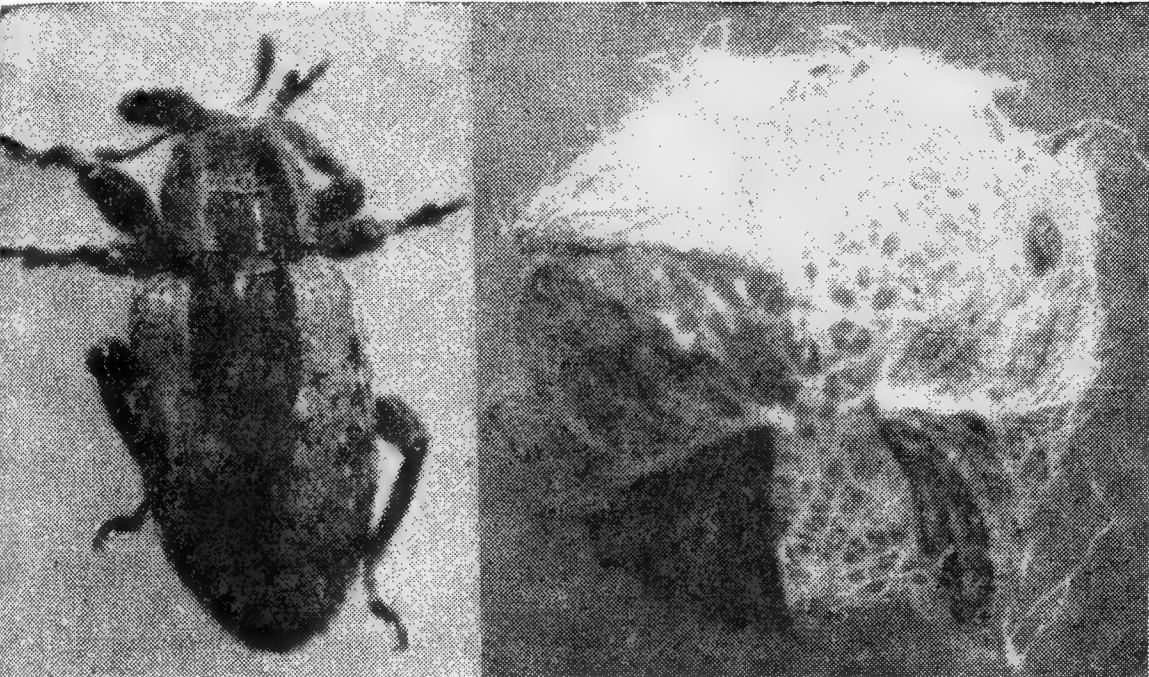
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The alfalfa weevil is brown with darker markings, the adult somewhat less than 1/4 inch long. Silken cocoon, which is white and irregularly woven, is shown in photo at right.

The Alfalfa Weevil-- A New Alfalfa Pest

By RICHARD J. QUINTON
Department of Entomology, Conn. Agr. Expt. Station

THE ALFALFA weevil, a native of Europe, has been known in this country since 1904. In 1952 infestations were discovered in Maryland. From this point, the weevil has gradually spread to other eastern states.

The adult weevil is somewhat less than one-quarter of an inch long. It is brown with darker markings forming a distinct pattern on its upper surface. Older individuals, because of loss of some of the scales which produce the color pattern, often appear darker and less distinctly marked.

The eggs are small, oval, and yellowish, and are deposited in small groups inside the stems of the host plant. The legless larvae eat their way out of the stems and move to the growing tips of the plants. Young larvae are pale yellowish-green to tan with black heads. When fully grown they are about one-quarter of an inch long, green, and retain the black head. They are marked with a wide white stripe running down the center of the back which is flanked on either side by a faint white line.

When they have finished feeding the larvae spin their characteristic silken cocoons either among the surface litter or in the plants. The cocoons are roughly spherical and often contain one or more dead leaves in the enveloping mesh. They are formed of an irregular open weave through which the insect can be readily seen.

The transformation from larva to pupa to adult takes about two weeks. After emerging from the cocoon, the adults feed throughout the remainder of the season and finally hibernate in sheltered situations about the fields to overwinter. The weevils become active in early spring and soon begin depositing the bulk of their eggs. In warm weather these hatch in about 10 days and the developing larvae pass through three molts to reach maturity in three or four weeks.

It has been amply demonstrated in other areas that the timing of the first cutting can be very important in reducing the destructiveness of the weevil. The significant change is that the time of cutting is based on the state of the insect population rather than the stage of plant development.

Weevil larvae appear in April and are most abundant during May and June. Thus it often occurs that they reach their peak before the usual time of harvest.

By cutting at the peak a large fraction of the population may be destroyed.

Removal of the food supply causes starvation of many larvae and in warm,

clear weather also allows surface temperatures to rise sufficiently to kill many others. If, on the other hand, adverse weather prevents cutting, the delay greatly increases the injury both by extending the feeding period and by permitting many larvae to complete their development and pupate.

In areas where it has become established, the weevil has been the most destructive of all forage insect pests. Although capable of completing its development on several legumes, alfalfa is the only crop seriously affected.

Besides modifying the cropping schedule as mentioned, a high degree of control may be obtained by the judicious use of insecticides. It is fortunate that a control schedule directed against the alfalfa weevil will also control a number of minor pests which in themselves are damaging. A number of materials, including heptachlor, malathion, and methoxychlor have been found effective. Appropriate application schedules have been developed to assure maximum effectiveness while avoiding any residues which might possibly contaminate the crop.

— A. A. —

MORE BULK MILK TANKS

Bulk milk tanks will eventually be adopted as decisively on farms as was the milk can cooler, says Prof. R. P. March of the New York State College of Agriculture. The U. S. growth has been from 30,000 in 1955 to an estimated 83,000 in 1957.

The Cornell dairy industry professor said conversion to bulk tanks in New York State has been rapid in some areas and slow in others. About 3000 bulk tanks are in use, with some dealers opposed, others enthusiastic, with the same reaction from producers.

"Devices to automatically clean bulk tanks are being developed," March noted. "There will be more tanks with plastic exteriors and more vacuum tanks.

"Meters to measure the amount of milk pumped from a bulk tank are being developed, and may eventually replace the calibrated stick now used to measure milk in a bulk tank. Adoption of milk meters will be slow. Methods are also being devised to improve the means of taking samples and measuring the quality of bulk tank milk.


"Every-other-day pickup of milk from dairy farms will probably be approved in all markets because of the accumulation of figures which proves that the quality of milk picked up every other day is as good as that for milk picked up daily from farms."

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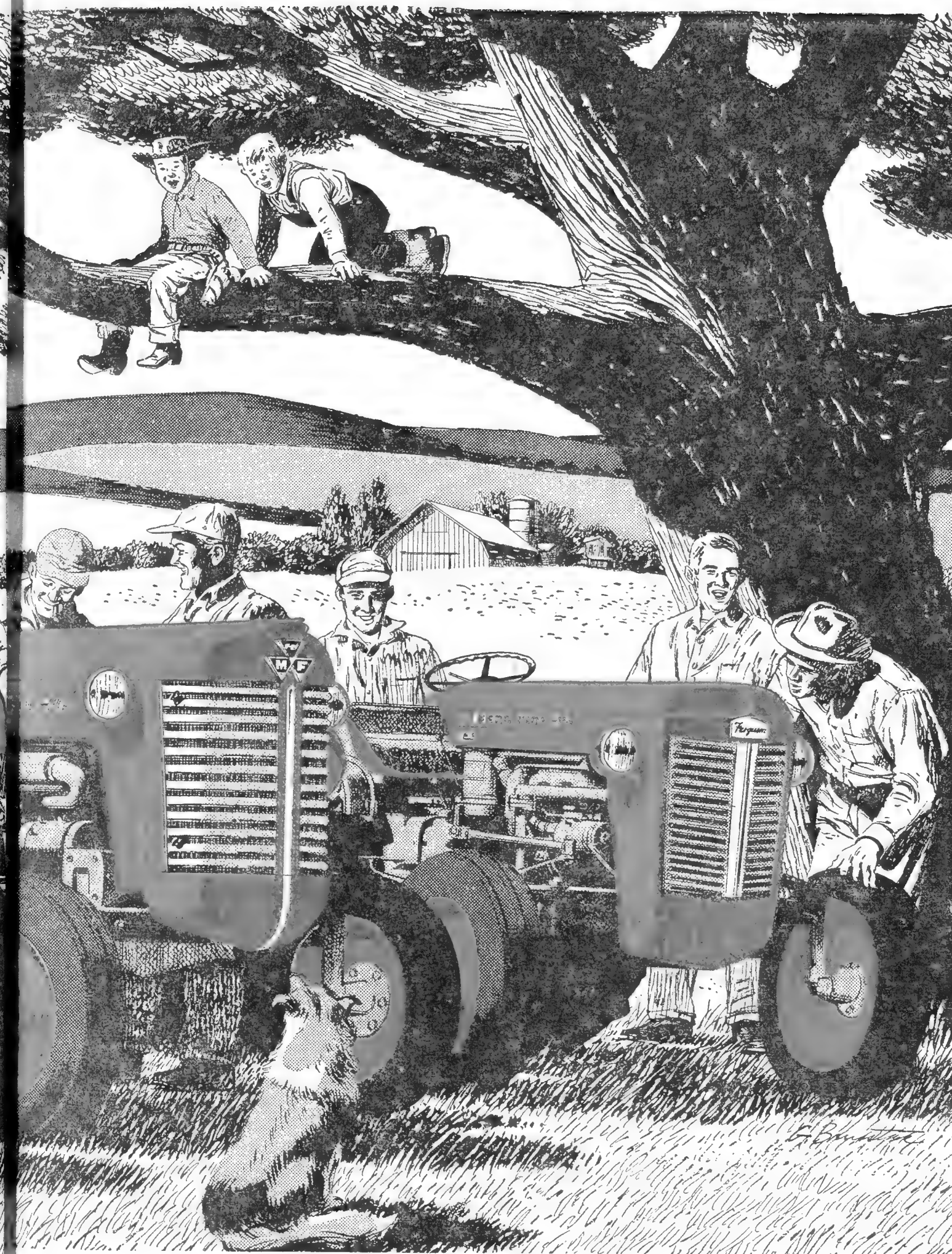
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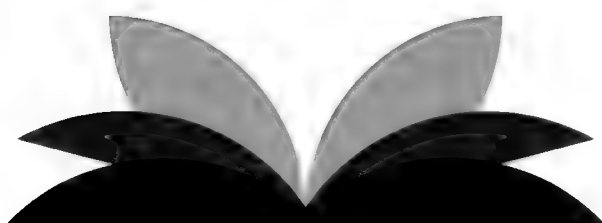
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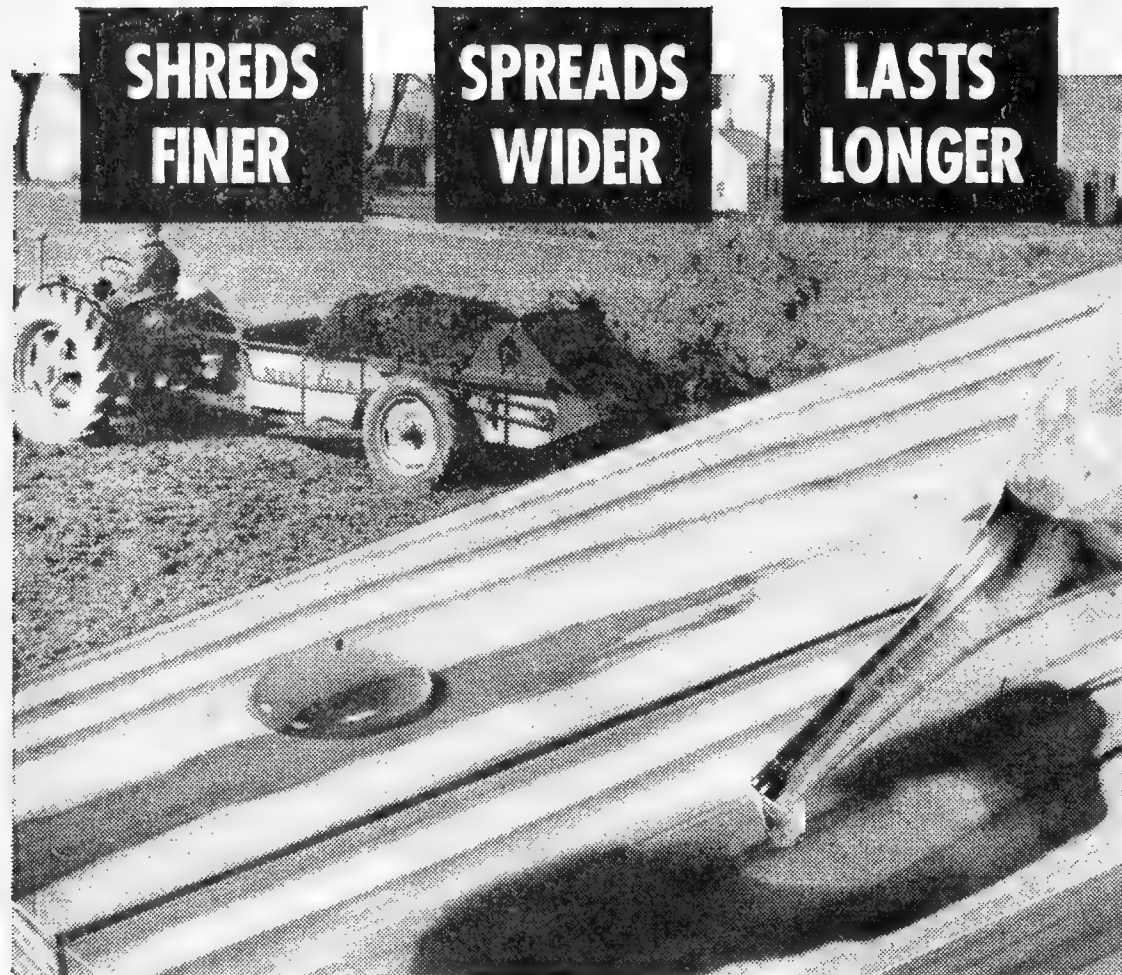
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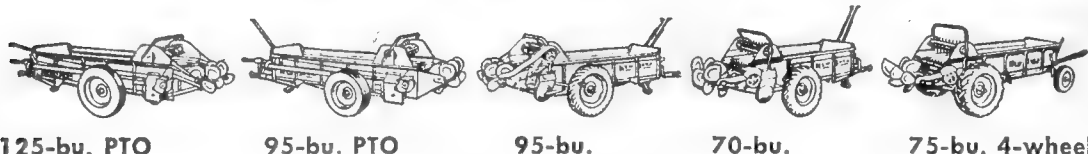


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TEACHING MONEY MANAGEMENT

IN THE December 21st issue of the **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**, I read with great interest your editorial on "Handling Money." You will be interested in a 4-H Club project introduced in 1956 by Miss Agnes Dinsmore, Extension Specialist in Economics of the Household, for 4-H Club boys and girls. The project is entitled, "Dollars and Sense."

This is a management project designed to help 4-H Club members to consider the amount and sources of money in relation to their own values, needs, and wants: to help them plan for sharing, saving, and spending; and to become aware of some of the costs of family living. Miss Dinsmore meets with volunteer local leaders in counties to give training in the teaching of this project.

This is one example of a trend toward 4-H Club educational programs in the area of management and of decision-making which we feel is a healthy trend. — *Wilbur F. Pease, New York State 4-H Club Leader*

— A. A. —

BEST FARM SIZE

I AGREE heartily with your comment on Page 1 of the January 4 issue that size does not necessarily guarantee low cost of production. The one-man dairy, poultry, or livestock farms where most of the feed is grown on the farm and little or no labor is hired, can weather tough times and still make a comfortable living. Besides, there are some farmers who, like me, do not feel that they can manage a big farm successfully. — *R.E.W., Mass.*

* * *

You are blind to what is going on when you encourage any farmer to continue operating a small farm. As you have said, "Let's face the facts." — *G.N., N. J.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: The best argument for a farm just big enough to keep one busy is the fact that there are so many of them, and that the men running them like it.

— A. A. —

DAYLIGHT SAVING

THOUSANDS of both rural and urban people would like to see daylight saving time ended permanently. Did you know that Congressman Joseph P. O'Hara of Glencoe, Minnesota, has introduced a bill in the national House of Representatives, known as H.R. 369, to strengthen the Federal standard time act and make it nationally effective for all purposes in the respective zones the entire year? Copies and explanation of the bill are available from the writer at Dover, New Hampshire, or Eber Cockley, Meyersdale, Pa., to anyone who wishes to support it. — *C. Wesley Thompson, 23 East Concord Street, Dover, N. H.*

— A. A. —

INCOME PER FARM

I PROTEST vigorously your implication in the editorial "Farm Income" in the January 4th issue that we have too many farmers. Everyone is trying to push farmers off the farm and into industry whether they want to go or not. Population is increasing rapidly, and the time will come when we will wish we had more farmers and more

land in farms. Why don't you fight for farmers instead of consumers? — *S.T.R., N. Y.*

* * *

Your comment in the January 4th issue that dividing farm incomes among fewer farmers will increase income per farm is exactly right. If farmers were left alone they would make their own adjustments. But instead, farmers with unsatisfactory incomes have been encouraged to stay on the farms by (1) promises of office seekers; (2) price supports that failed to support; (3) wishful thinking.

Farm prices will never be satisfactory until supply and demand are brought closer together, and until stocks of government-owned farm products are used. It doesn't help much to subsidize the sale of government-owned stuff (butter, for example) only to be forced by law to buy and store more in government warehouses to depress the market later. — *W.R.C., N.H.*

— A. A. —

ROBINS ATE SWEET CORN

LAST spring I put in my first sweet corn planting with an old-fashioned hand planter, jabber type. Something ate the seed. I treated more seed very heavily with crow repellent—same result. Next, I treated seed with an old bottle of vile tasting medicine—same result.

Then I planted with a hoe so that stabber marks would not indicate the rows and hills—same result. I finally identified the culprits as robins which I will not shoot or poison. Identification

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Every little American boy has a chance to be President when he grows up—it's just one of the risks he has to take. — *Boston Globe*

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

was positive. I saw the robins fly and light on the plot, five or six at a time. They dug down with their bills to uncover the kernels, leaving small round holes in the rows. But we do want sweet corn next year.

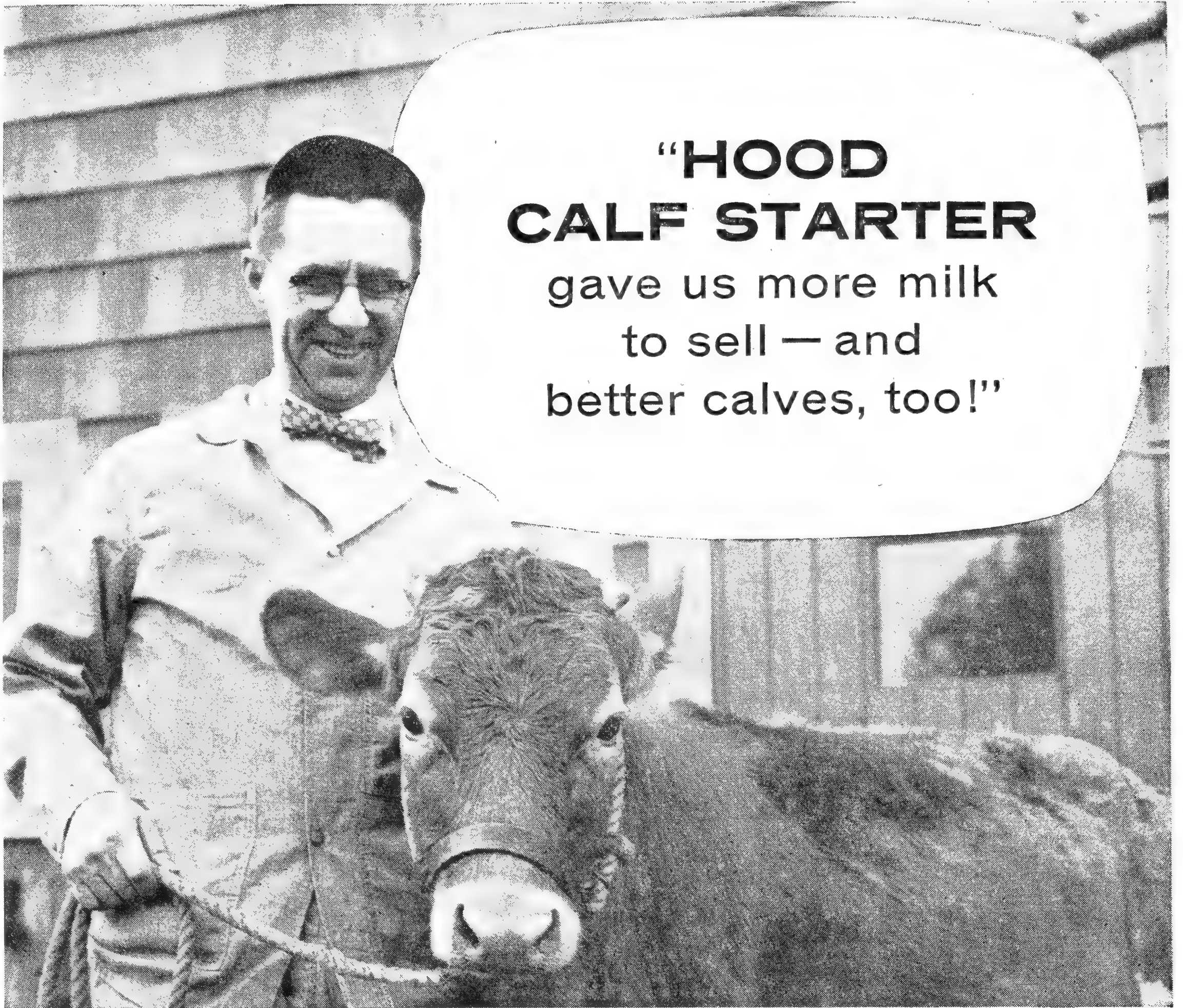
I hope some reader can give me some practical solution to this very real problem. — *H. F., New York*

— A. A. —

NINETY-SECOND BIRTHDAY

I WISH to thank the readers of the **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** for their part in making my 92nd birthday a great comfort to me. I received 200 cards that came from ten different states and many nice letters. The *Elmira Telegram* gave me a nice write-up. My family all came to see me, as did Howard Carpenter, Mayor of Horseheads, and his wife. Also, Thomas Bowlby, Chemung County Clerk, and his wife and daughter called on me.

My son, Chester, and his wife, Helen, placed the cards in three large scrap books. I share a lovely home with Chester and Helen. I have enjoyed so much from so many that I am grateful that I am one old person who is not forgotten. I am looking forward to a good year in 1958. I have read the **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** for over fifty years. It has done a lot for me. I wish everyone a happy birthday. — *Dexter M. White, 600 Center Street, Horseheads, New York.*



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gave us more milk
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Wheel-Mounted Drills—Three sizes . . . 15 x 7 (8¾ ft.), 18 x 7 (10½ ft.), and 24 x 7 (14 ft.). Can be used with any tractor equipped with standard ASAE drawbar and remote ram, or with SNAP-COUPLER hitch and TRACTION BOOSTER system of Allis-Chalmers tractors.

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You, too, can boost yields . . . lower costs . . . use less seed . . . get better stands!

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Separate *band placement of seed and fertilizer* by twin boot design reduces seed burning . . . enables seedlings to take early advantage of plant food. Exclusive, non-clogging *micro-feed*, built for accurate high-speed drilling, prevents skips . . . gives you a uniform stand. New *Torsion Spring Control* assures even depth seeding over entire field. Press wheels or chain coverers give seeds soil contact for germination.

Another feature you'll really like is the *Force-Flo fertilizer distributor* . . . with large, easy-to-fill hopper. Spiral agitators break up lumps and feed a constant flow of fertilizer into openings. Entire assembly lifts out for easy cleaning of hopper.

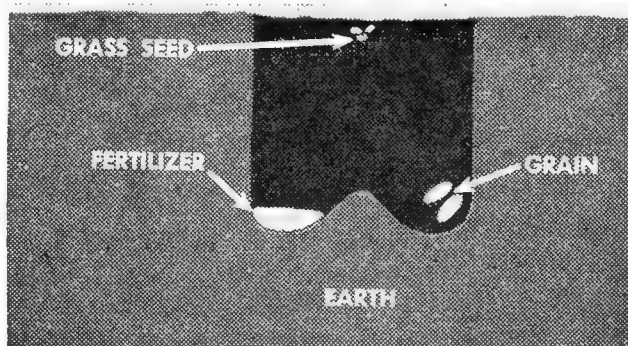
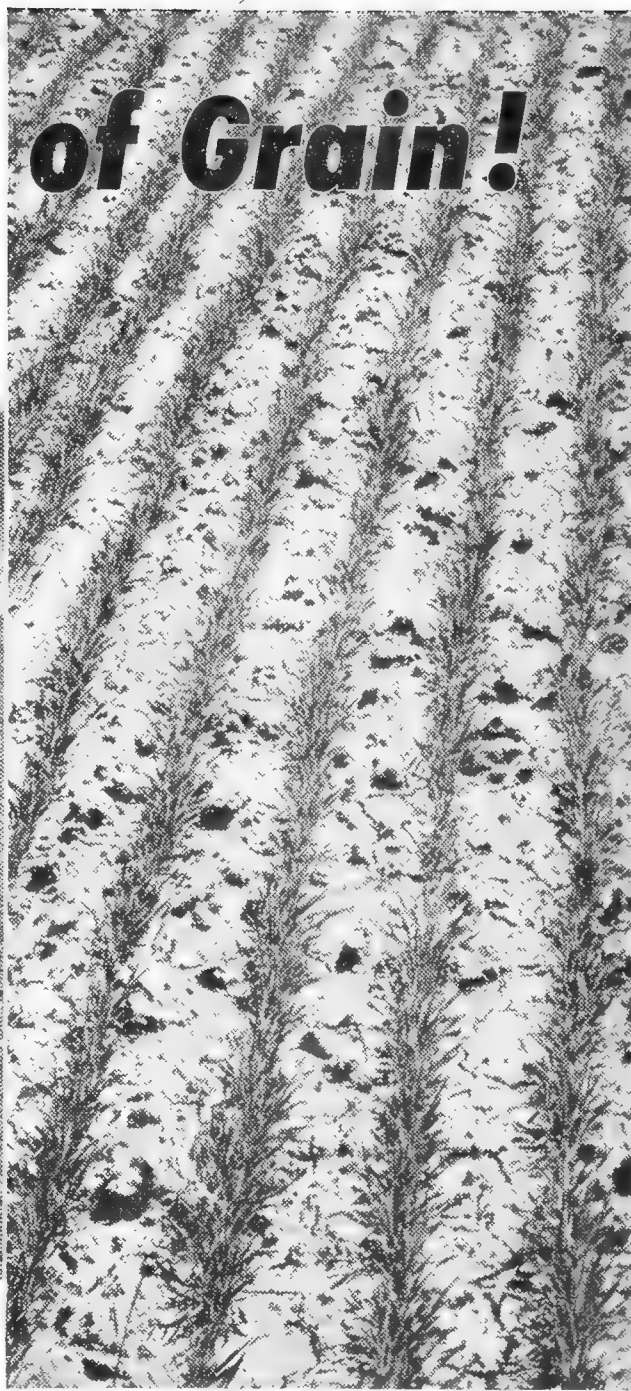
Grass-seeding attachment, too! Mounts right

behind grain hopper. Permits broadcasting or band-seeding.

This spring, get new precision in seeding—the ALL-CROP drill way—to make each acre yield more . . . at lower cost.



Tractor-Mounted Drills—Two sizes (9 x 7 and 11 x 7) are designed for use with Allis-Chalmers tractors and some tractors of other makes.



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Milk Advertising PAYS

FOR four years the Connecticut Milk Producers Association has assessed all its members 3¢ per cwt. which gave us a fund of about \$120,000.00 per year which was spent on commercial advertising of milk without brand and dairy farms public relations.

In addition, as we have for the past 31 years, we contributed 1¢ per cwt. on all Class I milk to the Connecticut Dairy and Food Council and for the past several years we have also contributed 4¢ per cwt on all milk in the month of June to the American Dairy Association of New York. This totalled up to about 4½¢ per cwt.

As to the results for the whole four years, we have only had three months when total Class I sales of Connecticut dealers were not higher than the same month the previous year. Two of those

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The nicest thing about the future is that it comes one day at a time.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

three months were September and November of 1957. Actually, sales have averaged to increase about 2½ percent per year.

Many other producers in Connecticut who are not members of our Association have been anxious to participate in support of the program. Accordingly, the 1957 session of the General Assembly created a Connecticut Milk for Health, Inc. organization which has been set up and began to function January 1st.

The Milk Administrator has held a public hearing and has set the rate of deduction at 4¢ per cwt. This 4¢ will be deducted by dealers and forwarded to Connecticut Milk for Health on all milk furnished them by producers or co-operative associations of producers unless they have received a letter from the producer notifying them not to do so. The producers withdrawal is only good for one year at a time.—*Kenneth Geyer, General Manager, Connecticut Milk Producers Association*

— A. A. —

THE NIAGARA FRONTIER MARKET

BELOW is a list of the number of pounds of milk in Class I in the Niagara Frontier Area for the past several years. This is the best information we have on milk consumption there.

While there undoubtedly has been an increase in the population during the period, which might account for some of the increase, we are of the opinion that the comprehensive milk campaign which has been carried on has been effective. You will note that in 1956 approximately 27% more milk was used in Class I than was so used in 1949. Complete figures are not yet available for 1957.

Year	Class I Sales
1949	298,616,000
1950	304,076,000
1951	316,806,000
1952	327,530,000
1953	337,390,000
1954	343,872,000
1955	365,384,000
1956	379,190,000

—*Kenneth F. Fee, Director Division of Milk Control N.Y.S. Department of Agriculture & Markets*

EDITOR'S NOTE: One of the big factors that influences the uniform price which a dairyman actually gets is the utilization, in other words, the percentage of the total milk sold in the market which is used as fluid milk. If all dairymen understood the effect that this increase in fluid sales has on their checks, we feel confident that they would urge their cooperative associations to get together on more milk promotion and advertising throughout the entire Northeast.

Why Soils Need Lime

ALL soils that need lime do not need it for the same reason. As a result of liming, a soil may be benefited through the neutralization of its acidity; the supplying of available calcium when this element is deficient in the soil, or the improvement of its physical condition. In some cases all these effects will be obtained at the same time. In nearly all instances decomposition of the organic matter will be hastened.

The kind of soil and the results to be accomplished will determine in part the practice to be followed. Muck soils and nearly all soils devoid of carbonate of lime and having poor drainage are likely to be decidedly acid, and the liming of these lands should be practiced with a view to neutralizing this acidity. A large application of lime may be needed for this purpose.

A heavy soil that has become compacted so that drainage and circulation of air are hindered should be limed to improve its physical condition. For that purpose comparatively small amounts will be effective if the soil is not acid. It may be that the topsoil is in fairly good condition but the drainage is poor because of the presence of a hardpan or impervious layer below the surface. Surface applications of lime may remedy such conditions slowly, if at all. In some such cases merely breaking the compacted layer may be sufficient to remedy the condition, but in others, drainage must be provided by ditching or tiling.

Even small applications of lime are

likely to stimulate the decomposition of organic matter. This organic matter is of service because it decomposes, but to hasten its decomposition in a sandy soil that contains little organic matter is to rob future crops. For this reason lime in any form should not be applied to soils that are low in organic matter, especially in warm, humid climates, without first making provision to put organic matter in the form of manure or cover crops in to keep up and if possible increase the supply of this necessary soil constituent.

— A. A. —

CUSTOM WORK RATES

CUSTOM work rates recommended by Cornell are: Plowing, \$5.00 per acre, or \$3.50 per hour. Drilling grain, \$2.00 per acre. Planting corn, \$2.00 per acre, or \$3.00 per hour. Mowing hay, \$1.50 per acre, or \$4.00 per hour. Raking hay, \$3.00 per hour.

Spraying hay for spittlebug—spray not furnished, \$1.00 per acre; spray furnished, \$2.00 per acre. Spraying row crops or grain for weed control—spray not furnished, \$1.00 per acre; spray furnished, \$2.00 per acre.

Corn picking—1 row, \$6.00 per acre, or \$5.00 per hour; 2 row, \$5.00 per acre, or \$6.00 per hour. Combining wheat or oats (6 ft.), \$5.00 per acre. Hay baling (twine furnished by operator), \$.10 per bale. Silo filling (2 tractors, 2 wagons, etc.), \$12.00 per hour. Bulldozer work, \$7.00 per hour. Loading manure, \$4.00 per hour.

CLEVER RATS

AS reported in the *Wisconsin Agriculturist*, Carl O. Mohr, game specialist with the Illinois Natural History Survey, has listed some things that rats can do:

1. Enter any opening larger than one-half inch square.
2. Climb the inside of vertical pipes 1½ to 4 inches inside diameter.
3. Climb the outside of vertical pipes and conduits up to 3 inches in diameter.
4. Scale walls if vertical pipes and conduits are within 3 inches of a wall, giving them space to brace themselves.
5. Crawl along horizontal or sloping pipe or conduit.
6. Jump up as high as 36 inches from a flat surface.
7. Jump 48 inches horizontally from a flat surface.
8. Jump at least 8 feet from an elevation 15 feet above the finish point.
9. Drop 50 feet without being killed.
10. Reach horizontally 15 inches.
11. Reach up 15 inches.
12. Gnaw or dig through wood or similar construction materials—or even through unhardened concrete.
13. Dig 1½ feet underground to undermine buildings and other structures.

When you ratproof your buildings or conduct a fight against rats, keep their accomplishments in mind and plan your campaign accordingly.



"Oh, Harry's still there . . . He just got married, that's all."

Hay Making Time Cut In Half With the NICHOLSON Hay Tedder



Beat the weather by saving up to 50% in time curing heavy first cut hay with the Nicholson Hay Tedder.

The tedder is the **ONLY** machine which can really shake out the thick ends of the swath and bunches left by the mower, thus enabling the leaves and stems to dry evenly.

The tedder will equally well handle a windrow after the side rake has been through the crop, should rain have come before all the crop has been baled.

The crop can be tilled as many times as required without leaf damage. This is most valuable in showery weather.

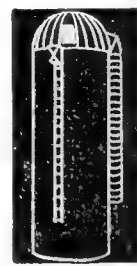
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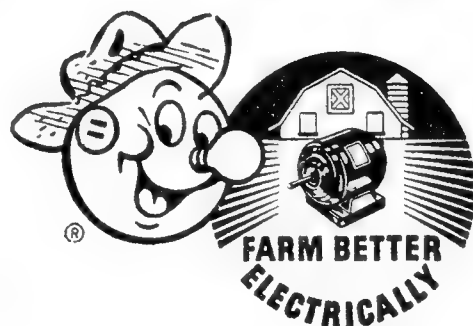
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to Make You More Money!*

How can anything as soft, fluffy and fragile-looking as a DEKALB CHIX be so "DOWNRIGHT RUGGED" when it comes to LIVABILITY and FAST GROWTH? It's really no mystery . . . The answer is "breeding". Selective inbreeding and crossing is also responsible for the magnificent records set by DEKALB CHIX in OFFICIAL Random Sample Tests. Look at the summary of those records below. KEEP IN MIND that DEKALB CHIX could do as much for YOU . . . on YOUR FARM. Buy the nation's "PROFIT PULLET" this year . . . DEKALB CHIX . . . and watch them change from lovable Chix into profitable layers.

AVERAGE RESULTS OF DEKALB CHIX FROM OFFICIAL TESTS*

LIVABILITY	91.65%
LAYABILITY	236.62 EGGS per bird
PROFITABILITY	\$4.50 per bird (income over feed cost)

*The above figures were compiled from Report No. 19—Council of American Official Poultry Tests, 1955-1956.

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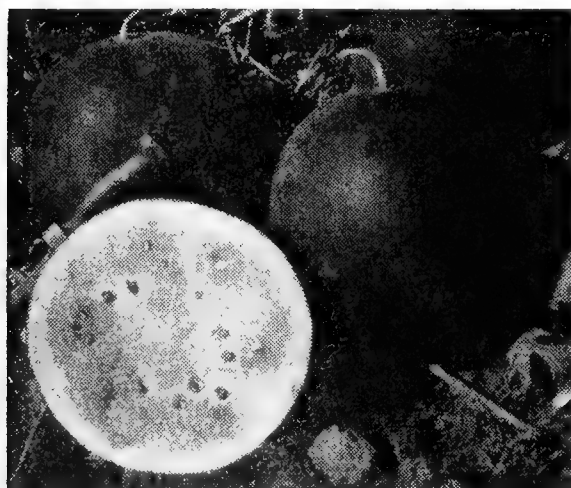
Lee Poultry Farm, Geneseo, New York
George B. Many & Son, Hobart, New York
Rubenzahl Bros., Neversink, New York
Treadwell's Hatchery, Geneva, New York
Kingsley Poultry Farm, Gillett, Pennsylvania

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Best of the New "Icebox" Watermelons for Northern areas.

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1958 CATALOG now ready

More About Establishing A Farm Partnership

AS A result of the information we have been publishing about partnerships on the farm, a reader wrote saying that he had been offered the following plan:

"He to operate the farm, doing all the work, on a share basis, 60% for him and 40% for the farm owner, after expenses, for a year. Then he would take over the farm on a contract paying \$100 a month for 10 years. At the end of that time he would get a deed and the balance of the \$19,000 would be paid off by a regular mortgage. \$19,000 is the price of the whole place; 160 acres all tillable, stock and tools. At the end of the 10 year period he would have a \$12,000 equity and would from then on carry a \$7,000 mortgage."

The letter was forwarded to Professor C. A. Bratton of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell, who made the following suggestions to our reader:

"In testing the fairness of a share basis, I like to approach it in this way: (1) what is the contribution of the landlord, and (2) what is the contribution of the tenant? One way of approaching this is what the rental value of the farm might be.

"A rule of thumb that I use is, the cash rent would amount to 10 to 12 per cent of the value of the farm. In this case, using a round figure of \$20,000, the rent would be \$2,000 to \$2,400. For the tenant, the value of his labor if he were to work as a hired man might be in the neighborhood of \$200 a month or \$2,400. With this quick test, the 40-60 proposal outlined seems reasonable.

"I would call attention to the importance of having a definite understanding on what is to be included in the farm receipts and farm expenses. This is an area in which there can be considerable difference of opinion. For example: are the receipts from the sale of culled dairy cows to be considered as a farm receipt or is this to go to the landlord? In like manner, are receipts for any machine work done off the farm to be farm receipts or are they to go to the tenant?

"When it comes to farm expenses, again there are a number of items on which there can be differences of

opinion. An example of this is whether or not taxes, insurance, and building repairs are to be considered as shared expenses or are they to be paid by the landlord? In order to avoid misunderstandings, it is well to decide on these items in advance. One of the best ways of providing for a definite understanding is to put it in writing. "A question arises about the terms of the contract for purchasing the farm. According to the statement, the buyer would pay \$12,000 during the 10-year period. He indicates that this would all be accounted payment on the purchase price. Does this mean that there would be no interest charge on the outstanding balance? This is possible, but is not the usual practice. In most contracts, there is an interest charge. The first part of the payment goes to cover the interest charge, with the balance going as payment on the principal. Again this is a matter on which there should be a definite agreement.

"In drawing up a purchase contract for a farm, one should obtain legal counsel. It is also good business procedure to have an attorney assist with the drawing up of a rental agreement.

"Copies of a bulletin, A. E. 1037, on 'Buying a Farm on Contract,' are available from Cornell University.

Here are some more people, who would like to get on a farm, or would like to have help:

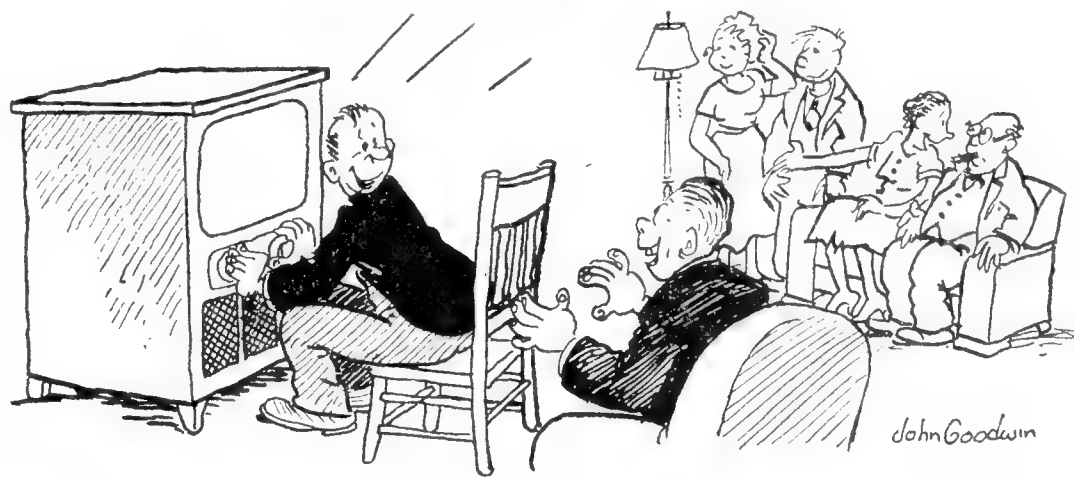
No. 19—Would like to hire married couple for 156-acre farm, Erie County, Penna. Nice house, bath, etc. free rent.

No. 20—Owners of 83-acre farm would like to find someone to take care of work, with intention of future ownership: 24 head Registered Holsteins. Ulster Co., N. Y.

No. 21—Couple with three boys, farm bred, want farm management job. Erie, Tompkins or Cattaraugus counties preferred, or toward Rochester.

No. 22—Would like to contact older farmer interested in retiring. All-around general farm experience. Not much capital.

TELEVISION MANNERS



PEOPLE who own television sets sometimes are a bit careless about their "television manners" when guests are in the home. A television bug forgets that there are some people who have other interests in life besides sitting for hours and hours with their noses pointed toward the television screen.

Entertaining guests and watching television at the same time can be accomplished if one uses a little tact. I sit in a sideways position so that I can glance toward the television screen and then turn my eyes toward the guests without visibly jerking my neck. (The neck jerker, the man who faces the screen and now and then turns to look over his shoulder at a guest, is showing the worst possible television manners.)

Then there is the knack of listening to the guests' conversation while, at the same time, also hearing the jokes on TV. If a guest is telling a funny story and Red Skelton is telling a funny story, I pay attention to Red Skelton. When I laugh, the man beside me thinks I'm laughing at his story. When a guest gets steamed up over politics and launches into a long harangue about what's wrong in Washington, I from time to time gravely nod my head. "You're right," I say, "you're right." Of course, I haven't understood a word he said, but he is interested only in the sound of his own voice anyway.

When a bunch of women start yak-yaking, some gal is sure to inquire solicitously if their chatter is interfering with my television program. "Not at all!" I assure her. "Not at all!" But every now and then I turn the volume of the loud speaker a little higher. I have yet to find a woman who can drown out my television.

A Quiz That May Open Your Eyes

Can You Answer These Foreign Youths' Questions?

By MRS. ROBERT L. CLARK

“WHY DO you work so hard? In our country even the servants won't work more than six hours a day.”

What a question to confront a Maine farmer with 3,500 laying hens, an acre of strawberries, two acres of garden, an orchard, and blueberries to dust, no hired man, and a family to support!

During the past three summers we've had many questions asked us, and quite often we find it necessary to do some real thinking in order to answer. These questions have come from International Farm Youth Exchangees, who have lived with us as part of our family.

This program, sponsored by the National 4-H Foundation, is designed to promote world peace through understanding. When we, as a part of rural America, answer their queries, we know they will take our words back to the rural people of their lands. In a small way, but a very important way, we are helping foreign peoples learn what Americans are really like . . . not millionaires, nor gangsters, nor cowboys, but families struggling to pay off the mortgage and raise children who will be good citizens.

One of our boys came from Nepal, and the informality of our farm living bothered him at first. In his country the "honor of the house" must be upheld in entertaining guests. The "draw up a chair and join us" way he saw here was new. He learned to enjoy it, though, and to see that with hordes of servants in his home and none in ours the customs must differ, but that the feeling of welcome and friendship was still present.

The labor-saving devices intrigued the foreign youths, but they also saw that these didn't free us from work. Our Nepalese boy remarked: "You wear more clean clothes because you have a good washer. You have stoves and refrigerators to clean. We don't. You work harder than our servants to take care of your labor-saving devices."

“Why do you always hurry? Why don't you ever sit down and enjoy what you already have?”

These questions they asked many times, and then followed with:

“Can't you Americans be happy without THINGS?”

These boys did make us stop and think. Why live on a hilltop with a breathtaking view and not relax now and then to enjoy it?

“What is the matter with marriages in America? Why are there so many divorces and so much talk of problem children?”

As parents that is a good one to ponder on. Our IFYE's told us of the marriage customs in their countries, how the background and family of each person is considered, how the dowry is important to the young people in getting started, and how they marry with the firm conviction that they will make it a success. "Here," they say, "you are so proud that the young people make their own choice, but does your divorce rate prove that is right?" As Americans we would always defend the right of choice, but we must admit that their customs have much merit.

“Why do husbands let their wives go about so much? Why do so many women wear pants? Why are your beautiful American girls so businesslike instead of being feminine? How can boys learn to be men unless they are taught by men?”

Our foreign visitors see our life in a different light, and their questions

make us hesitate and meditate. Why do we Americans so often seem to think our way of life is the only right way just because we have made so much materialistic progress?

Our IFYE's have questioned our education standards. Our Iranian boy had studied all 48 states in school and knew the geography, the industries, and the agriculture of each. While he was in this country he kept meeting people who didn't even know which continent his country was on. He asked us if we didn't think our American schools were for mass production like our factories instead of for quality.

“Why do Americans harp on our caste system while they fight integration?” one boy from India asked.

Both systems have been legally outlawed, but customs change slowly.

“Why don't more people know more about our country?”

All of our boys had studied world politics, and kept meeting Americans who said, "Oh, it's too complicated for me. I don't bother with what's going on in other countries."

More and more people in rural areas are meeting these IFYE's as the program grows, and more families are showing interest. These young men and women are eager to improve their countries, and they are greatly interested in all they see and hear in America. We try our best to answer the questions while they are part of our family, but we often think that the biggest question is:

“Who learns the most from the International Farm Youth Exchange — the host or the guests?”

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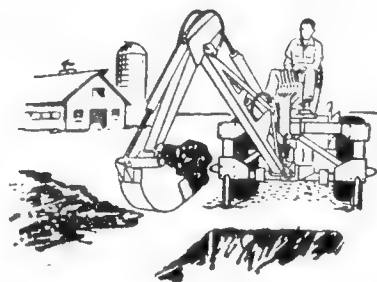
superior hydraulics; maximum visibility; "step-in" design, plus quality fabrication means dollars to you in the long run.

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For the name of your nearest dealers call Western Union by number and ask for Operator 25 ... or send coupon. Please specify make of tractor.



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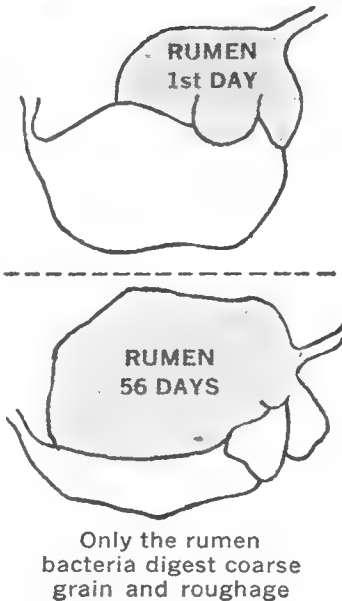
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Visiting Hayfields

By
TOM MILLIMAN

Milepost 372

N. Y.
THRUWAY

Pasture Clipping

WHEN should it be done? How good is it, in terms of increased succulent feed per acre? Do some farmers clip pastures only to make them look better from the roadside?

These questions are not asked as a springboard for giving the answers. I know only one of the answers to the above and still other questions. Long experience has taught me that the proper time to clip pastures is immediately after the cows have been taken out from the first round of grazing.

Most of the research on pasture clipping has been done without cattle, and by periodically clipping small plots to determine yield. This method is by no means the equivalent of grazing and then clipping. The results under the non-cattle arrangement have shown only slightly increased yield.

One of the best pasture men I ever knew told me that early clipping immediately after the cows are taken out is worth four times as much as later clipping to make weeds and dry grass disappear. This man, who has since moved away from the Northeast, told me that early clipping, and then clipping the second or third time after cows are taken out, tends to spread the growing herbage, shade the tender new shoots, protect the ground from too rapid evaporation, and yield more mid-summer pasture. Walking over his pastures, I accepted his views on every count. But it is almost impossible, on a commercial farm, to do pasture clipping at the right time.

A conventional mowing machine is not the best tool for it, for the reason that even pastures which are plowed up every few years become rough from punching by the feet of cattle, and both the sections and the guards on the cutter bar give trouble. If one has enough pastures to justify it, the best tool for clipping pastures is a rotary 7½-foot clipper with three sets of blades under the hood.

With such a machine, a man can do twice as much clipping in an hour as with a conventional mowing machine. We have one of these machines at Hayfield, and we also have a few fast rocks. If one can be kept away from

the other, the machine works rapidly and well. It also is good for chopping down stalks left after either grain corn or sweet corn is removed.

It was a bad case of flu. Central heating seemed insufficient, a warm bathroom wasn't warm enough, and an electric pad for cold feet worked too little. Then I came to my senses when recalling my upbringing, with wood stoves, washtub baths by the kitchen stove, which also heated the water, kerosene lamps, outdoor toilet, water supply hand-pumped at the well in side-yard, and transportation in cold buggy or cutter after old Nellie was harnessed and hooked up.

* * *

Having plenty of hay is not far from being money in the bank. Feeding hay even to the point of waste seems good policy for young and dry stock. Then grain can be cut down or omitted. At Hayfields practically all our hay contains legumes, but we must admit that too much of it is harvested when past the stage of highest feeding value. It has always been so, and is our most perplexing problem. We don't know how to master it with the equipment and manpower now available.

All during fall and winter great loads of baled hay were seen on the highways, including the Thruway, headed east and south toward the lower Hudson Valley, New England and New Jersey. Livestock farmers who experience a drought so severe as to require them to buy hay have suffered real financial damage. Too bad. Normally their early and midsummer rainfall is better than ours in western New York. We too had a bad drought, but a little later.

* * *

Most of the hay moving along the highways to dairymen who must have it is not of good quality. Very little of it is green or shows much legume. It is what we have, rather than what we ought to have. For many reasons, I question heat-drying as the main solution. Until either mobile or stationary hay pelleting equipment arrives, perhaps the most practical addition to haying machinery is the field crusher, or crimper. Harry and I are thinking about it. It saves a day.

OPERATION DEEP FREEZE



This is an official U. S. Navy photograph, and is shown to relieve the feelings of farmers who've had trouble with tractors, manure spreaders, etc., in January, 1958. The scene is near the South Pole, in Little America in the Antarctic, during "Operation Deep Freeze." It shows mechanics removing a track roller frame in deadly cold under the most primitive conditions. The spare parts were on hand.

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Forget all that you have ever known about tractor operation... about pull-power... about work capacity. Now you can have everything you've dared to dream about — easy handling... comfort... automatic control you never before thought possible. You will find Case-o-matic Drive such an entirely new experience... such sheer *pleasure* to operate, you'll agree it's beyond the limits of comparison.

Try it. You'll start heavy loads in high gear with velvet-powered smoothness, almost incredibly swift and steady acceleration. No nursing of the clutch, no laboring engine, no jerking or hesitation. Just press the foot accelerator and you glide away from a standing start to the tune of a purring engine that sings of full power, of high torque magically multiplied to meet the demands of the load.

For plowing, you can select a working range higher than you would use with a conventional tractor. When you come to a hard pull, forget that you have a clutch and gearshift. You don't need them. Case-o-matic senses the additional load instantly... automatically multiplies torque to provide the extra pull-power you need. It's so smooth and effortless, you have to feel it to believe it.

Case-o-matic Drive gives you all the benefits of an automatic torque converter. In addition, it also gives you the convenient option of direct drive. Just flip a little lever below the steering wheel and you have direct drive, instantly. When you encounter a heavy load, flip it back and you automatically increase pull-power to match the increased load.

In most working ranges, Case-o-matic multiplies pull-power up to 100% — gives you double drawbar pull in reserve. This lets you operate in a higher working range — and yet you can't stall the engine or abuse it by overloading.

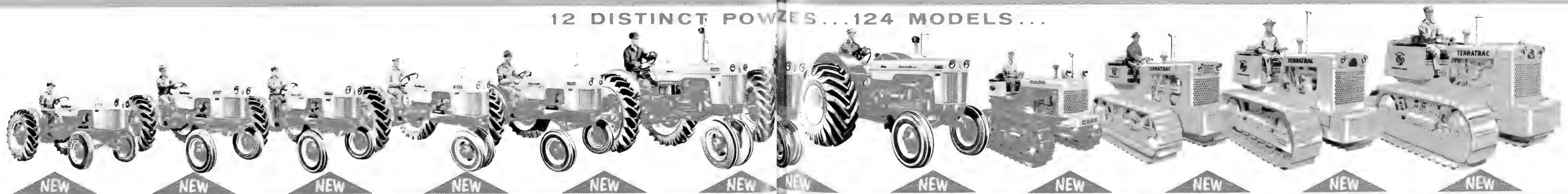
For the thrill of your life, see your Case dealer soon and get acquainted with Case-o-matic Drive from the seat of a tractor. Then you'll see why we say — you've just got to feel it to believe it.

Little or No Cash Needed

Your trade-in will probably cover your down payment on a new Case tractor. Get it now and enjoy its extra work-power, its savings of time right away. Use the Case Crop-Way Purchase Plan for later payments when you have money coming in from crops or livestock.

1960 is here today... brilliant new CASE tractors years ahead in styling and performance

12 DISTINCT POWERS... 124 MODELS...



200 2-Plow Gasoline Tractor; 4-speed, 12-speed tripl-range, shuttle transmissions. Standard 4-wheel, row crop with dual wheels or adjustable front axle; standard or constant PTO; Snap-Lock Eagle-Hitch.

300 3-Plow Tractor; diesel, gasoline, LP-gas, low-cost fuel; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axle. 4-speed, 12-speed tripl-range and shuttle transmissions.

400 3+ Plow Tractor with Case-o-matic Drive; 4 or 8 working ranges; gasoline, LP-gas, low-cost fuel; standard 4-wheel, dual wheels, adjustable front axle.

500 3-4 Plow Tractor; 4-speed, 12-speed tripl-range, shuttle transmissions; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axle; gasoline, LP-gas engine; complete hydraulics.

600 4-Plow Tractor with Case-o-matic Drive; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axle; gasoline, LP-gas; 4 or 8 working ranges.

700 4-5 Plow Tractor with Case-o-matic Drive; diesel, gasoline, LP-gas, low-cost fuel; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axle; 8-speed dual-range transmission. Duo-control hydraulics and Eagle-Hitch.

800 5-Plow Tractor with Case-o-matic Drive; diesel, gasoline, LP-gas, low-cost fuel; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axle.

900 5-6 Plow Tractor with 6 forward speeds; standard 4-wheel diesel or LP-gas; power steering and duo-control hydraulics.

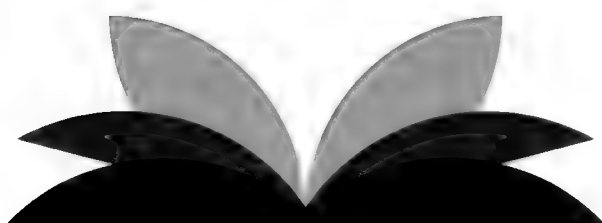
310 Hi-torque 42-horsepower Case engine with 3-speed transmission and planetary differential steering. Hydraulics, PTO and belt pulley for greater power application.

610 Choice of gas or diesel 62-horsepower engine, Terramatic transmission. Four gear ranges forward and reverse — hydraulic power shift. Dual hydraulics for implements.

810 80-horsepower crawler with either diesel or gasoline engine and Terramatic transmission for independent power control of each track. Four gear ranges.

1010 Has 100-horsepower diesel engine, four gear ranges forward and reverse — hydraulic power shift and Terramatic transmission. Dual control hydraulics... rear mounted toolbar.

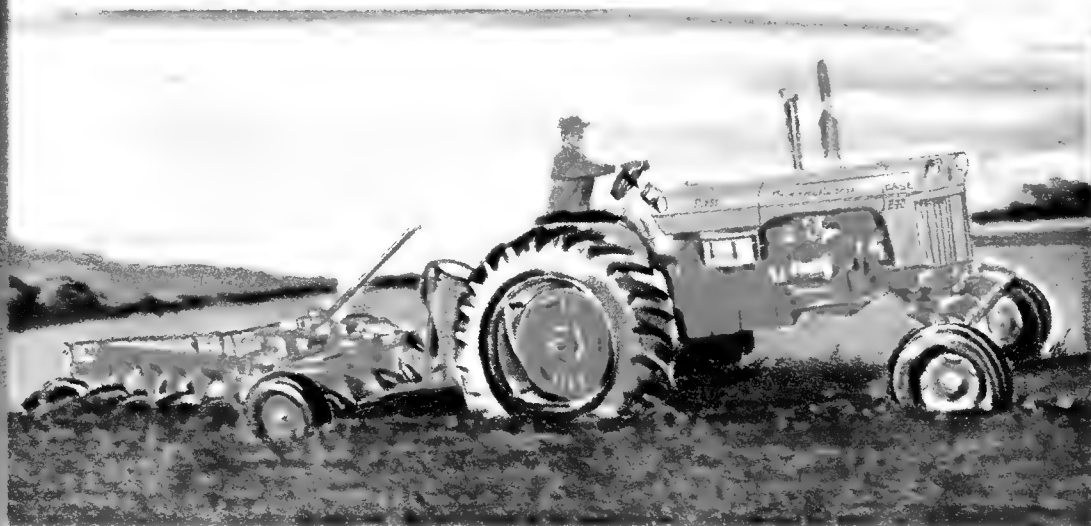
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Case-o-matic DRIVE Tractor

There's simply no way to know what Case-o-matic Drive is like until you take the wheel yourself. No words can tell you how it feels to have such mighty pull-power at the touch of your hand or the tilt of your toe. Drop in on your Case dealer . . . or get him on the phone today . . . and tell him you want to try Case-o-matic Drive on your own farm.



Doubles pull-power in tough going — without shifting

Use a working range higher than you would with direct drive. When going up hill, and in hard ground or heavy soil, Case-o-matic Drive increases the pull . . . up to double if needed . . . without use of clutch or gear shift. Engine can't stall.



Slow down without shifting to handle heavy slugs

On up-grades, in soft ground or rank-growing crop, Case-o-matic Drive permits automatically slower speed without slowing PTO, lightens the load going into chopper. You can clear machine without stopping, shifting or clutching.



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Choose fast range to sail along in good going. You can slow down for safe short turns . . . or to dodge misplaced plants . . . by merely letting up on the throttle. You never need to use the clutch or gear shift to slow down.



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Stay right in fast road gear for full stop by merely slowing engine. Give it gas, and start right off again smoothly, quickly. No time is lost in shifting, no rolling back on up-hill starts, no need to ride the clutch, no engine stalling.



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Drive to the pile, ease the bucket into the material for a big bite. No need for ramming or slamming — Case-o-matic Drive delivers smooth, cushioned double-power push for digging into tough manure, packed snow, heavy earth or gravel.

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President Roy Forsyth, center, and C. H. Riley, Jr., Joseph Vandemark, and David Call, speakers at N.Y.C.C.G.C. annual meeting.

Canning Growers Told Cooperation Offers the Way to Solve Problems

“CO-OPERATIVES rather than government programs are the solution to farm problems,” Joseph S. Vandemark, assistant director of the American Farm Bureau Federation told members in speaking at the 12th annual meeting of the New York Canning Crop Growers Co-operative held in Batavia, January 16.

Investments by farmers in buying and marketing services amount to but 2 percent of the value of farm production, Mr. Vandemark said, and these activities must be greatly expanded if the nation's food producers are to gain control over the economic forces that determine farm income.

David Call, Cornell graduate student, in reporting on his study of the Co-op, stated that 83 percent of the members surveyed rate its performance as good or excellent, and list as benefits higher contract prices, supply and market information, better contract terms other than prices, and improved grower-processor relations.

Speaking on the topic “Some Challenges in Farming,” Charles H. Riley, Jr., director of wholesale operations of the Grange League Federation Exchange, cited the rapid changes in the food industry and stated that the concentration of buying power into fewer units requires organization by farmers.

“The integration that has occurred in food production and processing, viewed with alarm by so many, is not farmers and in the producers' interest,” Riley stated.

Forsyth Is President

Harold Shepard of Elba, Donald Nesbitt of Albion, and Nelson Rhinehart of

Lockport, were elected directors of Genesee, Orleans and Niagara Counties. Roy Forsyth of Byron was chosen by the Board of Directors to serve as President in 1958.

Shepard and Nesbitt, as chairmen of the advisory committees, discussed the 1957 contracts and reported on the current supply and demand situation of processed vegetables. A substantial increase in membership was reported by secretary W. S. Stempfle, and the audit of treasurer R. V. Call, Jr., indicated a strong financial situation.

William Hamilton of Perry presided over the morning session and Roy Forsyth of Byron chaired the afternoon meeting. Two hundred members from the nine-county area served by the Canning Crop Growers Co-operative were in attendance.

— A. A. —

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY HOLDS 126TH MEETING

AT the 126th annual meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society, held in Albany on January 15, Century Farm citations were presented by Governor Harriman to the Burns-Lounsbury Farm in Delaware County, the Button farm in Rensselaer County, the Mitchell farm in Jefferson County, and the Colby farm in Monroe County.

Webster J. Birdsall of North Chatham was elected to succeed Warren W. Hawley, Jr. as president of the Society. Mr. Birdsall was identified with the Department of Agriculture and Markets for 36 years, serving as Director of the Bureau of Markets for 21 of them. He has just returned from a tour of service with the Research Foundation of the State University of New York in Israel, Rome and Ethiopia.

Resolutions were passed calling for a New York State farm products advertising program, commendation of progress in water rights and irrigation, cessation of Federal land reclamation for agricultural purposes, cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and Markets in developing improved marketing programs, and a recommendation that future highways be designed to occupy less valuable lands and be planned to follow farm boundaries as much as possible, with advance payments for appropriated property and allowance for agricultural drainage of soils.

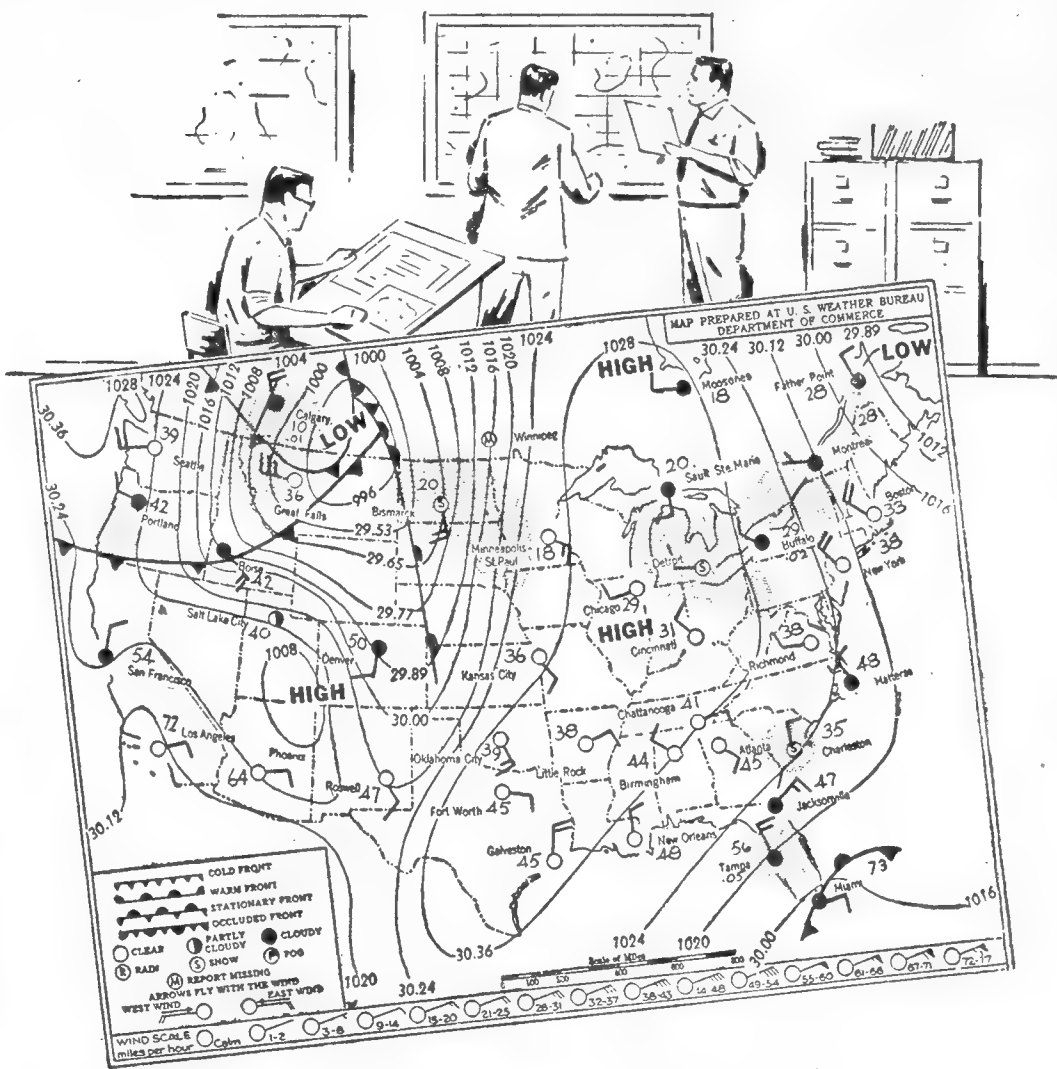
The day-long session was climaxed by a dinner which featured New York State farm products. Governor Harriman addressed the group, and remarks were also made by State Agriculture Commissioner Daniel J. Carey.

AUREOMYCIN OKAYED FOR DAIRY FEEDING

The Food and Drug Administration recently removed restrictions on the use of controlled amounts of aureomycin in daily dairy cow feeding for control of bacterial infection.

Previous restrictions were designed to safeguard the public against antibiotics in milk. Exhaustive tests conducted by FDA, however, showed that under the recommended feeding level, no residues of aureomycin occur.

The action releases for use by the dairy industry a weapon for disease control which already has been available to beef, pork, and poultry producers. According to scientists working on the subject, increased milk production has been indicated in some preliminary tests of daily feeding at the approved level.



U. S. Weather Bureau Forecasts Are 86 % ACCURATE!

Everybody needs accurate weather information. Forecasts based on facts help you plan your farm work wisely.

The Best Weather Forecasts Today Are Made By The U. S. Weather Bureau. They're right 9 times out of 10.

Northeastern farmers can hear these forecasts on Weather Roundup at 6:25 and 7:15 A. M., and at 12:15 and 6:15 P. M., over the Rural Radio Network and its affiliated AM Stations.

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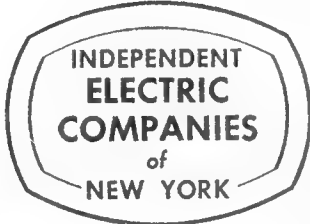
Bristol Center	WRRE	95.1 mc.
Cherry Valley	WRRC	101.9 mc.
DeRuyter	WRRD	105.1 mc.
Ithaca	WRRR	103.7 mc.
Niagara Falls-Buffalo	WHLD-FM	98.5 mc.
Olean	WHDL-FM	95.7 mc.
Poughkeepsie	WKIP-FM	104.7 mc.
Troy-Albany-Schenectady	WFLY	92.3 mc.
Utica-Rome	WRUN-FM	105.7 mc.
Wethersfield	WRRL	107.7 mc.

AM STATIONS

Albany	WPTR	1540 kc.	Niagara Falls	WHLD	1270 kc.
Binghamton	WNBF	1290 kc.	Olean	WHDL	1450 kc.
Buffalo	WKBW	1520 kc.	Plattsburgh	WEAV	960 kc.
Elmira	WELM	1400 kc.	Poughkeepsie	WKIP	1450 kc.
Hornell	WWHG	1320 kc.	Rochester	WVET	1280 kc.
Ithaca	WHCU	870 kc.	Schenectady	WGY	810 kc.
Jamestown	WJTN	1240 kc.	Scranton (Pa.)	WEJL	630 kc.
Massena	WMSA	1340 kc.	Syracuse	WHEN	620 kc.
Newark	WACK	1420 kc.	Utica-Rome	WRUN	1150 kc.
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You can have a retirement income too — you simply save each year through the Farmers and Traders Retirement Income Plan, which also gives your family income protection while they are growing up. This plan has been specially designed for people who must earn their living.

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This built-in medication is released slowly in the teat for prolonged antiseptic action directly at site of trouble.

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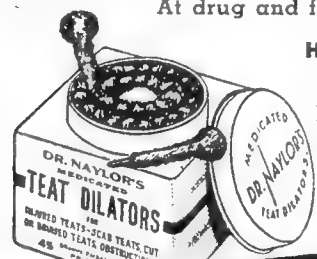
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Large pkg. \$1.00

(45 Dilators)

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**Dr. Naylor's
MEDICATED
Teat Dilators**

New York Four-H

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY CHAMPIONS

By PROFESSOR H. A. WILLMAN

4-H Club Livestock Specialist, Cornell University

FOR A BOY or girl to be honored as a State 4-H Dairy or Livestock Achievement Champion has become one of the finest honors that may come to a member.

The 4-H winners for 1957 were:

Dairy

Phyllis Hotaling, Cato, Cayuga County.

James Ellis, East Otto, Cattaraugus County.

Richard Baright, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess.

Ronald Kasper, Pine City, Chemung.



Richard Crye



Richard Baright

William Reese, Middleburg, Schoharie.

Roger Jones, Churchville, Monroe County.

Meat Animal and Horse Program

Richard Crye, Avon, Livingston County, first in hog production work.

Judith Carnes of Ithaca, Tompkins County, sheep.

James Leachman of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, Angus and all-breed beef award.

Gayle Kent of Jordan, Onondaga County, light horses.

This popular state-wide program annually involves over 10,000 youth who raise livestock. Each year, all of the counties of the state may nominate for State achievement honors, one of their most outstanding workers with each class of stock and each breed of dairy cattle. One evidence of the keen interest and competition in this program is shown by the fact that 389 members were nominated this year by 50 counties.

Basis of Selecting Winners

A recent summary of a large number of county achievement reports show what it seems to take for a boy or girl to become project champion. County winners, on the average, are 15 to 16 years of age. Most of them complete five or six years of club work, during



Hi-Lite Studio
Gayle Kent



Rodney Jones

which time they usually develop a herd or flock of six to seven head of animals mainly purebreds.

State winners usually are nearer to the upper 4-H age limit of 21 years of age, have been enrolled longer, and own

larger flocks or herds. Most of the boys and girls participate in the following 4-H activities: judging, exhibiting, fitting and showing, record keeping, and demonstrational work. They have been elected by their fellow club members to several leadership positions, including an office in their local 4-H club. In general, they have a good attitude, show a spirit of cooperation, and carry such other projects as poultry, garden, tree planting, and tractor maintenance.

Breeders and Leaders Developed

The herds and flocks which most of the county and state project winners own today are made up largely of descendants of the first animals. How many of these 4-H members develop their projects is brought out in such success stories as the follows:

William Reese, the State Jersey winner, started his 4-H club project in 1950 with a registered Jersey heifer. Today, through a great deal of effort and hard work, he has developed a herd of 30 animals; 14 cows and 16 younger animals. Thirteen of these are of his own breeding and eight are female descendants of his first project calf.

When James Ellis started in club work several years ago, he brought the first purebred Brown Swiss to the farm and ever since then the home herd has been rapidly shifting away from other breeds. To show how his project has influenced the development of his herd, he has seven descendants of his first project calf and four from his second calf. He has sold 18 head since he started and still owns 17 head. One of his best cows made a yearly record of 14,232 pounds of milk and 632 pounds of fat. He also owns a 3 year old which



Bergh Studio
Wm. Reese



Phyllis Hotaling

just completed a record of 10,743 milk and 386 fat in 312 days.

The work of meat animal members parallels the accomplishments of the dairy members very closely. For example, this year's sheep champion, Judith Carnes, started her 4-H club work in 1950 with a pair of Southdown lambs. Today she has a flock of 39 head consisting of 13 ewes, 8 ewe lambs, 6 yearling ewes, 3 rams, and 9 wethers. Since starting her sheep project she has sold 35 head, the most of which have been market lambs.

She has shown her sheep quite extensively and has won a number of championship ribbons. This year she showed the Champion market lamb and pen of lambs at the State Fair. Her State Fair winnings also included every first place in the various Southdown classes. Her record at the Western New York Fat Stock Show and sale and the county fairs in her area is much the same. She is a good competitor and has won several fitting and showmanship contests.

Hundreds of other youth not honored as State achievement winners have ex-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

4 Separately packaged tips to prevent cross infection.

4 Accurately metered 6cc doses in each syringe.

Now, a faster, easier method of treating mastitis! The 4-shot SELECTA syringe contains 24cc of a high-potency antibiotic formula that is a medically proved specific for the usual mastitis-causing bacteria. Snap-off plastic tabs accurately measure four 6cc doses.

Each 24cc contains: 400,000 units...Procaine Penicillin G...100,000 units 400 mg...Dihydrostreptomycin base as sulfate...100 mg. 200 mg...Neomycin base as sulfate...50 mg. 400 mg...Sulfathiazole...100 mg. 400 mg...Sulfanilamide...100 mg.

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**Sunbeam
STEWART
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More Powerful
Motor...
25%
greater
speed



Nationally known Dairy and Health Authorities say: Clipping prevents dirt accumulation—the chief source of sediment. Clipped cows are easier to keep clean produce more desirable milk with low bacteria count, less sediment. Overall clipping helps control lice infestation. For best results use Clipmaster. Preferred for its size, ease of handling, lasting durability, \$47.25.

Grooming Brush Attachment does a more thorough job of cleaning dairy cattle. No. 61A, new low price, \$16.95.

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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

(Continued from Opposite Page)

cellent records, too. They have attained a similar degree of success after they enrolled and purchased their first animals. Nearly a half of all of the 1957 county nominees were given a blue ribbon or award of excellence rating for their all-round achievement. Their names follow:

Among this year's close contenders for the Ayrshire championship were William Wickham, Chenango County; Patricia Cooley, Columbia County; Mary Ellen Scudder, Delaware; James Russell, Franklin; Warren Hensel, Genesee; Jack Bell, Jefferson; Brenda Witkop, Niagara; Roger Greeno, Washington; Peter Whittaker, Chenango;



James Ellis



Ronald Kasper

Ronald Reynolds, Clinton; Leroy Weston, St. Lawrence; and Eleanor Atherton of Steuben County.

The blue ribbon candidates for the State Brown Swiss achievement award for boys were: Richard Taylor, Delaware County; David Bradt, Montgomery; Jerry Harkness, Onondaga County; Jeffrey VanBlake, Schoharie; Thomas McCauley, Livingston; and Gordon Peck, Saratoga. Among the girls, Carol Kubran of Montgomery County was the State champion. Her closest competitors were Juliana Platt of Otsego and Sandy Nichols of Madison.

Among Richard Baright's closest competitors for the Guernsey award were: Frederick Melvin, Onondaga

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Take a lesson from the whale; the only time he gets harpooned is when he comes up to spout.—The Liguorian

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

County; Graydon Stoddard, Chenango; Harriet Dent, Delaware; Christel Brown, Onondaga; Lauretta Woodams, Monroe; Conrad Cook, St. Lawrence; Alex Huntley, Columbia; Jack Butler, Wyoming; Ted King, Greene; Alta Peck, Saratoga; William Betts, Rensselaer; John Betts, Rensselaer; Larry Becker, Schoharie; Judith Sine, Tompkins; Gerald Bruno, Clinton; and David Mollenhauer, Ulster County.

Some of the boys who gave Ronald Kasper the most competition for the State Holstein honor were: Stephen Curtiss, Madison County; Nilea Brown, Onondaga; Bill Rood, St. Lawrence; Richard Hall, Wayne; Paul Sears, Cortland; John Adams, Chenango; Henry Beneke, Dutchess; Bruce Hamilton, Genesee; Donald Sawyer, Jefferson; Anthony Tuchello, Livingston; Edward Driscoll, Broome; Edward Smith, Cattaraugus; Theron Gridley, Chemung; Paul VanAlmelo, Oswego; Robert Scramlin, Otsego; Alton Slater, Schoharie; Henry Harris, Steuben; Robert Kelder, Ulster; Ronald Scott, Montgomery; James Bult, Rensselaer; and Allen Dunham of St. Lawrence County.

Among the Holstein girls, Patricia Smith of Manlius, Onondaga County, was chosen. She purchased her first calf from the Robert Collins herd of Malone. Shortly after that, the family herd really seemed to get started. At least Patricia likes to feel that her

early interest in cattle had a profound influence in developing and carrying on the present Smith herd of 65 head. Thirty-five head of the cattle are registered and of these Patricia owns 15 head, 9 of which trace to her first three project calves.

Many other girls compiled very remarkable Holstein records. Those having achievement reports which offered Patricia the most competition were Nancy Wolfer, Allegany; Donna Patchen, Cayuga; Nancy Smith, Chemung; Hildegard Johannssen, Dutchess; Nancy Putnam, Fulton; Nancy Sawyer, Jefferson; Barbara Curtis, Madison; Carol Thorn, Orange; Dorine Hooper, St. Lawrence; Anita Mosher, Washington; Sharon Bingham, Yates; Hazel Meade, Chenango; Marcia Allen, Herkimer; and Roberta Kuhn of Livingston County.

Those whose Jersey records of achievement most nearly paralleled William's were: Alan Lloyd, Washington County; Norman Hoyt, Delaware; William Lavigne, Rensselaer; Richard Wheeler, Chemung; Robert Mayhew, St. Lawrence; Robert Taylor, Madison; George Woodruff, Lewis; Leigh Manley, Chenango; Joseph Osborn, Orange; Dyke Henderson, Rensselaer; Loyal Fisher, St. Lawrence; John Melvin, Onondaga; Keith Tompkins, Seneca; Paul Aaron, Cattaraugus; Merle Lawton, Tioga; and Robert Dutcher, Otsego.

Miss Marion Archer of Chenango County was this year's State Jersey winner among the girls. The other girls who gave Miss Archer the most competition this year were: Marjorie Osborn, Steuben County; Barbara Chittenden, Columbia; Nancy Johannes, Allegany; Jacqueline Lant, Tioga; Mary Anne Delaney, Cayuga; Elizabeth Elliott, St. Lawrence; Charlotte Benton, Steuben; Mary Jane Clark, Oswego; Nancy Humphrey, Wyoming; June Smith, Schoharie; Annette Kinyon, Onondaga; and Carol Somers, Cortland.

Among the closest competitors for the State awards in livestock work other than with dairy cattle were: Jean Smith, Wayne; Bruce Devereaux, and Susan Miller of Niagara; David Oderkirk of Genesee; David Fleischer and Sophie Talarico of Columbia; Robert Brandes and John Dorvit of Allegany; John Adams, Wayne County; Gail Sine, Tompkins; Paul Andrews, Livingston; David Hollier and George Minturn, Cayuga; Monte Munford, Otsego; Bonnie Brown, Cattaraugus; Donald Borden and Larry Snyder of Steuben County; Keith Stumbo, Ontario; Carol Chestnut of Schenectady; Kenneth Chichester, Schoharie; Wayne Bauer, Wayne; Joe Curran, Dutchess; Thomas VandeWater,



Judy Carnes

John Lane Studio
James H. Leachman

Monroe; and Darlene Hand of Montgomery.

Few, if any, projects contribute so much to the personal growth and development of youth as the ownership and care of animals. Through livestock project activities, members meet new breeders and many friends; they see new places and often gain the experience of winning and losing as they compete in local, county, and state competition. Boys and girls have a lot of fun, too, as they and their herds and flocks develop together. A 4-H dairy and livestock program can be a great asset to a community.

Costs LEAST to Buy - LEAST to Run Handles Forage Crops FASTER, CHEAPER

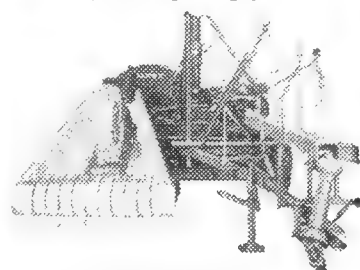
The 1958

PAPEC "32A" FORAGE HARVESTER

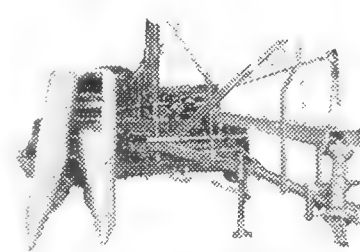


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DIRECT CUT



HAY PICK-UP



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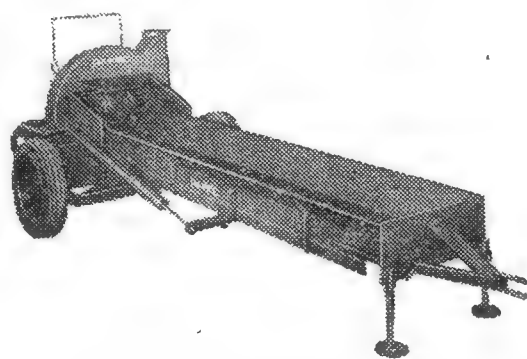
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Let the Papec "32A" Forage Harvester cut your forage handling cost and increase your profit. It is the lowest cost forage harvester, yet does the job better, faster, with less help.

In field trials, a stock "32A" repeatedly handled the heaviest, toughest crops with record speed. The Papec "32A" has fewer moving parts, is easier running. New TWO V-BELT MAIN DRIVE insures transmission of full power from PTO to harvester.

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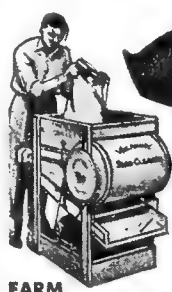
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LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK

I WAS JUST FIGURING...

by
Cy Watkins



Did you know that when a chick is delivered, every egg that she is ever gonna lay is already in her? If you cut her open you could see each little unformed egg producing body with a microscope.

And it makes no difference how good you feed her, even if it was sweet cream and caviar, you couldn't get a single extra egg more than what was in her when she was delivered from the hatchery.

BUT... and it's a mighty big "but"... while good feeding won't get more eggs than were in her to start with, poor feeding will sure as shootin' get you fewer eggs than she could have laid.

A GOOD LAYER IS MADE OF BREED AND FEED... and management.

You want to buy chicks that have a lot of eggs built in, and you want to feed them so that you get as many of those eggs as possible. How?

Well, when she's a chick and pullet you have to feed her the body-building nutrients that will build her into a big, healthy, sturdy hen... otherwise she just won't have the body and stamina for continued high production. And of course, you want to keep the disease and mortality as low as possible, so you want the ration highly fortified to protect against disease.

Remember, chicks don't eat much so what they DO eat has to be good. In view of your total investment in your flock... chicks, feed, equipment, housing and labor... it REALLY PAYS to buy the best chicks and feed them the best starter you can get. (A starter built with Watkins MIN-VITE for Starting and Growing Poultry.)

Together, the starter and grower will put birds into the laying house in as little as 4 months, and laying in about 4½ to 5 months instead of 6. (You save a lot of feed right there.) You'll get fewer small pullet eggs and longer profitable laying life.

If you follow the Watkins Layer Program from the start, you can get really amazing results. In a recent survey, on-the-farm flocks produced eggs for 12.2¢ per dozen total feed cost... 6.3¢ out of pocket cost... 3.68 lb. feed per Doz... 78.5% Production.

This Watkins Layer Program is really good and the time to start is now, with the chicks. Why not talk it over with your Watkins Dealer?

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

The QUESTION BOX



Can you tell me the cost of current for operating a 1-horsepower electric motor? The following table comes from G. C. Perry of the New York State College of Agriculture:

APPROX. COST IN CENTS* PER HOUR TO OPERATE VARIOUS SIZE MOTORS AT FULL RATED LOAD											
Electricity Costs in cents/Kw.	1/4	1/3	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/2	2	3	5	7 1/2	10
1	.5	.7	.9	1.2	1.5	2.1	2.8	3.9	6.4	9.2	11.5
2	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.0	4.2	5.5	7.8	12.9	18.4	23.0
3	1.6	2.1	2.6	3.5	4.5	6.3	8.3	11.7	19.3	27.6	34.5
4	2.1	2.8	3.4	4.7	6.0	8.5	11.0	15.6	25.8	36.8	46.0
5	2.6	3.4	4.3	5.9	7.5	10.6	13.8	19.6	32.2	46.0	57.5

* Calculated to nearest 1c.

Why do farms sell for more money when farm incomes are down?

There are at least two reasons. Many farmers want to enlarge their farms in order to improve their efficiency. Also, there is confidence in the long time future of farming, and an appreciation of the wisdom of owning real estate when the price level is on the up trend.

Are electric fences safe?

Yes, if proper precautions are taken. Use only an approved fence controller. Disconnect it before anyone services it.

How much fertilizer can a shade tree use? What is the best way to apply it?

You can use 2 to 5 lbs. of a fertilizer such as 10-10-10 for each inch of trunk diameter. Make holes 2 to 3 feet apart and 12 to 18 inches deep in the ground shaded by the top. Divide the fertilizer, put it in the holes and wash it in with a hose.

What conditions are needed for growing African violets?

A temperature around 70° F.; enough but not too much water (be sure water can drain away, keep cold

water off leaves, don't water unless the top of the soil in the pot is dry), keep plants away from direct sunlight, use a soil made up of 1 part sand, 2 or 3 parts garden soil, 2 parts peat moss.

Can a man who rents his farm to a tenant qualify for social security?

Yes, if he "participates materially" in the operations and management of the farm. Better have a definite agreement, preferably in writing. The owner can give counsel and advice, furnish tools and capital or help with the work.

How much saving is possible when pullets are raised on pasture?

It depends a lot on the pasture. Professor Sunde of Wisconsin says that where pullets are on good pasture, which means young, short grasses and clovers, a feed saving of 30¢ per pullet is possible. However, it is necessary to have really good pasture and to restrict the birds somewhat in the amount of grain fed. If they get all the other feed that they want, they tend to cut down on the amount of clovers and grasses eaten.



Asparagus bed showing chemically weeded row on the left and unweeded row on the right.

Herbicides Effective In

Weed Control In Asparagus

By CHARLES J. NOLL

The Pennsylvania State University

A WEEDY asparagus field should be a thing of the past if known methods of weed control are used.

Weeding of asparagus prior to the use of chemical herbicides was difficult because weeds developed in the row during the cutting season where they could not be killed without damage to the asparagus. With the introduction of selective herbicides the problem of weeding this crop was reopened. A number of chemicals were found that would take out the weeds without injury to the crop if applied before the asparagus was above the ground.

Recommended—One of the best of these chemicals is sold under the trade name Monuron. Its chemical name, is 3-(p-chlorophenyl) 1, 1-dimethylurea. This chemical applied at the rate of 2 pounds per acre following the discing of the asparagus bed in the spring, and again following discing at the end of the cutting season if weeds have developed, should eliminate the hard-to-control weeds growing in the area of shoot emergence. Weeds between the rows are easily controlled by cultivation.

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TREATMENT . . .

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FIT ALL SIZE TEATS

TWO SIZE DILATORS
Regular — for average teats
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48 Dilators . . . \$1.00
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The ONLY cloth-covered dilators that contain NO WIRE

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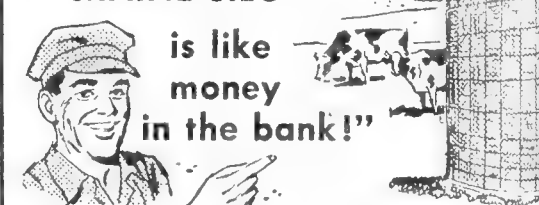
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WHITE LEGHORNS, RED-ROCKS (Black Sex-Link Pullets), **GOLDEN CROSSES** and **R. I. REDS** for egg production. **WHITE ROCKS** for broilers (or for producing hatching eggs for broiler chicks). **GOLDEN CROSS COCKERELS** for broilers.

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The money you spend for a Craine Silo is an investment in profitable feeding that pays *real cash dividends* for years to come. And since Craine Silos cost no more—why settle for less than the best?

5 TYPES TO CHOOSE FROM . . .

Concrete stave, tile stave, tile block, wood or Triple-Wall — there's a Craine Silo built and priced to fit your needs. And you'll like to do business with the friendly folks at Craine — we're never satisfied unless you are, too. **WRITE FOR FACTS** and prices today . . .

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Giant Emden and Toulouse developed by New England's largest breeder. Big, fast-growing, best for meat or weeding. Hatches weekly April-June. Write RFD 18 for FOLDER.

GOLDEN EGG GOOSE FARM - Hampton, Conn.

Graded Eggs Bring More Money

(Continued from Page 1)

marketing cooperative operating 30 retail stores at the time this article was written.

An example of a good "graded buying" program, by written agreement, at the wholesale level would be that carried on by the Inter-County Farmers' Cooperative, Inc. of Woodridge, N. Y. "Inter-County" has two types of written agreements with producers, a "partial" agreement and a "complete" agreement. Under the terms of the "partial" agreement, a producer has to sell and deliver to the "Co-op" at least 25 cases of eggs per week, of which not more than 1/3 may be Mediums and the remainder Large and/or Extra Large eggs. All eggs delivered to the "Co-op" must be of good quality, 90% of which shall be of AA or A in quality. For every 1% below the 90% AA or A quality eggs that are delivered, 2 mills are deducted from the price the producer receives. The "complete" agreement calls for delivery of all but 10% (all sizes) of the producer's eggs, which may be withheld.

Paid Weekly

Payments are made weekly to producers on Thursday following the date of delivery. Three cents below the top Urner-Barry quotation is paid for white Pullets and Peewees, if 90 percent of the eggs are A quality or better. One cent below the top Urner-Barry quotation is paid for white Medium eggs (90% or better, A quality yield).

The top Urner-Barry quotation is paid for Large white eggs grading 90% AA or A quality; however, for a yield of 91% Large A quality eggs or better,

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Security is mostly a superstition. It does not exist in nature, nor do the children of men as a whole experience it.—Helen Keller

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

They add 3 mills to this quotation; for a 92% yield of A quality or better they add 6 mills; for 93% yield, 9 mills, and for 93.3% yield, 1¢ over the top Urner-Barry quotation.

For Extra Large eggs yielding 90% A quality or better the producer is paid 1¢ over the top Urner-Barry quotation. If the yield of Extra Large eggs is 91% A quality or better, the producer receives 1.3 mills over top Urner-Barry; for a yield of 92% A quality or better he gets 1.6 mills more than top Urner-Barry; for a yield of 93% A quality or better he gets 1.9 mills over; and for a 93.3% yield or A or AA quality eggs the producer receives 2¢ over the top Urner-Barry quotation.

For white Jumbo eggs, the producer is paid 5¢ over the top Urner-Barry quotation, provided 90% of his eggs are of AA or A quality.

The "Co-op" deducts and holds 1¢ per dozen eggs delivered from the price paid the producer as security for full and faithful performance according to the agreement. This money is refunded to the producer upon the successful expiration of the written agreement.

This program is also built around "quality." A resident (Federal-State) grader checks the egg quality in the plant, issuing grading certificates to the Co-op management. As a matter of fact, "Inter-County" established the first quality control program east of the Rockies (1955), that employed the Federal-State Grading Service to perform official grading at the farm level.

The Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange has been working on "graded buying" and "quality" programs at 6 of their egg stations. Their programs would be examples of the "non-written agreement" type at the wholesale level. At the present time, they are experimenting with three dif-

ferent paying methods in three different stations. In one method a basic price is used for a 90% A quality yield. For each percentage point of A quality yield over 90%, they pay a premium. For each percentage point under a 90% A quality yield, they make a discount. The "premium" or "discount" varies during the year according to the value of the undergrades. For example, the premium paid a producer might fluctuate from .3¢ to .5¢ per percentage point over and the discount .3¢ or .5¢ for each percentage point under the price paid for a 90% A quality yield, as the value of the undergrades fluctuate. The discount would be used only until the A quality yield reached 85%.

In another method being tried, a price is established for a theoretical 100% A quality yield. From this price, the actual value of the loss from undergrades is deducted to find the net paying price.

By the third method, a formula is used that reflects the value of the undergrades in relation to the price of Grade A eggs. When the value of the undergrades is greater in relation to the Grade A price, a higher premium is paid. When the value of the undergrades is less in relation to the grade A price, the premium paid is less.

Any of these methods result in approximately the same net return to the producer. The objective is to reflect in the producer price the actual value of the eggs in the shipment.

In this program eggs are checked periodically in the plant by New York State graders. This is to assure a more uniform and accurate "grade" determination.

Watch Your Net Returns!

Other marketing agencies are setting up systems of buying eggs on a graded basis. At the present time, a second retail chain is beginning to buy from producers in this manner and another chain is studying a similar program. One large wholesaler (independent dealer) is developing a graded buying program. An egg auction is planning to auction graded eggs.

Others will keep developing until all the buying from producers in New York State will be done on some sort of a graded basis.

These "graded buying" programs will, if properly used, do more than anything else to help us in New York State to meet and better our competition. It is, therefore, the author's opinion that every egg producer who can, should sell his eggs on a "graded basis," at the retail or wholesale level, or sell direct to the consumer (in effect selling on a graded basis).

In deciding whether to sell on a "graded basis" at the retail level or at the wholesale level, he should not consider "price" alone. The cost of services must enter the picture. As a result, the producer should know his marketing costs (costs of possible candling and grading, cartons, delivery, loss, overhead, etc.)

Knowing the price he can receive and his costs in marketing at different levels, he can figure his net returns in each case. Other things being equal, he would sell to the outlet from which he realizes the greatest net returns.

Size of flock is another consideration. Presumably, but not necessarily always, a producer having 20,000 birds should sell differently than a producer who has 3,000 birds. Labor available, services performed by the marketing agency and other factors also have an effect on influencing a producer in selling to a particular type of outlet. Whichever way the producer decides to sell, he should remember that "quality" is the "password!" Without a quality product he can't succeed!

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WITH THE *plus* FACTORS

SOUTHERN EMPIRE EGG FARM

BOOSTS EGG PRODUCTION 5%

with feed containing

DR. SALSBUARY'S

* 3-Nitro®

"... we are convinced that we are now getting at least 5% more eggs and that this is definitely due to 3-Nitro in the ration."

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\$197.00 Extra Profits Per 1,000 Birds!

These results bear out other field trials where birds on 3-NITRO laid up to 12 more eggs per year, ate about 0.30 pounds less feed per dozen eggs and averaged \$197.00 extra profit per 1,000 birds!

Take advantage of this practical low cost way to increase your egg production and profits. (3-NITRO costs only about 3¢ per bird, per year). Ask your supplier for feed containing 3-NITRO, or write for literature.

*Contains 3-Nitro-4-Hydroxyphenylarsonic Acid

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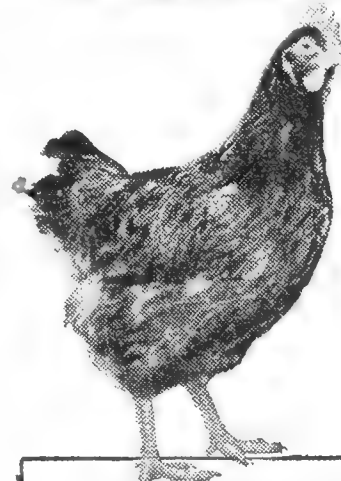
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Dr. SALSBUARY'S

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Big Brown Eggs Earlier!

HUBBARD'S NEW #496 PULLET



A GREAT NEW LAYER
Get all the facts. Write today!
Based on 12-month tests, your new Hubbard #496 produced a total of 233 (hen monthly) eggs per bird with average production of 64%.

Our research in cross breeding has produced a new, hardy, heavy layer. She excels in large, early, strong shelled eggs, and higher egg quality. Birds start to lay at 20 to 22 weeks. Flocks peak at 85 to 90%. Eggs remarkably uniform in size and color.

MUCH LESS BREAKAGE. Extremely strong shell quality holds through 12 months' production. (Based on 1,000 birds, this one inherited characteristic alone can mean an extra \$250.00 income per year!!)

HIGH LIVABILITY—VERY FEW CULLS. The #496 is a strong, vigorous hybrid bred to take stresses of modern high production. You get practically no growing mortality!

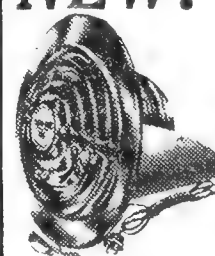
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EMPIRE LIVESTOCK MARKETING Cooperative stockyards are good places to sell and buy dairy replacements. Regular livestock sales every Monday at Dryden; Tuesday at Caledonia, Gouverneur, West Winfield; Wednesday at Bullville, Greene; Thursday, Bath, Oneonta, Watertown. Ask your nearby Empire Stockyards Manager for schedule of special dairy replacement sales, daily calf markets and for information on Empire's farm auction service.

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR ANGUS BULLS and registered heifers write Red Creek Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.

THINK ABERDEEN-ANGUS when you think of beef cattle. For more information contact: Professor John I. Miller, Secretary New York Angus Association, Wing Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

FOR SALE: EIGHT BRED YOUNG Aberdeen-Angus cows, good families and top blood lines. Bred to top bulls. Also, 10 Angus heifers ready to breed. Contact Edwards O'Boyle or Dale Fletcher, Pine Plains, New York.

16 REGISTERED ABERDEEN ANGUS cows, pasture bred. Young bulls and heifers. Phone Bath, P.R. 6-4401. Mildred Havens and Son, Bath, N. Y. R.D. #2.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORDS—WE HAVE 100 HEAD of Herefords bred for type and quality. Polled bulls; bred cows; bred and open heifers. For more information call or write Pleasant Valley Hereford Farms, Gulton, N. Y. Telephone 31.

FOR SALE: 42 COMMERCIAL Hereford cows. Complete herd. Also 30 feeder calves, mostly heifers. Douglas M. Pollock, Potsdam, N. Y.

BROWN SWISS

YEARLING HEIFERS AND CALVES from Brown Swiss herd established on Barnes Hill in 1881. Accredited and certified. Louis Barnes, Collinsville, Conn. Telephone, Farmington Orchard 3-9381.

DAIRY SUPPLIES

WRITE FOR OUR 57R DAIRY Supply Catalog. The most complete dairy supply catalog issued. Over 2,000 items. The Moore Bros. Corp., Albany 10, N. Y.

HORSES

40 HEAD OF HOME RAISED Belgian horses for sale, including registered and grades. Ages yearlings to eight year olds. They are all broke and ready to go to work. Weights from 1500 to 2200 lbs. apiece. Also 2 registered two year old stallions and some brood mares that will foal in the Spring. Earl A. Noble, Seneca Castle, N. Y. Telephone Stanley 4353.

PAIR BELGIUM MARE COLTS, 2 & 3, weight 3000. James Scott, Phone 94R2, Belfast, N. Y.

SHEEP

WANTED—FLOCK 50-100 SHEEP. L. M. Hazen, Grafton, N. H.

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MEAT TYPE REGISTERED Chester, White boars. Sunrise Farms, Griswoldville, Mass.

NEW YORK STATE ALL BREED Swine Sale. Caledonia Empire Barns. Consignments out of P. R. litters. Some by certified meat sires. English breeding, American breeding. Many bred, some close. Few choice boars, two from certified litter. Don't miss this one. Saturday 1:30 P.M. Feb. 15. Catalog: W. B. Stewart, Brockport, N. Y.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONS

SELLING OUT? LET EMPIRE Livestock Marketing Cooperative handle your farm auction—you'll be glad you did. See your nearby Empire stockyards manager or write: O. Charles Koenig, Farm Sales Supervisor, Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, Oneonta, N. Y.

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GERMAN Shepherds; Pups, grown female, Male 1 year. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York.

BOXERS — CROPPED, INOCULATED. Championship breeding. They satisfy. John Thurber, Ithaca, New York.

BEAUTIFUL IMPORTED BORDER Stock Dogs from the best strain. Low-down heelers, cattle and watch strain, best that money can buy. Fully trained Border Collie, year old male \$50.00, females \$45.00, spayed \$75.00. The old Shepherd strain stock just as good on cattle, male 1 year old \$45.00, female \$40.00, spayed \$65.00. Choice Collie pups either strain, males 3 months \$25.00, females \$20.00. Buy a St. Bernard and Collie crossed, makes an everlasting gift and wonderful companion and sleigh dog, male 2 months old \$25.00, female \$25.00. You are invited to see these intelligent Collies work and convince yourself. If you can't come I can ship direct to you. I shipped all over USA for 21 years. Free with every shipment are all duties paid, plus vaccinated rabies shot for the life of the dog done by Government Veterinarian. Delivery guaranteed. Wilfred Zeron, Morrisburg, Ontario, Canada.

FOX HOUNDS FOR SALE, deer proof. Must be satisfied or money returned. \$75.00 and up. Robert Danner, R.1, Bath, Penna.

GERMAN SHEPHERD PUPS, litter reg., several colors, whites. Best bloodlines. \$30.00 up/papers. Mrs. E. Chaplin, Post Mills, Vermont.

2 MONTHS OLD BORDER COLLIE Puppies, nicely marked, \$20.00 and \$25.00. Leslie Day, Fly Creek, New York.

BEAUTIFUL COLLIE SHEPHERD male puppies \$10.00. Chestnut Ridge Farms, R. 1, Glens Falls, New York.

BLACK AND WHITE ENGLISH Shepherd pups from good heel driving cow dogs. \$14.00 and \$16.00. Donald Hess, Hortonville, N. Y.

AMERICAN ESKIMO SPITZ PUPPIES. Also Cocker Spaniels. Particular breeding. Hannah Pelton, Attica, N. Y. Phone 548.

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BABCOCK Bessies Make Great Layers of Nice Large Eggs. This year you can purchase Babcock Bessies which are a new strain cross we have which starts in with quite a bit larger egg than our regular strain Babcock pullets which we call Babcock Barbaras. These Babcock Bessies will prove profitable to you. If you wish to raise the same Babcock Leghorns we've had down through the years, order Babcock Barbaras. They don't come up in egg size quite as rapidly, but will make great layers for two or three years if you want to keep them going for several years. Probably on life time of lay, they'll lay more large eggs than any strain that you can buy. Also, Babcock Leghorns won the Poultry Tribune Trophy this past year with the highest production both for eggs and points ever made for this Trophy and with 100% livability Babcock Poultry Farm Inc. Box 286G, Ithaca, N. Y.

HUESTED'S NOW OFFER YOU Ghostly Strain Cross Leghorns and Ames In-Cross Leghorns. Heavy breeds from leading strains. Day old and started. It will pay you to get our foider and low prices before you place your order. Husted's Hatchery, Greenville, N. Y.

SPECIAL OFFER! 10 FREE chicks with every 100 ordered, no additional cost. White and Barred Rocks, Hampshires, Hampbrocks, Wyandottes, \$11.95; pullets, \$19.95. Leghorns, Australwhites, Minorcas, Anconas, \$11.95; pullets, \$24.90. Leftovers, \$7.95. White Pekin ducklings, \$24.90; F.O.B. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

SPECIAL—EXTRA QUALITY bloodtested chicks. Straight run Vantress Cross, Reds, Rocks, \$8.00-100; \$15.00-200. Quick COD shipment. Crestwood Farms, Sheridan 7, Pa.

GENETIC Research pays off in higher profits for you. The CB Leghorn Cross developed by Creighton Brothers is the outstanding result of an intensive breeding research program; hatched exclusively in New York State by us. We also offer our own strain of Leghorns and Harco Reds which have given excellent results for many years. Free descriptive literature and prices. Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

MARSHALLS ARE HATCHING GENUINE Kimber Leghorns bred for large eggs—early... their food efficiency means less food per dozen eggs—important with the narrow profit margins of today. We also have a smaller breed of Red Rock Crosses and Rhode Island Reds. Big meat birds don't pay in the present market and smaller birds mean more eggs for less feed. Send for Free Production Chart and Catalog today. Write to Marshall Brothers, RD 5A, Ithaca, New York. Phone 4-6336.

McMURRAY'S 67 VARIETIES Baby Chicks, eggs, breeding stock. Ducks, geese, guineas, bantams. Free handsome catalogue colored pictures showing Lakenvelders, Polish, Hamburgs, Andalusians, Sussex, Turkeys, Cornish, Houdans, Langshans, Brahmas, and many other exciting varieties. McMurray Hatchery, Box B70, Webster City, Iowa.

BLOODTESTED CHICKS WHITE Vantress \$10 per 100. Assorted All Heavies \$6.50 per 100. Leg Broilers \$2.50 per 100. Ship at once C.O.D. Klines Poultry Farm, Shartlesville, Pa.

BABY CHICK BARGAINS \$5.75 — 100 COD. Rocks, Reds, Hampshires, Crosses. Price at hatchery. Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 4, Pa.

MEADOW VIEW CHICKS are dependable for top breeding. Get the latest information about the Mount Hope Queen! Our Strain Cross Leghorns are giving wonderful results. Get our prices before ordering chicks. For the best heaviest buy our first generation Harco R. I. Reds, and our all Harco Sex-links. Also Lawton White Rocks. Our Cornish Cross will please you with their fast growth. They are beautiful, and broad. A Mount Hope Franchise Hatchery is our guarantee of quality. N.Y.-U.S. Approved. Pullorum-typhoid Clean. Meadow View Chicks, Henry M. Fryer, Phone Myrtle 2-7504, Greenwich, New York.

POULTRY RAISERS — BARGAIN RATES for America's leading poultry magazine. 48 months only \$1.00. Trial offer 9 months 25¢. Every issue packed with raising helps. Problems answered. Subscribe today! Poultry Tribune Dept. C10, Mount Morris, Illinois.

JACOBS' STRAIN — CROSS LEGHORNS have proven their profitability on the farms and in official laying tests, 1957 Western New York Random Sample Tests final results—net profit over feed and chick costs, Jacobs' \$2.948; test average 44 entries 2.321; eggs per pullets housed Jacobs' 213.8; test average 197.6. Pounds of feed to produce a dozen eggs, Jacobs' 5.11, test average 5.57. Percent of large eggs Nov. (around 8 months of age) Jacobs' 53.1%, test average 44.6%. We finished in the very top bracket, but sell our chicks for less. Jacobs' Poultry Farm, Aurora, New York. Phone Poplar Ridge 5591.

SUNNYBROOK WILL HAVE BABY CHICKS available every week in such leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires—all from the leading egg-laying strains in America. Write for our catalog and special quantity discounts. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc., A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

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SUNNYBROOK STARTED PULLETS—available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in America—White Leghorns — Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets). Ready-to-lay. Write or phone for list of stock available for immediate shipment. Baby Chicks hatching every week. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc., A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Ph. 8-1611.

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TURKEY POULTS—EGGS—BROAD BREASTED Bronze, October, November, December delivery. Lukert's Hatchery, East Moriches, N. Y. Phone CE 3-0427.

TURKEYS WITH EXTREME BREAST WIDTH. Best strains Bronze, White, Beltsville. Clean guaranteed poults. Pawling Hatchery, Middle Creek, Box A, Pa.

NOW BOOKING ORDERS for River Rest large Whites, B.B. Bronze and small white poults, eggs. Write for literature, prices. Bartlett's Turkey Hatchery, R#6, Lockport, N. Y.

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MINK — \$25.00 EACH, BRED FEMALES for April delivery. Book: "Domestic Mink" \$1.00. Harry Saxton's Mink Ranch, Bemus Point, N. Y.

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RING-NECKED PHEASANT, eggs or chicks. Order now special rate on or before March 15th. Also non flying pinioned pheasants available. Write, phone for details—West and Page Pheasant Farm, South Sutton, N. H. Phone 761.

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ANGORA RABBITS—MELROSE FARM Strain foundation stock. America's oldest breeder. Authentic information. Maurice Sixby, 94 Melrose, Buffalo 20, New York.

RAISE ANGORA, NEW ZEALAND Rabbits or Mink on \$500 month plan. Free details. White's Rabbitry, Delaware, Ohio.

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CHINCHILLAS—\$25.00 EACH. Young animals from good stock. C. Barnard, 351 W. State, Albion, N. Y.

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AUCTIONEER — Livestock and farm auctions. Complete auction and pedigree service available. Harris Wilcox, Phone—Berzen 146, New York.

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CEDAR POSTS, all sizes. Five foot electric fence stakes pointed for driving, 15¢ each at yard. Cedar poles for pole barns. Penta treated for durability. Truck load deliveries. Telephone Orleans 9-3121. Murray Snell, Northeast Townline Road, Marcellus, New York. Closed Sunday.

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LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reich Auction School, Mas. a City 11, Iowa.

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SILOS, FAIR PRICES. Prompt service. Write Charles Mundy, R.D. #2, Norwich, New York.

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SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER. 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in a beautiful pocket album 25¢; 12-35¢. Young Photo Service, 62C, Schenectady 1, N. Y.

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WANTED: ALFALFA, CLOVER, mixed hay; tractor trailer loads. Premium paid for wire bales. S. A. Rauch, New Hope, Penna. Volunteer 2-2081.

MR. DAIRYMAN OR HAY CONSUMER: If you are interested in different grades of hay, call or write Christmas's Exchange; and remember—we deliver subject to inspection. J. W. Christman, R.D. #4, Fort Plain, N. Y. Call person to person 47-289 after 6 p.m.

MIXED HAY—4000 BALES. Floyd B. Whitney, Machias, N. Y. Phone 8753.

100 TONS NICE SECOND CUTTING alfalfa hay made with a hay conditioner and never been wet. Also 100 tons of nice corn on the cob and 5000 bushel heavy bright feeding oats and 300 tons nice bright wheat straw. Earl A. Noble, Seneca Castle, N. Y. Phone Stanley 4353.

FOR SALE: 4000 BALES good quality, early cut mixed hay. Oliver Cleghorn, Cuba, N. Y. Phone Cuba 592-M1.

UPWARDS 100 TONS FIRST cutting green alfalfa and timothy mixed and upwards 30 ton second cutting alfalfa. Morton Adams, RD 1, Sodus, N. Y. Phone Sodus 9272. Located on Route 88, four miles south of Sodus.

5000 WIRED BALED, early cut, good mixed hay for sale. Harry Sharpe, Gouverneur, N. Y. R2. Phone 772R2.

HAY: FIRST AND SECOND CUTTING Alfalfa. Timothy mixed feeding hay. Wheat straw, ear corn. James Kelly, 137 E. Seneca, Tpke., Syracuse, N. Y. Phone HO-92885.

FOR SALE: 4000 BALES Timothy-clover mixed. Never been wet. Floyd Slocum, Marathon, N. Y.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS—ALL LEADING varieties. High grade, certified stock. Write for catalog and prices. J. H. Shivers Plant Farms, Box B-581, Allen, Md.

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TOMATO, ONION, CABBAGE PLANTS. Also pepper, lettuce, broccoli, eggplant, cauliflower, sweet potato. Write for free catalog with bargain offers. Piedmont Plant Company, Dept. 301, Albany, Georgia.

STRAWBERRY: RED, BLACK. Purple raspberry plants. Guaranteed to grow. Eureka Plant Farm, Hastings, New York.

STRAWBERRY RASPBERRY PLANTS. State inspected. Highest quality grown from substantially virus free stock. Descriptive price list. Kenberry Nurseries, Rev. Kenneth W. Berry, Randolph, Vermont.

POTAGOLD—FINEST LATE strawberry of the century. Large, handsome quality and yield. Inspected. Wright Farm, Plympton, Mass.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLUEBERRY plants—best and latest in small fruit varieties including Blaze, Merrimack, Earlidawn, Surecrop strawberries. Write for free catalog and planting guide. Walter K. Morss & Son, Bradford, Mass.

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SAVE MONEY. BUY ALLEN'S Hardy Northern grown fruit trees including peaches, apples, pears, plums. Best money-making varieties. Heavy bearers. Also Everbearing and June bearing strawberries, red and black raspberries, blueberries, grapes, shrubs, roses, evergreens, shade trees, nut trees, flower and vegetable seeds. Everything necessary to successfully plant your garden or farm. Special quantity discounts. Free catalog contains hundreds of nursery bargains. Everything guaranteed. Write today. Allen's Nurseries and Seed House, Box 53, Geneva, Ohio.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Feb. 15 Issue.....Closes Jan. 31
Mar. 1 Issue.....Closes Feb. 14
Mar. 15 Issue.....Closes Feb. 28
Apr. 5 Issue.....Closes Mar. 21

NURSERY STOCK

GIANT COLOR CATALOG — FREE! Hard Northern-grown nursery stock. Hundreds of varieties of guaranteed dwarf and standard fruit trees, berry plants, ornamental shrubs, shade trees, etc. Write to Kelly Bros. Nurseries, A2, Maple Street, Dansville, New York.

EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS PRICE LIST from Neuner's Nursery, 368 Eicher Rd., Pittsburgh 2, Penna.

20 QUALITY BLUE SPRUCE \$1.00 prepaid Christmas tree farming pays well. Free list plus stock. 48th year specials—Christmas trees, baby evergreens, low price shrubs and trees. Unadilla Nursery Farms, Johnson City, N. Y.

FRUIT GROWERS ATTENTION! For Sale Fruit trees. Budded from select strains to produce "high price" fruit. Write today for price list outlining stock available for Spring planting. Mayo Brothers Nursery, Fairport, N. Y.

EVERGREENS — QUALITY SEEDLINGS and transplants. Free catalog and planting guide. Flickingers' Nursery, Sagamore, Penna.

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PLECTRANTHUS OERTENDAHLLI. Rare, interesting. 3 rooted cuttings \$1.25. Gladys Robinson, 680 Third Avenue, Troy, New York.

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QUALITY HERB, FLOWER and vegetable seed 20¢ packet. Also bulk. State requirements. Carro Seed Co., 26 Cliff Street, Norwich, Conn.

HELP WANTED

MAKE \$75 UP WEEKLY. Full or part time. Take orders for America's largest selling liquid fertilizer. Used by farmers since 1946. Liberal profits. No investment. Write "Na-Churs" Plant Food Co., 520 Monroe St., Marion, Ohio.

INCREASE PRESENT INCOME. Build growing sideline, full time business. No investment. Farmers, agents, dealers. Take orders for Campbell's Gro-Green Liquid Fertilizer Concentrates. Free sample, sales kit. Campbell Co., Rochelle 321, Illinois.

LOOKING FOR A JOB with a future? Like working in the field of agriculture? The Western Division of G.L.F. has openings for young men with farm background and high school education. Call or write: R. L. Shurt. Personnel Supervisor, Gorham St., Canandaigua, N. Y.

FASHION DEMONSTRATORS — \$20-\$40 profit evenings. No delivering or collecting. Beeline Style Shows are Party Plan sensation! Samples furnished free. Beeline Fashions, Bensenville 211, Illinois.

EXPERIENCED VEGETABLE FARMER; capable of supervising very large truck farm. Excellent opportunity. Write Malibu, Milford, Pa.

WANTED — MARRIED COUPLE for house parents—small children's home. Excellent opportunity for people who love being with teenagers. Cottage contains 12 boys and girls—emphasis of family living. Write details to Executive Director, Daniel Webster Home for Children, Franklin New Hampshire.

WANTED — SOBER, EXPERIENCED MAN of dairy farm. Reference required. Warren Blowers, Geneva, N. Y.

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HAND PLANTING OF EVERGREEN tree seedlings, \$20.00 per thousand. Keep this ad. L. E. Dills, East Bethany, New York.

MAN, 27, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE graduate, four years poultry experience, two years heating, sheet metal work, wants work. Write Wallace Philbrook, R1, Barre, Vermont.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

46 YEAR OLD GROCERY BUSINESS complete food stock and two apartments. Sacrifice. Box 514-TJ, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

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FELLOW-FARMERS. WE WISH to have you try the most useful building board on a farm. It is board so hard, strong and glass-smooth, that it is damp-proof, shatter-proof, washable and impossible for hens to peck or chip. Make good walls, flooring and ceiling. Ideal to cover of rough floors, with or without linoleum overlay. It can be used in hundreds of jobs around house and outbuildings. We are Northeast distributors and can give you wholesale prices you can afford. We have a special right now on the board of \$1.85 per 4x8' sheet. Also have a kinds of plywood. Sheathing grades for exterior walls, sub-floors and roof helps you put up strong air tight buildings quickly and economically the prefabricated way. While we specialize on beautiful select birch plywood for interior decorative and cabinets, also have other exotic woods like Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Ash and knotty pine. Best thing would be to get in your farm truck or family car and come over to see me, anytime. Second best call me person-to-person reverse charge, 2-6340. A. J. Violette, Northfield Road, Lunenburg, Mass.

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\$4,000.00 FOR 1913 LIBERTY HEAD NICKEL. Uncirculated dollars—1804-1839, 1893-S, 1895-S, 1903-O pay \$100.00-\$5,000.00. Certain dates Liberty Cents before 1932, \$100.00; Flying Eagle Cents, \$500.00; Indian Cents, \$140.00; dimes before 1943 — \$2,000.00; quarters before 1921 — \$1,000.00; half dollars before 1905-\$1,000.00; pieces—\$100.00; 3¢ pieces—\$130.00; halfdimes—\$500.00. Hundreds of others worth \$10.00-\$1,000.00. Canadian coins, 1921—5¢ silver—\$100.00, 1875 quarters — \$75.00, 1921 — 50¢—\$500.00. Wanted—20¢ pieces, gold coins, paper money, etc. Our large illustrated guarantee buying—selling catalogue, giving complete coin information—send \$1.00. Purchase catalogue to fore sending coins. Worthycoin Corporation, K-432-C, Boston 8, Massachusetts.

\$10.00-\$25.00 EACH UP for children's odd money banks in any condition. Bell ring toys, etc., and metal gunpowder flasks wanted. Special prices for Indian relics, one item or collection. Describe. Willing to pay in advance. Raymond Long, Peoria, Illinois.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

TRAVEL

SEND FOR FREE LEAFLET on personally conducted Grand Circle "Trip for a Trifle" to Mexico. Go via Florida and Havana. Includes Yucatan, Mexico City, Acapulco. Return via Texas and New Orleans. Via Greyhound and plane. 17 days—leave Buffalo Feb. 22, only \$298 plus \$14.00 tax. Shanly International Corp., 528 Blue Cross Building, Buffalo 2, N. Y.

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CANVAS COVERS—Tarpaulins. Save—Direct from Factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9 x 8-8, \$5.04; 7-9 x 11-8, \$7.78; 11-8 x 13-8, \$13.44 FOB Factory. Write for complete list of Sizes and Samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc. Binghamton, New York.

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SYRUP LABELS—OFFICE and business stationery. List? Honestypress, Putney, Vermont.

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ALLIS CHALMERS, FARMALL, John Deere & Ford owners, for lowest prices on manure loaders write Vaughn Mfg. Co., Dept. N, St. Peter, Minnesota. Prices start as low as \$170.00. Buy direct from factory and save 40% or more.

DEPRESSION PRICES. WE SELL CHEAP. Save 75% off new and used tractor parts, crawlers and wheel tractors, 190 makes and models. 1958 catalog ready. Send 25 cents refundable. Surplus Tractor Parts Corporation, Fargo, N. Dakota.

CASE S C—NEARLY NEW, 3 point hitch, hydraulic, 2 bottom 16" plow. Outfit used less than 100 hours. Sale price special \$1695.00. Several more tractors. Phil Gardiner—Machinery Acres. Mullica Hill, N. J. (8 miles south of Woodbury, N. J. Across river from Chester, Pa.)

BUY U.S. GOVERNMENT SURPLUS. Wholesale prices! Illustrated catalogue free. Box 22E54, Thomasville, Penna.

TRACTORS—TRACTORS—TRACTORS — 100 used wheel tractors, 30 crawlers with loaders, dozers, backhoes. Ford Major Diesel \$2100, 1953 Shepherd Diesel \$1595, new Massey Diesel \$2750. Allis-Chalmers 45 Diesel, two WD-45 wide front, save \$900. 3—IHC, M; 3—IHC, H; 2—C, cubs. A, F-20 from \$250 up. Real buy on Massey-Harris 44. 10 used Ford tractors \$400 up. Don Howard, Canandaigua, N. Y.

ELECTRIC FORK LIFT TRUCK. 2000 lb. lift capacity. 127" high lift. 36" long forks. Sit-down rider type. Equipped with non-acid, odorless long life Edison Storage Battery. With heavy duty charger. Like new. Less than 1/2 new price. Hawley Smith Co., Croton Falls 5, N. Y.

CLAY WELDED BARN CLEANER chain, 320 ft. \$200. James Scott, Phone 94R2, Belfast, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

175 ACRE DAIRY FARM 70 ACRES tillable, 85 acres birdsfoot trefoil. Large barn stables 40 cows, two silos, new milk house with equipment, tool shed and garage. Good ten room house including bath, oil fired hot water heat in every room, modern kitchen with dish washer, 120 gallon hot water heater with 210 current. Price reasonable. Box 514-FR, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

WANTED, ALFALFA DAIRY FARM, capable of carrying one hundred milkers or more. Preferably equipped. Box 514-YR, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED FOR SALE, all types of farms, city, village and rural dwellings, acreage, all types of businesses and commercial property, in New York State and Pennsylvania. Phone or write, W. W. Werts Real Estate, 360 Main Street, Johnson City, New York.

GENEVA, N. Y. 256 ACRE cattle or dairy farm. Under scientific cultivation for 5 generations. On US highway between two historic Finger Lakes towns. Continual water supply. Fine buildings. Realistic price. One of most productive Ontario County farms. MacQueen Realty Co., GR 3-0670—Rochester 18, N. Y.

BEST EQUIPPED CHICKEN FARM on Long Island. Owner is retiring. Write: R. P. Silleck Agency, Cutchogue, New York. Phone PEconic 4-6786

TO HELP YOU SELL YOUR FARM. It won't be long before farm buyers, like spring, will be popping out all over the place. With all winter to dream about the perfect hideaway or an A-1 income producer, they'll be ripe for a good proposition. Tell them about your farm through the advertising columns of The New York Times—New York's leading real estate medium. Good time to advertise is between February 23 and March 30, when Farms and Acreage will be featured in The Times Classified Pages. Your announcement will reach approximately 550,000 families on weekdays, 850,000 on Sundays. For full details see your local real estate broker, or, if you wish, write The New York Times direct. We'll help you write your ad from facts you supply, send you proofs and quote costs. Write: The New York Times, Farms & Acreage Desk #106, Classified Advertising Department, Times Square, New York 36, N. Y.

NEW STROUT SPRING CATALOG — just out! Mailed free! Over 3170 bargains, 34 States, coast-to-coast. Farms, homes, businesses. World's largest! 58 years service. Strout Realty, 251-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY; 365 ACRE farm with about 200 tillable. Pond and spring watered, with drilled well water in house and barn. All metal stanchions in 112 foot barn, built seven years. Seven room modern farm home, four bedrooms, bath and furnace. Offered 1800 for standing timber, RFD, milk truck and school bus by the door. Paved highway. Price \$13,500. Must have \$3500 cash. Call or write Huffman Real Estate, Chautauqua, New York. Tel. 3873.

FOR SALE: 140 ACRES, alfalfa land, 30 stanchion barn, spring water, 8 room house, modern conveniences, natural gas heat. Subject to a Federal Land Bank mortgage. Route 80, Ray C. Ackles, Tully, N. Y. Phone Tully 2771.

LARGE DAIRY OR BEEF FARM. 100 head capacity. 2 Harvestore silos and unloader all self feeding. Pole barns, milking parlor, large house. Terrific set-up. Louis Fedor, Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3-5573.

COMING MEETINGS

Feb. 4-6—Massachusetts Farm Machinery Dealers Convention, Bradford Hotel, Boston, Mass.

Feb. 4-6—Extension Service Annual Conference, Cornell University.

Feb. 6-7 — Livestock Conservation Conference, University of Connecticut, Storrs.

March 24-28—Farm and Home Week, Cornell University.

April 8—Spring Meeting, New Hampshire Poultry Growers Association, University of New Hampshire, Durham.

April 12 — Connecticut Angus Association Invitation Sale, Kent Hollow Farms, New Preston.

May 10—New England Angus Farmers Sale, Brandon, Vt.

June 24-27—State 4-H Club Congress, Cornell University.

June 26-28—Eleventh Annual Delmarva Chicken Festival, Denton, Maryland.

Oct. 25 — New England Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Sale, Bull Hill Farm, North Amherst, Mass.

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Your Veterinarian Discusses:

Barn Ventilation Is Important

THE other day we stopped at a dairy farm where many of the calves were being lost when they were two or three weeks old. At about the same time we visited another farm where the cows all coughed badly in the morning. They didn't seem to be sick, and the coughing always stopped shortly after they were turned out-doors, but the owner was afraid of something like shipping fever.

On another farm the cows weren't milking as they had in previous years, although they were getting the same kind of good feed. On still another farm quite a bit of trouble was being experienced with "barny" flavored milk. In all these cases trouble was being caused by poor barn ventilation.

An examination of the walls and ceiling and windows will tell if your barn is properly ventilated. If the walls and ceiling are wet, or if there is frost on the windows and walls, it means that the temperature and humidity are too high because enough fresh air isn't coming in, and stale air isn't going out fast enough.

Proper ventilation will control both barn temperature and moisture, and attention to it will increase profits in several ways. For one thing, you'll get away from those "barny" flavors in milk if cows don't have to breathe in those bad odors shortly before milking time. In addition, experiments have shown that proper ventilation can increase milk production up to 5 per cent.

Your animals will have less pneumonia and other sicknesses if they have fresh air to breathe and good ventilation to keep their stalls and bedding free of dampness. Woodwork in the barn won't rot out as fast, either.

You may have faulty ventilation in your barn even though you are following the same practices that have worked well in other years. Many dairymen are keeping more animals in their barns than formerly, and ventilating systems that were once adequate may be inefficient under such changed conditions. An ideal barn temperature should be around 50 degrees, and there should be five or six air changes per hour.

Thermostatically-controlled fans are probably the most practical answer to ventilating problems in a barn. In small barns a single fan may be all that is needed, but two fans will usually do the best job for a sizable herd.

One is controlled by a thermostat and switches on automatically when the temperature rises past a set point, and then cuts off when it is brought down again. The second fan is smaller and runs continuously, thus preventing wide fluctuations in both temperature and humidity. When large barns are in-

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involved, more than one pair of these fans may be needed.

In addition to the proper number of fans, there should be proper intakes so that enough fresh air can get in to replace the stale air as it is drawn out. The continuous slot type, consisting of a one-inch slot between the barn wall and ceiling into the hay mow will probably let in as much air as is needed. The incoming fresh air moves down the walls and causes no drafts.

Some barns may be in need of insulation, too. This may call for a double wall, with dead air space between them. Loose-fitting window sashes may cause trouble, and need to be remedied with storm windows or replacement with glass window blocks.

Once you have an efficient ventilating system in your barn, learn to depend on it. Sudden warm ups shouldn't encourage you to open doors for improvement. Both the temperature and humidity may then vary widely in a short space of time, and drafts through the barn can result in disastrous outbreaks of pneumonia. If your ventilating system is working properly, leave it alone.

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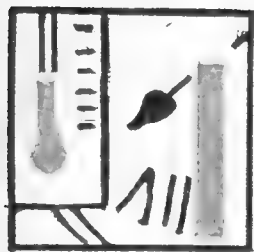
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How I Avoid Mealtime Rush

By NORMA JOHNSON



IN MY 26 years of housekeeping, I've experimented in many ways to make my work easier and faster

and to get away from "mealtime rush." One of my problems is a family that varies from 1 to 4 (and frequently as high as 10, often on a few minutes' notice). That leaves me with a need for adequate freezer and canned and packaged food storage which can be tapped on demand to serve any given number.

My 30-cubic-foot freezer is full of quick meals, made so by a variation of techniques. For instance, most books on freezing tell you to separate hamburger patties by squares of cellophane, and to wrap and freeze them in packages sized to meet family requirements. But did you ever try to hurry the thawing or to separate the frozen patties? Articles on freezing cookies advise storing them in plastic bags in the freezer—but must I wait for ALL of them to thaw before I can use ANY of them?

I don't have the patience to do this, and as I seldom know until meal time how much of any food I will require, I had to devise a method which would give me variety and good meals "on demand." Here are a few ideas I have worked out to serve any number on short notice. The only requirements are a good-sized freezer, cellophane or Saran, aluminum foil; several extra large cookie sheets, and a good supply of metal cans with tight-fitting covers. I use extra sets of canisters (the square metal sets are good for freezers) and shortening cans; also, the 10- and 30-pound cans that I get frozen cherries and berries in. Any tight fitting covered can is suitable if it's large enough.

Meat

Hamburg. I buy from 6 to 20 pounds of hamburger or ground beef at a time and make it all up into patties, place them lightly on cookie sheets, being careful not to press down on them, and place in freezer over night. Next day I remove the patties with a spatula. Occasionally, it may require running hot water over the back of the cookie sheet for a few seconds to loosen them. I pack them immediately in a can or cans of suitable size, label with contents and date, and promptly refreeze (it is important not to leave them outside the freezer longer than necessary).

When first frozen this way, the patties WILL NOT STICK TOGETHER when repacked. The result is that I can take out any number of patties I need for a meal, without having to thaw all the patties in a package. If I want to make a meat loaf, I take out several patties, as they thaw much faster than a solid chunk of meat.

It might be advisable to cover the meat patties or other food set in the freezer on cookie sheets for preliminary freezing. I DO NOT DO IT MYSELF and I have never noticed any freezer-burn, drying out, or other undesirable effects from freezing uncovered. Of course, I do not leave the food longer than overnight before

packing in cans. If you wish to, it would be easy to cover lightly with aluminum foil or cellophane. (Editor's note: You can also cover the cookie sheet with cellophane to make removal of frozen foods easier.)

Pork, veal and lamb chops, liver, hot dogs, and cold cuts. I buy these in quantity and freeze same as hamburger.

Chicken. I buy 5 or more chickens at a time. I cut them up and spread the wings, thighs, drumsticks and giblets on cookie sheets, not overlapping or crowding, and freeze them.

The necks, backs and breasts I cook in the pressure cooker until very tender and then I remove all the meat from the bones. The white meat I freeze on cookie sheets in slices, saving out the smaller pieces to mix with

them and refreeze. Then they are ready for unexpected guests or a quick treat. By freezing them first, I have no difficulty with foil sticking to the pies.

Turkey. Left-over roast turkey I slice and freeze on cookie sheets, and the dressing and gravy in freeze boxes. After freezing overnight, I put the turkey slices in a cannister, label it carefully, and I'm ready at the drop of a hat for a turkey dinner with all the fixings, since I always keep frozen squash, cranberry relish, apple, mince and pumpkin pies on hand.

Ham. I bake a whole ham at a time, and when it cools I slice and freeze it just like the other meats.

TV Dinners. Since I had several dozen empty TV dinner trays given

tions they are in standard sized packages.

Corn on the cob. When freezing corn, I blanch all the ears as recommended and select the best for freezing on a cookie sheet. Then I store them in large cans. The remainder I cut from the cob and freeze in the regular manner. Corn on the cob takes more freezer space, but it is so delicious and so easy to grab a few ears from the freezer when I need them. After about 5 minutes in my pressure sacuepan, they are ready to eat.

Stuffed Peppers. I make enough for several meals, place them carefully on cookie sheets to freeze, then next day pack in a large can. They will not stick together, and I can then take out any number I need and bake in a pan.

Mashed Potatoes. I place large spoonfuls of mashed potatoes on a piece of cellophane on a cookie sheet, freeze, and later store in a can or plastic bag. They are very handy, reheated in a pan in the oven, especially when at the last moment I have to revise my dinner menu to include white cooked potatoes—without sufficient time to peel and cook them.

Desserts

Pies. I always make several pies at a time and allow plenty of crust to line a few extra pie pans. I freeze them, and next day I slip each pie or pie shell in a cellophane bag and stack them. Whenever I want to make a pie that is unsuitable for freezing, at least the crust is ready. (If it's to be a two-crust pie, I find that if I let one of the pie shells thaw a few moments, it will soften enough so that I can use it for a top crust.)

Cookies. When I bake cookies, cup cakes, loaf cakes, brownies, gingerbread and doughnuts, I cool them and place them on cookie sheets, being careful not to overlap, and freeze. The brownies, gingerbread and loaf cakes I cut in serving-size pieces and freeze on cookie sheets. Next day I pack them all in cans with tight-fitting covers. THEY WILL NOT STICK TOGETHER if the time interval between removing and replacing in the freezer is short.

I can have a variety of baked goods for any occasion, and they thaw in such a short time. I find fudge or confectioners' sugar icing most satisfactory. Either of them will be sticky while thawing, but will soon become smooth and firm again.

Ice Cream. I find serving ice cream to a group at the end of a meal such a messy job when I'm weary and my kitchen table is full of dishes and working space is at a premium. So I make advance preparations that enable me to serve a crowd in a matter of seconds. I take large scoops of ice cream (different flavors sometimes) when it has been out of the freezer just long enough to handle easily. Then I roll them in white or colored coconut or nuts and freeze on cookie sheets. Sometimes for a holiday or birthday I decorate them with nuts or maraschino cherries. After freezing on cookie sheets, I put the ice cream dips in cans or plastic bags to refreeze. THEY WILL NOT STICK TOGETHER and are quick as a wink to serve. We call them "Snowballs" and consider them a great treat.

When the teenagers in our family
(Continued on Opposite Page)

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



MRS. SETH JOHNSON, the author of the article on this page, is a well known weaver as well as a homemaker. She lives on the Slaterville Road, near Ithaca, New York, with her veterinarian husband, whose work on the mastitis control program takes him into eleven New York State counties. They have two children—Naomi, a senior in high school, and Allen who goes to Cornell University and lives at home.

Often their different schedules may bring the members of the family home at odd hours—or one or the other may arrive with several friends. In an effort to cope with "meals at all hours," and for any number from 1 to 10, Mrs. Johnson has worked out time-saving methods.

She considers the most important of these her way of pre-freezing meat patties, cold cuts, cookies, etc., so that pieces do not stick together. This enables her to take out of the freezer just the amount she needs without having to thaw an entire package. Read her article; it is full of good ideas that work for this busy homemaker.

—Mabel Hebel, Home Editor.

the rest of the cooked meat, which I cut up fine and freeze in freeze boxes, ready to use in chicken salad, creamed chicken or even in sandwiches.

Adding milk and cornstarch to the broth the chicken was cooked in, I make good gravy and freeze it in freeze boxes, ready to use either with the cut-up pieces for creamed chicken or with the wings and other parts after they have been cooked. The gravy may tend to separate when thawing, but a few turns of the eggbeater will restore it to its original state.

I frequently store the thighs in one can, wings in another, drumsticks in another and the smaller pieces in the 4th can. The white meat is stored separately and plainly marked "cooked" white meat. This separate storing is because of family preference. In this way I can humor each one, and I generally come out even in the long run.

Chicken Pie. I often make individual chicken pies, adding peas and mushrooms to the gravy with the cut-up cooked pieces. I freeze them in little aluminum pans which originally contained meat pies bought in the grocery stores. I put a plain pastry top on them, and after first freezing on cookie sheets overnight, I fit a piece of aluminum foil tightly over

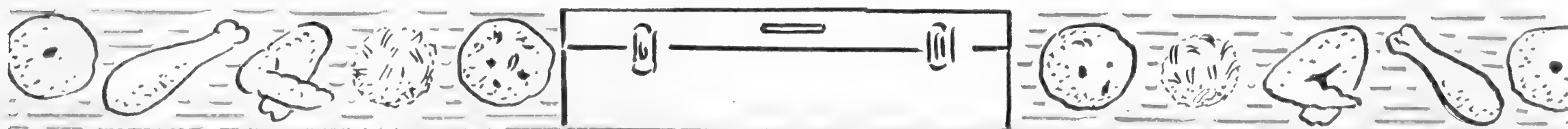
me, I've been putting them to good use. Whenever we have enough suitable left-overs from a meal, I fix up a TV tray with meat and gravy in one compartment and a vegetable in each of the other compartments. After complete cooling and before freezing, I fit a piece of aluminum foil over the top of each, and freeze.

When I accumulate enough dinners to serve our family, we have a "surprise" dinner. I could label the trays, but the element of surprise goes over big, for we may have chicken, ham, roast beef or veal chops, or even all four of them, with as many different vegetables. My husband and son also find them very handy when I'm away and they have to do the cooking. These "surprise dinners" have only to be reheated, and the men bless them because there are so few dishes to wash.

Spaghetti with meat balls, Spanish Rice, Beef stew, and Baked Beans. I make these in large quantities (it's no more trouble). I keep on hand extra casseroles, or enameled or aluminum pans, which I fill two-thirds full, cover with foil and freeze. As I can freeze, heat and serve in the same pan, they save time and dish-washing.

Vegetables

I keep a supply of frozen and canned vegetables, but with few excep-



(Continued from Opposite Page)

want to put up their lunches, they can get a piece of ham or chicken or a slice of bologna out of the freezer; also, their choice of cupcakes, brownies or cookies. These are thawed by the time they are ready to eat, but the cakes will tend to "sweat", so they take pains to put each piece in a plastic bag.

If the young folks have a gang in, they can get hamburg or hot dogs (or often both) and without waiting for thawing, they can soon have them ready to eat. I always have bread, pan rolls, hot dog and hamburger rolls in the freezer. Ice cream ready to serve, and cookies and cake which will thaw while they are cooking and eating the meat, takes care of hungry young people with no fuss or bother. Since each member of the family has friends and we all have relatives nearby, we find these partially prepared meals a big help, and I'm never embarrassed by unexpected guests.

Mixes

I also make my own mixes and store them in the cellar. Before starting to make them, I check to be sure I have a good supply of the essential ingredients.

Pie Crust Mix. I use a 1-pound package of lard, 6 cups of all-purpose flour, which I do not sift before measuring, and 1½ tablespoons salt. I work the ingredients together with a dough blender until it has a fine crumbly texture, then store it in shortening cans. I usually make all the mix up into pies at one time, but could just as easily make only one pie. I have to estimate the amount of mix needed, work in enough cold water to make it the proper consistency, and proceed as in making any pie.

Biscuit Mix. For baking powder biscuits, I usually mix 6 or 8 times a recipe, except for the milk, and store in cans in the cellar. When I want biscuits, I take out what I need, add milk

to the proper consistency, and roll out or make drop biscuits. They are soon ready, with only one mixing bowl and pan to wash.

Cakes, plain muffins, bran muffins, graham bread, corn bread, brownies, cookies and gingerbread mix. I quadruple by favorite recipes, except for eggs and milk. In this case, I have to be more particular about proportions, so I carefully divide by measuring into 4 equal portions, and store each portion in quart fruit or mayonnaise jars.

I try to select relatively simple recipes in which the only liquid is milk or water. Also, I've learned from bitter experience that I do not have good success with any recipe (except biscuit) if I try to make more than 4 times the recipe. Only by weighing the ingredients could one be sure of accuracy, but quadrupling the amount does not have enough variation to cause failure. Another thing, to minimize errors, I copy down my expanded recipe after figuring it on paper. Guess work can cause nothing but failure.

Since I don't trust my memory, I label each jar of mix with a slip of paper. On the lower half I write the name of the mix, the amount of eggs and milk to be added, temperature to be baked and the date. I slip the blank top of the paper under the cover of the jar far enough to hold it firmly.

Even without a freezer, these homemade mixes save a lot of time, for it is just as easy to mix up 4 times a recipe as it is just one recipe. For people who do not have to buy their eggs and milk, the homemade mixes are especially economical and time-saving. I also buy some prepared mixes, such as angel food, date bar mix, orange, chocolate malted mix and other unusual flavors.

Recently I counted in my cellar, 2 chocolate, 1 white and 3 spice cake mixes, 1 brownie, 2 corn bread, 2 bran

You and Your Home

By KAY EICHELBERGER

Three Rooms in Gray

I have a living room next to a dining room I want to redecorate, making the latter a playroom and television room for the children. The dining room should

be made lighter and the living room darker with ceilings lowered. Both rooms are next to the kitchen, which is primarily gray and red.

The living room rug is maroon, mahogany furniture upholstered in maroon and gray, with an odd chair in blue and gray. The dining room rug is a richer, brighter maroon than the living room one. I am very partial to gray and never tire of it. Will you suggest colors for living room and television room? — Mrs. P.C., New York

To make a room lighter, use a very light tint of a color. To make a room darker, use a darker shade of a color. Ceilings can be made to appear lower by using a darker shade of the wall color.

Since the dining room and living room are next to each other and also next to the kitchen which has a color harmony of gray and red, I would choose a gray for both rooms, making the dining room color lighter than the living room color. You can choose a darker gray for your living room and add white to it for your dining room.

The living room gray can be used for the ceiling of the dining room as it will be darker, and the gray of the living room can be made darker for the ceiling by adding a little black. This darker shade will make the ceiling appear to be lower.

Either a warm gray with red, or a cool gray with blue, will harmonize with your maroon rugs, blue and gray chair, and mahogany furniture. All three rooms in gray will also make the rooms of your home appear more spacious.

Other wall colors which might be used are a light and dark rose beige.

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Follow oatmeal recipe on package for 4 to 6 servings. During cooking, stir in ¼ cup cinnamon hearts. Cover and let stand as directed. Garnish with additional cinnamon hearts if desired. Serve with milk or cream.

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|---------------------------------|--|
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| 1 tsp. baking powder | 1 egg |
| ½ tsp. salt | 1 tsp. vanilla |
| ¾ cup butter or margarine, soft | 1 cup Mother's Oats (quick or old fashioned, uncooked) |
| ¾ cup sugar | |

Sift flour, baking powder and salt into bowl. Add butter, sugar, milk, egg and vanilla. Beat until well blended, about 2 minutes. Stir in rolled oats. Roll out on lightly floured board or canvas to ¼-inch thickness. Cut into heart shapes. Bake on greased cookie sheets in moderate oven (375°F.) about 15 minutes. Decorate with tinted confectioners' sugar frosting. Makes 3½ dozen.



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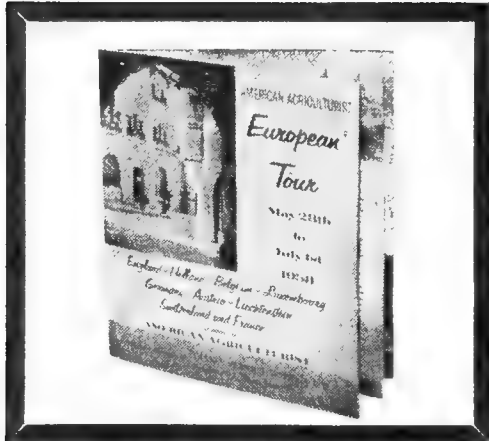
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BECAUSE this season offers so many shapes from which to choose, you can make a clothes plan adapted to your own needs and wishes — and with American Agriculturist's new Butterick printed patterns you have a wide range of choice. The chemise and slim line silhouette (design No. 8449 in the January 4 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST) is one of fashion's strong points. Another fashion favorite is the pleated skirt which may be crisp or fluid depending upon your choice of fabric and your figure proportions. Design No. 8418 and No.

8496 on page 31 of this issue exemplify this trend. Both have swish and lots of action! (No. 8496 also has a slim skirt version included in the pattern.)

The blouse top dress or suit is a third version of design which you may wish to consider. Perhaps you have already chosen to make the dress with the slightly bloused top featured in the January 18 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST (No. 8454). And if you become more daring as the spring and summer progress, you may find yourself creating a greater blousiness and slim, shorter skirt. These two features seem to complement one another.

The junior miss or any young figure will enjoy flaunting the pleated skirt of the one-piece dress No. 8418 on page 31 or its 4-gore swing skirt (not shown). The long torso bodice may be worn belted or unbelted. Gingham, coming into their own for summer, would be an excellent choice. A plaid gingham would be especially effective for the pleated version if you plan the skirt pleats carefully, selecting the same portion of plaid to be uppermost on each pleat. Choose a simple, regular plaid, however, to avoid too many complications and be sure to buy a yard or so extra length of fabric to permit easy matching.

"Fair Lassie," No. 8442, highlights a little cropped jacket that buttons in the back. This is a counterpart of a style for Mother with its under-cover dress and the bolero top to slip on and transform the design.

Choose one of the new fabric blends or a cotton tweed for Spring city dress No. 8513. A step-in variety that buttons to one side is balanced with an interesting hip pocket on the opposite side. Tuck in a colorful handkerchief for a dash of color.

Some of the designs in this issue feature buttons and buttonholes for trim. You may prefer to make the buttonholes on your dress by machine if you

have an attachment for this purpose. Adjust the tensions and stitch carefully and make a trial buttonhole through two thicknesses of the fabric to judge what the results will be. A stronger and more professional buttonhole is made when you stitch around a second time.

If the fabric tends to fray or does not have much body, cut a strip of sheer but firmly woven fabric like lawn or organdy and insert it between the two thicknesses of the dress fabric before making the buttonholes.

Fabric Buttonholes

Fabric buttonholes made by any one of a number of methods tend to increase the market value of a dress with their professional touch. The folded patch method of making them is a good way to start, and you can get a Cornell bulletin containing instructions. To get a copy, write to Mailing Room, Stone Hall, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York. Ask for "How to Make Fabric Buttonholes," by Helen Powell Smith, and enclose 5 cents if you do not live in New York State. It is free to New York State residents.

If you are skilled in using some other method of making bound buttonholes by all means follow that way of doing it, but in any case you may wish to try out the folded patch method in the bulletin and increase your skill. It is wise to know a number of ways of making fabric buttonholes, because some methods work better on certain fabrics and in certain places than do others. With this knowledge you can experiment and get the best results for the situation at hand. For this very reason, it is always well to make a practice buttonhole on the fabric to be used.

Bound buttonholes really are fun to do, and if you are painstaking, accurate, and work carefully with a fine stitch on your sewing machine, and use good sharp pointed scissors when cutting, you will have little difficulty. Press each step as you proceed and that helps, too. Don't be afraid of fabric buttonholes. Try them!

— A. A. —

"LIFE BEGINS AT FORTY"

Here are several things that you can do when you get close to that much talked about age—40—to keep yourself feeling tip-top:

1. Watch your diet. Cut down on pies, cakes and candy and eat more fruits and vegetables.
2. Take a mid-day nap if you can.
3. Get enough exercise, but not too much or too rough.
4. Develop the interests and hobbies that you had no time for while the children were small.
5. Feel happy about the fact that you're middle-aged.

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DEPT. 309
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A A's Best-Ever Recipe

New England Clam Chowder

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1/4 to 1/2 pound salt pork | 2 cans minced clams (7 oz. can) |
| 4 medium onions, sliced | 2 tablespoons fat |
| 6 medium potatoes, diced | 4 tablespoons flour |
| 1/2 cup boiling water | 2 quarts boiling milk |
| 2 to 3 dozen fresh clams, steamed and chopped OR | 1 teaspoon salt |
| | 1/8 to 1/4 teaspoon pepper |

Dice the salt pork and fry until crisp in the kettle in which the chowder is to be made. Brown the onions lightly in the fat. Add the diced potatoes, water, and the liquid from the clams. Cook until the potatoes are just tender. Add the clams. Melt the butter, add the flour, boiling milk, salt and pepper, and cook until slightly thickened. Combine with the potato-clam mixture. Serve hot. Make this soup the main part of the meal and serve with muffins or corn bread, a salad, and heavy dessert. Makes 8-10 servings.—Alberta Shackelton

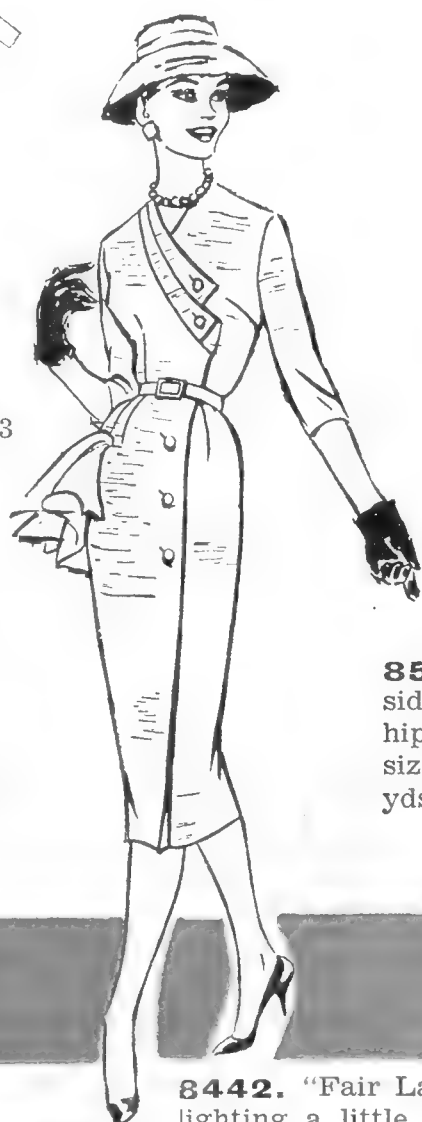
Butterick PRINTED PATTERNS

Easy-Fit Patterns

8418. "To belt or not to belt" one-piece dress... flaunting the illusion of a swish pleated skirt and an easy overblouse. Jr. Misses sizes 11 to 15; Misses sizes 12 to 18. Jr. Miss size 13 takes 3 3/4 yds. 44-in. 65 cents.



8513



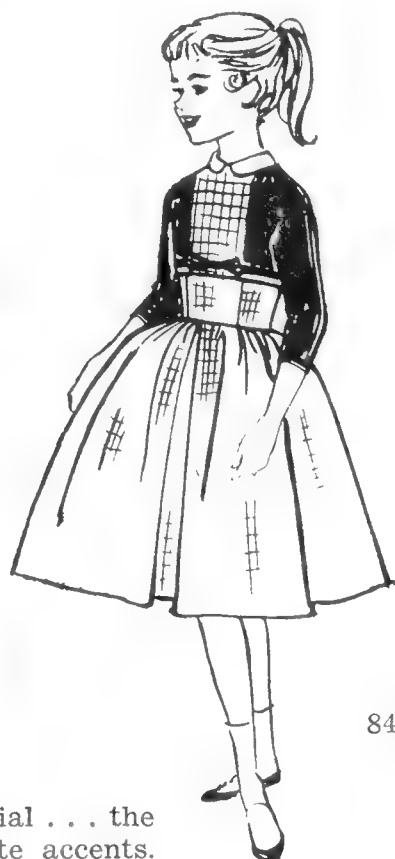
8513. Dashing step-in buttons to one side... balances the other with a single hip pocket and a flowing kerchief. Half-sizes 12 1/2 to 24 1/2. Size 16 1/2 takes 3 3/4 yds. 44 in. 50 cents.



8442. "Fair Lassie" dress... highlighting a little cropped bolero jacket that buttons in the back. Girls' sizes 7 to 14. Size 8 takes 3 3/8 yds. 35 in. 50 cents.



8442



8496



8496. Springtime perennial... the swish coat-dress with white accents. Misses sizes 12 to 20. Size 14 or 16 takes 4 5/8 yd. 39-in. fabric; 1/2 yd. contrasting. 65 cents.



TO ORDER THESE PATTERNS: Please print name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose cash, check or money order for total amount of patterns and add 5 CENTS for EACH PATTERN to cover FIRST CLASS MAILING. Send to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, c/o THE BUTTERICK COMPANY, 161 Sixth Avenue, New York 13, New York.

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Free
CATALOGUE
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GUIDE

Hostages To Fortune

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XXV

WHEN BILL Graham saw the notice on the bulletin board that there was a telegram for him, he hurried to pick it up, worrying for fear it would bring bad news. It did. It was from Laura announcing his grandfather's heart attack, but she had tried to soften the blow by stating that he was improving.

Wire in hand, he tackled Sergeant Kelly as soon as he could find him and said, "Now this is a real emergency." The Sergeant refused to meet his eyes. "Got other news for you, Graham," he announced grimly. "It was just going to post it on the bulletin board. 'You're being transferred to Camp Turner in California. That means a furlough is out.'"

Bill turned white. "I just can't," he said. "I just can't!"

"Can't tell this man's army what you can or can't. You do what you are ordered," said the Sergeant gruffly. Then, with a glance at Bill's face, he said, "I'm damned sorry, Graham. Maybe you did too good a job here. They want

ably can land you somewhere near your home. Then he was gone before Bill could get his mind functioning enough to thank him.

Late in the afternoon, Bill's plane took off. In spite of his worry about his grandfather, and his anticipation of seeing Laura again, Bill kept looking out the window at the strangest sight he had ever seen. Far to the west and seemingly below him, the sun was going over the horizon in a big ball of flame. Below him was a great cloud bank in waves, much as Bill imagined the waves of the sea were like, except that the clouds were almost motionless. With the setting sun, the sky and the clouds were filled with the most glorious colors Bill had ever seen or dreamed of. It was breathtakingly beautiful and although they were probably flying well over one hundred miles an hour, it seemed to Bill that they were just poised motionless in limitless space.

Then, after the dark came up over the western horizon, the colors gradually changed until the dark finally conquered, leaving nothing but the roar and vibration of the plane, and Bill was left to his worries. His grandfather was very sick and maybe dying. His wife was expecting a baby any time, his mother and sisters had the added responsibility of caring for the farm. And over it all hung the ever-present knowledge that he was in the army; there was a war on; his orders taking him far from home were not really cancelled, but just delayed.

Bill was unable to sleep or even doze. His white face and withdrawn look kept his fellow passengers from talking to him. Time and again in the night he caught himself shoving down on the floorboards as if by doing so he could make the plane go faster and faster.

* * *

It was a quiet and sad little group that gathered around the supper table in the Macdonald home that night. Laura and Bill's mother told Caroline and Jean what had happened at the hospital that afternoon. The girls could tell by the grim, sad lines about their mother's mouth that she was very worried, and they were afraid they would never see their grandfather again.

Caroline said: "I don't want to complain, Mother, but Jean and I are members of this family too and we haven't been invited to visit Gramps." Jean nodded her head. "That's right," she said.

Their mother said contritely, "I'm sorry, but I didn't think it was wise. You see it is important that we don't tire your grandfather, and I was afraid the hospital people wouldn't let you in. I can see now that your feelings are just as hurt by not seeing him as they would have been had you gone to the hospital and been refused admittance."

Jean spoke up and said, "I'll bet they'll let Bill in if he gets here. Why does he have more right than we do?" "Hush, Jean," said her mother. "He doesn't have any more right except that Bill and his grandfather have always been so close."

"That hasn't always been so," Jean retorted. "I remember when they didn't get along so well." To this, their mother made no reply but after a little while she said, "I promise both of you that you shall see your grandfather the moment he is well enough so they'll let you in at the hospital. In the meantime, let me say this. I may have been wrong in limiting his company, but Dr. Gray was insistent that he needed quiet and rest. I tried to stay just a few moments myself but Dad always urged me to stay longer and I have taken Laura with me because she has been kind

enough to drive me to and from the hospital. Right now, girls, let's hope and pray that he will get better so that we can have him home with us just as soon as possible."

Supper over and the dishes washed, Laura went up to her room to rest and be alone with her thoughts. Caroline and Jean had promised several days before to spend the night with friends, and their mother urged them to go. She hated to see the worried expressions on their faces and knew they could do nothing more for their grandfather by staying at home. So Mary Graham was left alone. She took a magazine and went out to sit on the porch. The magazine just lay idly in her lap as she sat back in her chair to listen to the soothing sounds of the oncoming night.

From the little pond beyond the barn came the croak of a bullfrog to be answered a little later by another—maybe his mate. Mary smiled a little to herself. No matter what happens, she thought, the play must always go on. Be it man or beast, we're born, mature and grow, make love, another generation is born, and we die. Life is much like the rolling seasons, she thought, with the young spring, the maturing summer, the ripening fall, the old age of winter, and then another set of actors take over.

Mary thought of her mother, how she had come as a bride to this Macdonald farm, had no doubt sat out in the summer evening in this very spot with her young husband, had heard the frogs croak, the wind sough through the trees, and had felt as her daughter was feeling now as the breeze of the south wind, laden with the aroma of curing hay, kissed her face. Soon the fireflies were flickering across the darkened lawn as Mary's nostalgic mood continued.

They say, she thought, that mother love is so important. And I believe it, and have lavished it on my children. I never knew my own mother but Dad, bless his heart, tried to be both mother and father. That's why my heart aches so now. And how I loved the father of my children. He has been gone so long now that his loss is no longer an acute ache. Time certainly does something for us. Otherwise, we couldn't endure to pick up our stumbling feet, swallow the lump in our throat, and travel on.

Mary shook herself and stood up. "I'm positively morbid," she said out loud. From the doorway, Laura laughed. "Since when have you started talking to yourself aloud, Mother?"

"I'm glad you came down, Laura. I just said I'm getting morbid and I need to change the subject." Then they sat down together in a companionable silence and listened to the night.

"Funny about the seasons," said Mary. "After you have lived in the country a long time, you sort of know instinctively when the weather or the season is going to change. Ever since I was a little girl, I sort of hate to see the new-mown hayfields because it is a sign that the summer is slipping away, and I always hate to see it go."

"So do I," said Laura laughing, "and I guess you are morbid, because it is only June and this is supposed to be the first month of the summer, not the last."

"Well," said Mary, "I warned you I was in a morbid mood. But let's change the subject. I'd like to talk to you about Caroline and Jean. I'm a little worried about them. I'm just facing up to the fact that they are no longer kids. When Caroline graduated from high school last year, I knew she really wanted to go on to college but, Laura, we just haven't the money. And this June, Jean will be graduating."

"I think Caroline is a little hurt because Bill was able to go to college, but as you know, Bill did it himself. I have talked with her about it many times, of course, but we haven't come to any definite conclusion as yet."

"Yes, I know, Mother, for I have talked with her too. And I've told her

that if she wants to teach, she could go to a teachers' college where there wouldn't be any tuition. She has splendid high school record, I know, and I should think she might earn at least part of her room and board."

"I'm sure you could help her more with her decision than I can, Laura. You're nearer her age, and haven't been out of school too long yourself."

"Now," said Mary. "My real problem is Jean."

"How do you mean?"

"Well, she is no more like Caroline than anything in the world. Caroline is calm, judicial, with plenty of judgment. Jean really has a better mind but she is only a fair student because she doesn't apply herself. She's a good girl, but she has always been full of high jinks, and has been hard to control, but she's so—"

"Lovable," supplied Laura. "Isn't that the word?"

"Yes, of course," said Mary. "And maybe there's danger there, too. She's pretty, so vivacious, social, and affectionate, when you can get her to stay long enough, that some worthless scamp could ruin her life."

"Oh Mother, I've seen such girls high-spirited and gay and lighthearted like Jean, and practically all of them come out all right."

"How would you know, Laura? You sound like an old woman. How would you know if your schoolmates are going to the dogs? There hasn't been time enough for you to observe."

"Well, I do know," laughed Laura. "Some of them are married and are apparently very happy, some are teachers, some are secretaries, and so far as I know, not a single girl I knew in school or college went wrong."

"You are comforting, Laura, and I'm sure Jean will graduate all right. She'll just squeak through and not mind a bit. But she just won't settle down to anything definite about her future plans. One time she wants to teach, another she wants to be a stenographer. But most of the time, she says she would like to be a Hollywood star."

"I guess we all think that, Mother. I did some once myself. Stop worrying about it. As a matter of fact, Jean is a good little actress, and she might just succeed in some such career. But whatever she decides to do, she'll get a real bang out of life, and have fun along the way."

Again, Mary said, "You are so comforting, Laura."

* * *

That same night, something awakened Laura. Wondering what it was, she got up, pulled on the single electric light bulb which hung from the ceiling and looked at the alarm clock on the table beside her bed. It was one o'clock. What in the world awakened me, she wondered. Then she crawled back into bed.

Maybe, thought Laura, this is a false alarm. I have been told that it makes a doctor mad to be called to deliver a baby only to find that the expectant mother was using her imagination. I certainly don't want to disturb Dr. Leonard nor even Mother Graham unless I am sure. So I will lie perfectly still and scientifically relax myself.

Laura took a long breath, gently expelled it, and continued to breathe that way while she concentrated on relaxing as the doctor had taught her. But in a few minutes the pain came again. This time it hurt more than it had previously. When the pain passed, she began to worry about what she was going to do. Immediately, she was sharply reminded not to be afraid and not to worry. She laughed to herself. Dr. Leonard's hypnotic suggestions were working, she thought. I'll wait for just a little while, and if the pain comes again, I'll get up and dress and call Bill's mother.

This time she did not have long to wait. When the spasm passed, she got out of bed awkwardly but quickly and

(Continued on Opposite Page)

WHAT HAS HAPPENED

BILL GRAHAM was cursing the army and all its works because he couldn't get a furlough to go home to his wife, Laura, when she was having a baby. But when his grandfather, John Macdonald, suffered a heart attack, he thought this surely was emergency enough so that the furlough would be granted.

At home, after John had gone to the hospital, all the neighbors rallied around to do his haying. But John was impatient with his illness and tried to get out of bed which brought on another attack.

Events in this story are now moving swiftly as the author pictures the people and their problems on the home front during World War II. This story is so written that you can start reading it anywhere.

you to continue your teaching on the coast. You're to show the boys how to run and care for the engines of the landing mechanized craft. The story is that MacArthur is going to use a lot of them in the South Pacific to transport men and supplies."

That was a long speech for Kelly, but long or short, it didn't matter to Bill. He thought afterwards he hadn't heard a word of what the Sergeant was saying. He turned away, dragging himself back to his quarters. He was sitting on the edge of his cot with his head in his hands nearer despair than he had ever been before in his life when the Sergeant stomped in.

"Got more news for you, Graham," he almost shouted. "If this isn't the army for you! Your transfer order has been temporarily cancelled and your furlough has been granted."

"What?" shouted Bill, jumping to his feet. "What did you say?"

"You heard me right, Graham. Apparently some doctor or doctors back home threw some weight around with the army brass. Anyway, I'm just a sergeant. I don't know nuthin' about nuthin'. All I do know is that you have been given a furlough beginning as of now. So get the hell out of here." And almost under his breath, he said, "With my blessing." He turned abruptly and strode out of the barracks. In a minute he was back. "Forgot to tell you, there's an army plane leaving in a couple of hours for the north—prob-

(Continued from Opposite Page)

started to dress. It was 1:00 a.m. She laughed a little wryly and spoke directly to her baby. "You would choose this time of night to make your debut." When she was dressed, Laura went downstairs. She knocked at Mary's door. Even in her excitement, Laura looked at the older woman, standing barefoot in her pretty nightgown and rubbing the sleep out of her eyes with her knuckles, and thought, I only hope I'll be as sweet and pretty at her age as she is now.

"I am so sorry to disturb you, Mother," she said, "but I am having pains and I don't know whether they are the real ones or not."

Wide awake now, Mary studied Laura carefully. She remembered that she had what was called pre-labor pains before Jean was born. They had continued for about two weeks and while very distressing, had not been the real ones. However, they had brought the baby down in position so that the birth was easier. But as she looked at Laura, she was sure that the time had come for Laura to deliver her baby. She said, "I think these are real, Laura, so we'll take no chances. While I put on my clothes, you call the hospital and they'll notify Dr. Leonard. We'll be on our way in a jiffy."

As Mary spoke, Laura winced with pain. Noticing it, Mary said, "Don't worry, Laura, I'll hurry and we'll make it all right. I wish we had time for a cup of coffee but we won't take the time."

When Laura telephoned the hospital, the girl on the switchboard said, "Wait a moment. You should talk directly to the nurse in the maternity ward." After asking a couple of questions, the nurse said, "Get here as fast as you can, Mrs. Graham. We will have Dr. Leonard or another doctor here waiting for you." On the way to the hospital, the road was free from traffic and Mary drove

faster than she had ever driven before. Laura sat quietly by her side. The pains were coming faster than before and were much more severe, but a deep peace seemed to pervade her spirit. She was not worried or fearful. Something seemed to be telling her that everything was going to be all right, and after all the months of waiting, she and Bill were going to have their baby, their own flesh and blood, a living symbol of their love and devotion for each other. She had a little feeling of sadness because Bill would not be there with her when the baby was born. (To be continued)

— A. A. —

TRACTOR SAFETY

A "stuck" farm tractor is a danger trap.

It can "climb on the gears" and tip over backward if the rear wheels get tightly mired.

Don't try to move a tractor forward when it's sunk down in soft ground. Instead, try to back out. Then the tractor can't "rear up."

If that doesn't work, either dig the tractor out or pull it out with another tractor.

Here are a number of "safety pointers" to follow:

1. Don't use the wheel brakes for fast turns. That makes the tractor more apt to tip over.

2. Watch out for holes, stumps and large stones — especially on hillsides. Tractors have a high center of gravity.

3. Be careful on the turns when you're pulling a harrow or disk. If you turn too short, the towed implement can catch on the rear wheel, pull up on the tractor, and strike the driver.

4. Take a five-minute break every hour or so. It's easy to get in a "trance" while operating a tractor.

—Orrin Berge, University of Wisconsin

We Are Breathless!

DURING January it seemed as if everybody in the world wanted to go on our California Tour!

Our party was complete — but reservations kept pouring in! We were finally able to secure more accommodations and to take nearly everyone who wanted to go—and now we're recovering from the rush! Our California party left Jan. 29 for a marvelous winter vacation, and another American Agriculturist party is just back from our Caribbean Cruise — tanned and happy and thrilled with all the interesting things they saw. Now we are working on our two remaining tours for this year: Our European Tour, May 28-July 1, and our Alaska Cruise, July 29-August 24.

Our European Tour party is already beginning to fill up. A wonderful group of people are going with us, and we cordially invite you to come along. You will visit seven fascinating countries—England, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and France. You will have five weeks of luxurious living and traveling, of thrilling sightseeing, of happy companionship with people you'll thoroughly enjoy and feel at home with.

The fun begins as soon as we board the beautiful Cunard ocean liner, S.S.

Queen Elizabeth, in New York City on May 28. Our party quickly becomes acquainted, as we have our deck chairs together, and also our tables in the dining room. Our tour leader is there to look after us right from the start. We will have five relaxing days on shipboard, with many delightful things to do. Then comes the excitement of landing in England, and off we go to visit places we have always heard about and wanted to see.

The price of this trip is very reasonable—less than \$1,300. Your ticket includes everything with the exception of two meals in Brussels (omitted so that you can visit the World's Fair there if you want to) and beverages on the continent (never included). Aside from that, your ticket pays for all other meals, first class hotels, transportation on land and sea (including cabin class on the Queen Elizabeth), transfer of you and your luggage to hotels, all scheduled sightseeing, all tips — and even your deck chair and steamer rug on shipboard. No other tour includes so much!

If you have not yet seen a copy of our illustrated, printed itinerary, write us for it today. It is free, and it will tell you much more about the trip than we have space to say here.

Mr. E. R. Eastman, President
American Agriculturist
Box 367-E, Ithaca, N. Y.

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Name _____

Address _____

Please print your name and address

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Difference +7M +.3% +35F

47 daughters classified 4VG 29GP 13G 1F

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**"I WOULDN'T TAKE
\$1,000.00 FOR IT"**



"... if I couldn't get another." That's how Earnest Grimes of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, feels about his Wood's 80-inch cut ROTARY MOWER SHREDDER. He says, "Never saw anything equal it in cutting brush—cut Locust, Hickory and Wild Cherry $3\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter—walks right through it. Use it for stalk shredding, too." Wood's PTO-operated Rotaries mow, shred, and mulch anywhere at lower cost, higher speeds, with less maintenance than by other methods.

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42" under-mounted for Farmall Cub, Lo-Boy, Super A, 190, 130 and A-C G. 42" rear-mounted for Fast-Hitch Cub and Lo-Boy. 60", 61" and 80" rear-mounted for larger Fast-Hitch Farmalls (using 3 pt. adapter), all standard 3-point hitch tractors (Ford, Ferguson, Oliver Super 55, etc.) and 60" for A-C D-14, D-17 and WD-45. 60", 61", 80" and 114" draw-bar pull-types for any 2, 2-3 and 3-4 plow tractors and Jeeps. 80" offset model (2-3 plow) for working under low trees. All have free-swinging blades.

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SECTIONAL UTILITY BLDGS.
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Easily erected • Quick Delivery
Shipped anywhere • Send for Folder

JOHN COOPER CO.
296 2nd St., Hackensack, N. J.
Dealers Wanted



The First Sign of Spring

SEED catalogs are here again in all their glory. They always give me a lift because they are the first sign of spring. They are also a sign that it is time to start planning for the big campaign of another crop and garden season, time to check over supplies, order seeds and fertilizers, and put the farm equipment in order so that it's ready to go. Although the wind howls down from the hills, and the snow drifts across the fields, the days are getting longer and the spring rush will be on almost before we know it.

I like to think of the farm family as a sort of Board of Directors to which

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The 3 R's are important all through life. At 20, it's ROMANCE; at 45, it's RENT; and at 65, it's RHEUMATISM.

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every member of the family belongs. No other business in the world is so closely tied to the family and to the home as is farming. When the family gathers around the table at meal time, it's a good opportunity to hold a session of the Board, discuss the farm and home problems, encourage suggestions from every member of the family, no matter how young or how old, and to make plans for the coming year.

IMPORTANCE OF PARENTAL LOVE

IN MY article, ANIMALS WORRY TOO, which appeared on this page in our January 18th issue, I described Dr. Howard Liddell's experiments at Cornell showing how important mother love is.

Further proof of this are the conclusions of two psychiatrists, who watched the attitudes and behavior of the survivors of the Italian liner, Andrea Doria, which was sunk in 1956.

They said that the old rule of women and children first into rescue craft can work out very badly for some children. According to the doctors no child should ever be put off a sinking vessel without one of its parents. Otherwise, a child could be emotionally or mentally injured for life.

I AM ANGRY

LIKE MILLIONS of other citizens, I have been struggling during my spare time for days to make out my income tax report. Also, like all the rest of you, I have been mad all the time while doing it.

When the voters elected a new administration, they had high hopes and were promised that taxes would be reduced by more government economy, but today taxes are higher than ever.

The Republicans are just as bad as the Democrats.

Some of the government's expenditures are necessary, of course, but it is certainly irritating to know that there are so many examples of useless spending. The reclamation project is just one example. One department of government is spending millions to put more land into agricultural production while another department is spending billions to buy up farm surpluses because of over-production.

This is budget time in government, so every department brings all kinds of pressure on Congress for more and more spending. Too often the Congress and the state legislatures beat the bureaucrats to it with higher and higher appropriations.

There is only one answer to this problem of too much government and ruinous taxes, and that is for the people themselves to get mad enough to throw the spenders out of office. Have you talked to your representatives in the State Legislature and in Congress on this subject lately?

WE EAT WITH OUR EYES!

SUPPOSING you were to sit down to the table and find that the tomatoes were purple, the potatoes bright red, the milk black, the butter green, and all the other foods of a color different from their natural color. Even though you knew that the quality of

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Gunpowder: A black substance used in marking the boundaries of nations.

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these foods had not been changed, what do you suppose the new color would do to your appetite?

Louis Cheskin, the head of the color research institute in Chicago, says that we eat with our eyes, and if the color of your food was changed you would have no appetite for it.

That's why the oleo manufacturers try to imitate butter by coloring it yellow. Oleo is naturally white, and has little appeal that way.

GERANIUMS IN THE WINDOW

BECAUSE of my own interest in geraniums, I have had several letters lately asking for more information about this wonderful old house plant. Our mothers and grandmothers loved geraniums, correctly named pelargoniums, and apparently they are just as popular today as ever. There are dozens and dozens of geranium families and varieties, so if you wish you can specialize in them.

We have had a lot of fun both in the greenhouse and the garden with the scented leaf geraniums. Remember how our grandmothers used to put rose and other scented geraniums with their linens? There are a lot of these. We have had apple, ginger, lemon, mint, nutmeg, orange, pheasants' foot, peppermint, strawberry, and the rose geraniums of which there are several varieties.

Among the fancy leaf geraniums, we like Mrs. Languth, Mrs. Cox, Happy Thought (particularly nice) and Skies of Italy.

In the common varieties known as Zonals, we like Radio Red (good), Better Times (excellent), Snowball,

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Diet: Something to take the starch out of you.

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Mrs. Lawrence, Pride of Camden, Poinsetta and Mountains of Snow.

There are a number of good nurseries and seed houses that specialize in geraniums. They include:

Reynolds Gardens, Armonk, N. Y., Pearce Seed Co., Moorestown, N. J.; Horner's Nursery, 1730 N. Avenue, National City, California; Cook's Greenhouses, Geranium Specialist, 515 W. Jefferson St., Sterling, Kansas.

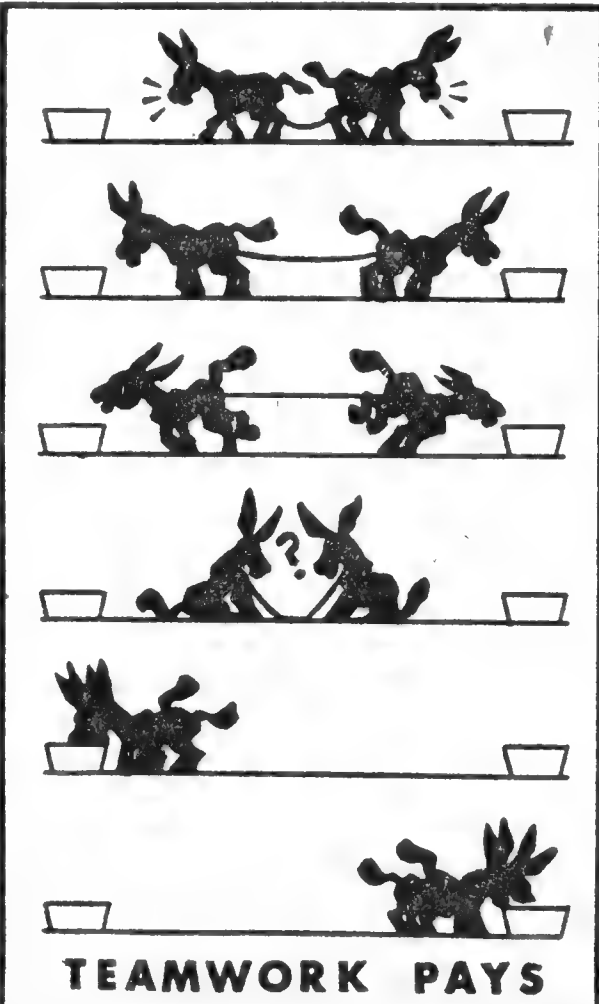
Geraniums are healthy, easy to grow, and very satisfying. What is more beautiful and inspiring on a winter day than a big window full of geraniums in full bloom?

TIRED OF PULLING WEEDS

PERHAPS you will recall that on this page in our August 3rd issue I told how plastic is used at the Cornell experiment gardens to save moisture and control weeds. I was so impressed with the results at Cornell that I am definitely going to use plastic in our garden this year, and I hope you will.

The material is a black plastic that can be purchased at almost any farm supplies store. The maximum price should not be over 2 cents a square foot for small quantities. If handled carefully, it can be used for two or three years.

For plants like tomatoes, you simply spread the plastic over and between the rows and punch a hole in the row



Cooperative leaders and married couples take note!

to put the plant in. Where you plant seed, you lay the plastic close to the row on both sides. Sawdust also makes a good mulch.

REMEMBER THE YOUTH'S COMPANION?

IT WOULD be interesting to know how many of you remember the publication, YOUTH'S COMPANION, and C. A. Stephens who wrote stories about the Old Squire's farm down in Maine.

The Companion, which was published during the last part of the last century and the first part of this, had a circulation of 385,000, which is a little more than AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has now. It was edited primarily for young people but every member of a family read it. I grew up on it, and was always a contest in my family to see who could get hold of the paper first when it came.

Probably no other publication of the kind had as much influence on rural life as did the Youth's Companion and its leading author, C. A. Stephens. I thought his stories were so good that some years ago we bought the rights from Dr. Stephens' widow and republished many of the best ones in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

I am reminded of the great contribution that Stephens made by his friend, Dr. Clive McCay, who sent me a clipping about Stephens' interest

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One way to save face is to keep the lower part of it shut.

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the health of old people. So interesting did Stephens become in this matter that Daniel Ford, publisher of the Youth's Companion, sent Stephens to medical school, where he graduated with honor. Stephens wrote something about health and longevity in every issue of the Companion. He believed that it was not right or necessary for so many people to die in the prime of life, and that there should be more scientific research in health and aging. He called this the philosophy of natural or scientific salvation.

It is interesting, therefore, to know that the average life span in the United States has been doubled since Stephens' time. Perhaps among the other changes that will take place in the next fifty years, living to be a hundred will become commonplace, as research scientists like Dr. McCay continue to work on the problem.

This, of course, brings social and economic problems. There is little use in living to be a hundred, or to an advanced age, unless we can be happy while doing it.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

A COLLEGE BOY, short of money, always, wrote to his Dad. But because he had made so many similar demands, he thought he would be thankful about it. So he wrote as follows:

"Dear Dad: Gue\$\$\$ what I need mo\$t. That's right! Send it along. Be\$t wi\$he\$. . . Your \$on, Ru\$\$\$."

After awhile his father replied: "We kNOW you like the school. Write us a NOther letter soon. You was asking about you at NOon. NO I must say goodbye."

That reminds me of another college boy who wired his mother:

"Failed all exams. Prepare Dad."

To which his mother replied:

"Dad prepared. Prepare yourself."



TO WARN AGAINST FRAUD

A SAD STORY

AFTER ALL your warnings in the AGRICULTURIST I'm ashamed to say we've fallen prey to a "shyster."

On Monday, July 15th, 1957, a man came around and wanted to paint our barn roofs for me with aluminum paint. He said it was "Dutch Boy." My husband wasn't at home but the roofs needed painting so badly that I told him to go ahead with one and to put a sample on the side of the milk house, which he did. When my husband got home he said it was good paint on the side of the building, and from that I took it to go ahead with the other roofs, which I did. When he finished he gave the painter a check for \$225 and he promptly cashed it!).

It rained yesterday, and the darned stuff is washing off the roofs. We just put up a new milk house and it has a shingled roof, and where the "supposed-to-be" aluminum paint washed off it's eating up the shingles, and it's a horrible mess all around.

I took a sample of the paint over to the State troopers and asked if it could be tested in the police lab. They said only if it would lead to an arrest, and we can't swear out a warrant for his arrest until we can prove what the darn stuff is.

Oh! the paint on the side of the milk house is not the same as on the roof. It's dry and hard, and just the way it should be.

I took the license number of the truck and his driver's license number. Please publish this and perhaps it will help some poor person from getting looked like I did.

His truck is a red Ford pick-up,

1
South Carolina H-21-256. He claimed
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O
N

to be an Indian, but the trooper said he probably was a gypsy. He was medium height, 5' 10", about 190 lbs., paunchy, big stomach, slightly bald,

round face, sandy dark hair, a short mustache (like the size of a small finger straight across your lip) which was sandy color.

He did the talking: The fellow he had with him was average, black hair, straight, 195 or 200 lbs., perhaps 6 feet. Both were very brown, but they were not negroes. He carried a Georgia driver's license No. 1168724. If we could locate him perhaps we can prefer a charge of grand larceny against him.

He also said it (the paint) would last 8-10 years. It's only 5 days and it's coming off already. Please ask your readers if they have seen him, and be sure not to let him do any work for them. He told me he was going towards Binghamton, N. Y. — A Subscriber

Editor's Note: If men answering this description drive into your yard, notify police immediately. Hold them until the officers arrive if you can; notice which way they go if they leave.

— A. A. —

Will Mrs. J.F.D., N.J., who wrote about her husband's interest in farrier work, please send us full name and address.

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of: Carroll Cole, who lived around North Buckfield, Maine over 40 years ago?

* * *

Watson Morrow who, when in his twenties, left for World War I from "Cook Hill," Wallingford, Connecticut?

* * *

Margaret Virginia Bell, who lived in Stroudsburg, Pa. and Binghamton, N. Y. in 1929?

* * *

Donald R. Wallace, who was born in Mars Hill, Maine on March 7, 1925? He has played trumpet in dance bands and when last heard from was working in a silverware manufacturing plant in Connecticut. His father, who is in very poor health, is anxious to locate him.

\$25.00 REWARD

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.		No 33235	50-262
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N.Y.			213
November 22 1957			
PAY <u>EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS</u>			
TO THE ORDER OF			
\$25.00			
Mr. & Mrs. Earl Collins			
Hemlock, New York			
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.			
<i>E. R. Eastman</i>			
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA			
ITHACA, NEW YORK			

A FEW MONTHS ago, Earl Collins, proprietor of a Red & White Store at Hemlock, N. Y., finished unloading produce from his car and entered the store to find a Marine chatting with his wife. The Marine told Mrs. Collins he was waiting for a buddy who was to meet him in Hemlock and ride in his car. In Mrs. Collins' words: "A few minutes later, when I saw him drive away, I was momentarily confused and went to the backyard parking lot and saw that our car was gone. I told my husband and he called the State Police."

The State Police sent out a radio alert and the car with the Marine driving was picked up in Springwater by Trooper R. G. Norton of the Wayland

Station. The Marine was identified by State Police Sgt. C. A. Stevens as Pvt. James A. Chatman, who was stationed at Camp LeJeune, N. C.

He was charged with first degree grand larceny and waived examination before Justice of the Peace Edward Larned of the Town of Livonia. He was held in Livingston County jail from August 9 until October for Grand Jury action, and was returned to base around November 1st, where his punishment will be decided by the officers in charge.

We were happy to send our \$25.00 reward check to Mr. and Mrs. Collins and congratulate them and the State Troopers involved for their promptness in reporting and locating the thief.

Woman Dies At R. R. Crossing



Miss Asenath Shattuck of Canterbury, N. H. was killed instantly when a Boston-bound diesel passenger train struck her car. The car was dragged more than 700 feet after the crash.

Miss Shattuck's mother, as beneficiary, received a North American check of \$2550. Loss of life benefits of \$2000 paid from two policies increased \$550 because both policies were renewed promptly year after year.

A Partial List of Claims Recently Paid

A friend's name may be in this list.

Earl Ingraham, Port Crane, N. Y.	\$555.66	Harry Richtmyer, Central Bridge, N. Y.	170.00
Auto accident—multiple injuries		Auto accident—multiple injuries	
Raymond Clark, Great Valley, N. Y.	212.14	Beatrice Keyser, Gilboa, N. Y.	45.72
Tractor struck car—multiple injuries		Auto accident—multiple injuries	
Ida Simmes, Randolph, N. Y.	340.00	Leonard Chase, So. Colton, N. Y.	305.00
Auto accident—multiple fractures, cut scalp		Auto accident—fractured ribs	
Peter Kuhaneck, Gowanda, N. Y.	345.00	Glenn Steen, Heuvelton, N. Y.	139.33
Auto accident—multiple injuries		Auto accident—multiple cuts & bruises	
Harold Maasen, Venice Center, N. Y.	141.43	Felix Doroski, Cutchogue, N. Y.	222.14
Auto accident—fractured clavicle		Auto accident—cut chin, lip, broken teeth	
Clarence Thompson, Wellsburg, N. Y.	293.57	Veola Burt, Duanesburg, N. Y.	155.56
Auto accident—multiple injuries		Auto accident—multiple injuries	
Helen Chisholm, Chazy, N. Y.	340.00	Lawrence G. Griswold, Dec., Dryden, N. Y.	1150.00
Auto accident—multiple fractures		Auto accident—death benefits	
Robert Vossler, Jr., Preble, N. Y.	160.00	Duane Parsons, Red Creek, N. Y.	153.57
Auto accident—broke nose, teeth		Auto accident—multiple injuries	
Maude Brainard, Walton, N. Y.	180.00	James Fairbanks, Marion, N. Y.	123.57
Auto accident—broken arm		Auto accident—shock & injuries	
Harley M. Gregg, Jr., Chafee, N. Y.	340.00	Wayne VanSteen, North Rose, N. Y.	168.36
Auto accident—fractured leg		Auto accident—severe bruises	
LuVern Baker, So. Wales, N. Y.	339.28	Robert Haffett, Mansfield, Pa.	80.00
Auto accident—multiple injuries		Auto accident—multiple injuries	
Harold Smith, Corfu, N. Y.	325.00	Margaret Van Zile, Cowanesque, Pa.	115.28
Auto accident—multiple injuries		Auto accident—multiple injuries	
Marcia R. Weller, Batavia, N. Y.	553.57	Clarence Porter, Hebron, Conn.	417.88
Auto accident—broke nose, leg		Auto accident—multiple injuries	
Gladys Congdon, Ilion, N. Y.	182.86	William Pelissier, Amherst, Mass.	178.57
Auto accident—fractured rib, injured legs		Auto accident—multiple injuries	

OVER \$17,000.00 PAID TO THESE POLICYOWNERS

Francis Dodge, Watertown, N. Y.	125.00	Osias Garipey, Leominster, Mass.	157.14
Auto accident—neck & back injury		Auto accident—multiple injuries	
Ruth Dodge, Watertown, N. Y.	195.00	Charles Springer, Greenfield, Mass.	314.28
Auto accident—back & head injury		Auto accident—cuts, fractured rib	
Frederick Putnam, Carthage, N. Y.	236.30	Norman Woodbury, Winslow, Me.	406.11
Auto accident—cut scalp, injured knee		Truck accident—cut face, brain concussion	
Thomas O'Brien, Constableville, N. Y.	324.40	Nona T. Stewart, Naples, Me.	630.00
Auto accident—broke ribs, cut tongue		Auto accident—fractured ribs	
Mary Hughes, Morrisville, N. Y.	733.90	Alonso Manley, Lebanon, N. H.	260.00
Auto accident—chest injury, fractured arm		Auto accident—multiple injuries	
Elizabeth Miller, No. Chili, N. Y.	200.00	Rudolph Moisan, Rochester, N. H.	168.56
Auto accident—cuts & bruises		Auto accident—multiple injuries	
Jerome Miller, Spencerport, N. Y.	348.00	Ruth Whitcomb, Concord, N. H.	177.42
Auto accident—cuts of face		Auto accident—multiple injuries	
John Schenck, Fonda, N. Y.	732.86	Joseph B. Duda, Castleton, Vt.	405.00
Auto accident—multiple injuries		Auto accident—multiple injuries	
David Metott, Westdale, N. Y.	388.00	Clara D. Williams, Poultney, Vt.	682.75
Auto accident—fractured ankle		Auto accident—multiple injuries	
Grace Munsell, Clinton, N. Y.	690.00	Glyn Williams, Poultney, Vt.	584.46
Auto accident—multiple injuries		Auto accident—multiple injuries	
Catherine A. Carroll, LaFayette, N. Y.	200.00	Jacob Kirsch, Lakewood, N. J.	75.00
Struck by car—multiple injuries		Auto accident—multiple injuries	
James Moss, Clay, N. Y.	292.86	Hille Post, Glenwood, N. J.	410.00
Auto accident—fractured rib, thumb		Auto accident—fractured leg, head bruise	
Howard Angeloni, Ridgebury, N. Y.	141.43	William Hewitt, Medford, N. J.	92.21
Auto accident—multiple injuries		Auto accident—multiple cuts & bruises	
Stanley E. Krum, Maybrook, N. Y.	181.71	Joseph Sarafin, New Egypt, N. J.	320.00
Auto accident—neck injury		Auto accident—chest injury	

Keep All of Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago
CLAIMS DEPARTMENT ITHACA, N. Y.

AGRICO-fertilized potatoes return \$28.80 extra per acre



Bernard Schwarting of East Moriches, New York, got 34 more bushels of U. S. No. 1 potatoes per acre with AGRICO.

**'I got 34 more bushels of U. S. No. 1
potatoes per acre with AGRICO,'**

says Bernard Schwarting of East Moriches, New York

IN JANUARY of 1957 I bought a farm that was once in pasture but which had been idle for several years," says Bernard Schwarting of East Moriches, Suffolk County, New York.

"I called on the Agrico Soil Service to help me find out whether I could grow potatoes profitably on this soil. The Agrico representative took soil samples and I got a complete report of the fertility level of the field, along with recommendations for fertilizing.

"I followed the Agrico Soil Service recommendations on part of the field and used 2,500 pounds of AGRICO 5-10-5 per acre at planting. On the rest of

the field, I used the same rate of another brand of 5-10-5 fertilizer.

"At digging I found that the AGRICO-fertilized side produced 471 bushels of potatoes per acre. Of these, 445 bushels graded U. S. No. 1. The other side yielded 453 bushels per acre, but only 411 bushels were No. 1 potatoes. That's 34 more bushels of No. 1 potatoes with AGRICO.

"At 96 cents a bushel for No. 1 potatoes, and deducting the \$3.84 more per acre that AGRICO cost to use I made an extra profit of \$28.80 per acre by using AGRICO and following the Soil Service recommendations."

Topdressed wheat yields 19 extra bushels per acre

I KNOW from past experience that topdressing wheat in the early Spring really pays off," says Raymond Heer of Marcellus, Onondaga County, New York.

"I've compared different topdressing materials, and always had the best results with AGRICO. Last year's wheat crop was no exception.

"Besides my Fall application of AGRICO FOR GRAIN 5-10-10, I topdressed in the Spring with 300 pounds of AGRICO FOR TOPDRESSING 10-10-10 per acre. But I left a strip without topdressing to compare returns.

"The topdressed area produced 50 bushels of wheat per acre, 19 more bushels than I got from the strip without topdressing. At \$2 a bushel, and after deducting the \$9.69 per acre cost for topdressing, I made an extra profit of \$28.31 per acre."



Raymond Heer, Marcellus, New York.

Oat crop pays \$6.60 more per acre with AGRICO

LAST YEAR I wanted to find out if the difference in two brands of fertilizer of the same analysis would show up in my oat yields," says Harold J. Mullen of Canisteo, Steuben County, New York.

"I had the Agrico Soil Service test my soil and recommend the rates and analysis of fertilizer I should use. I followed their recommendations on one side of my oat field and drilled in 420 pounds of AGRICO FOR GRAIN 5-10-10 per acre. Alongside, I used another brand of 5-10-10 fertilizer at the same rate.

"At harvest, the AGRICO-fertilized side produced 68 bushels of oats per acre and the other side, 57 bushels. Those extra 11 bushels returned \$6.60 more profit per acre. Now I know that AGRICO has the plant-feeding efficiency for high yields."



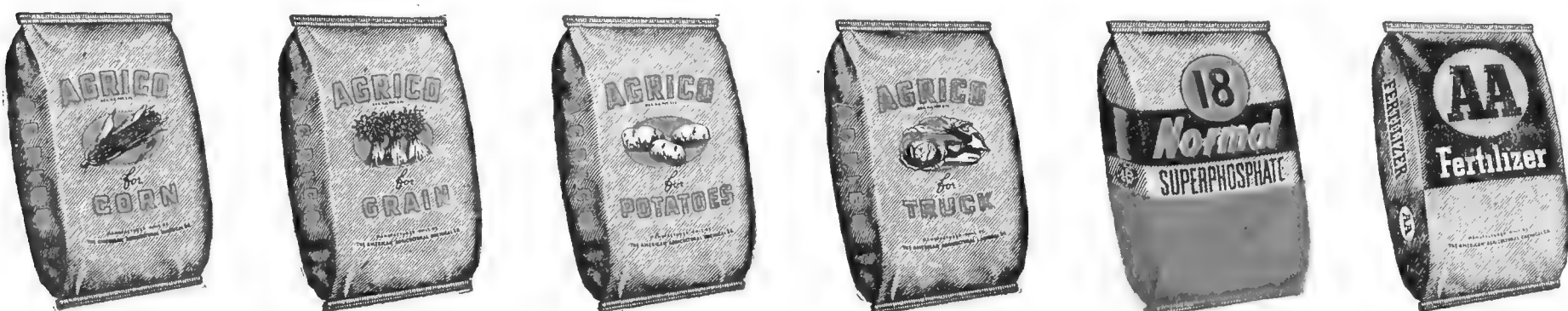
Agrico representative (left) and Harold J. Mullen, Canisteo, N. Y.

You can get higher yields of quality crops by following the Agrico Program. Call on the Agrico Soil Service to test your soil and make sound fertilizer recommendations. The service is free. Then use the brand of AGRICO® specially formulated for your crop and crop-producing area. Contact your nearby Agrico agent today.

The **American
Agricultural
Chemical**
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

CORN FOR SALE

By Helen T Conde

IT WAS the middle of June. Instead of golden days, there had been gray rainy days. It had been hard to get the corn land ready, but today I could see Paul up in the driveway greasing the corn planter.

As I tidied the downstairs bedroom, I heard voices outside of the window. "Do you think Daddy would plant us some corn to sell out in front?" "Us" was Jod, ten, and Mary, seven.

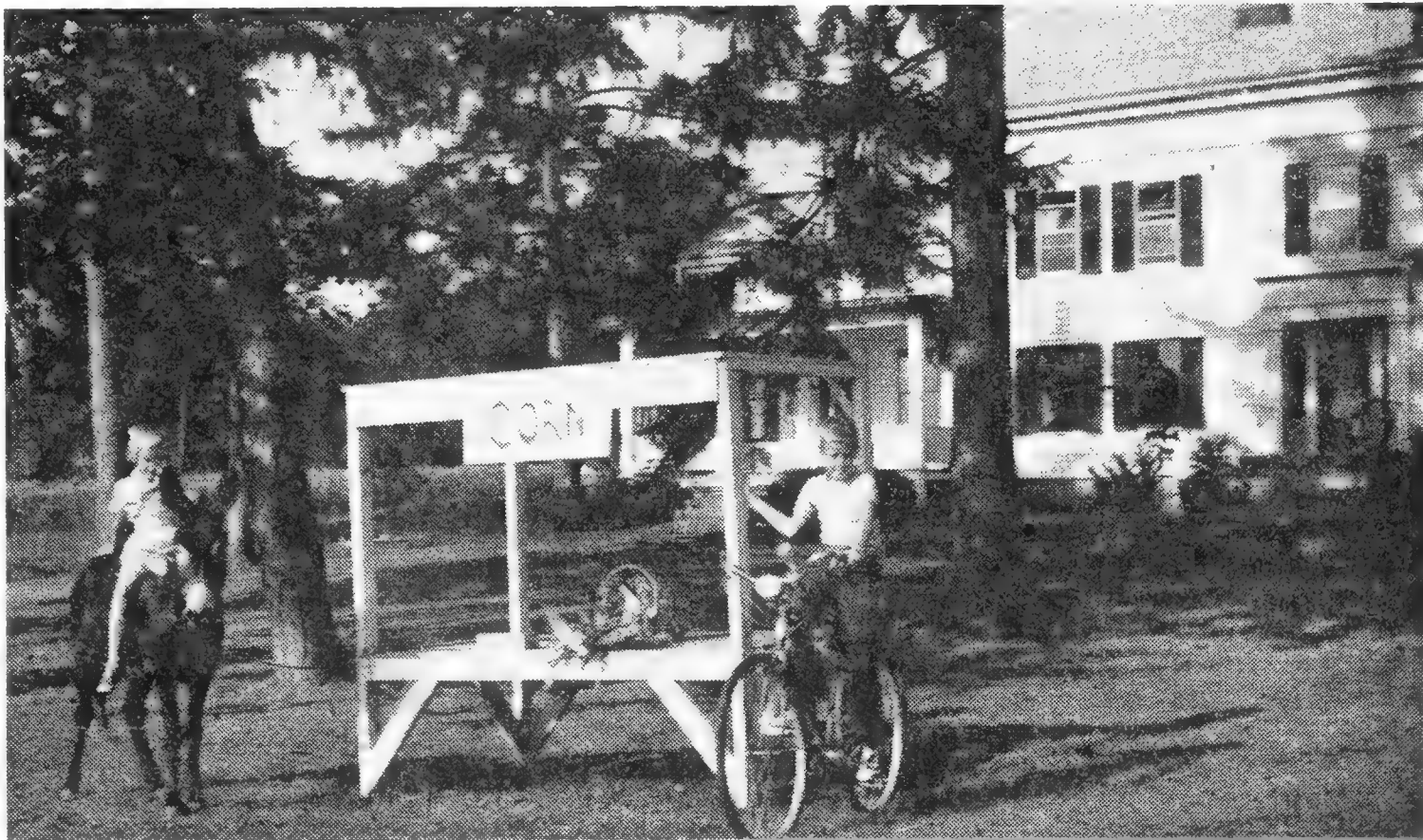
I moved nearer to the window. "Couldn't we use that stand in the wagon house that Mommy used to sell pumpkins on when she was a little girl?" When they came bursting in with their plans, I approved enthusiastically.

In the middle of the increasingly hot morning, they made lemonade for Paul and came back from the field, reporting that they were going to town at noon to buy sweet corn seed. The seeds sprouted quickly in the warm moist earth and soon the ground was tender green.

The corn was examined daily for ripe ears. Jod made three signs for down the road, up the road, and over the stand. Then the day finally came when they were set up in business. They went out with a bushel of corn, paper bags, and a money box.

They learned some of the angles to business—that they must not get discouraged when cars went whizzing by, but stay hopeful that the next one would stop. They learned responsibility—that one or the other of them had to be there to sell. Jod grew bored and would hop on his bike, but he always kept in sight of the stand. Mary could not join her friends at play, so she turned to her own resource—drawing pictures. I taught her to knit and she made scarves for her dolls. They both learned willingness—to go graciously in the heat to the patch for fresh corn.

They learned about human nature—that people are honest. On one of the rare times when neither was at the stand, they found 50¢ and a dozen ears gone. They learned that people are generous and say "Keep the change"; that people are thrifty and count their change. They learned to be respectful to the elderly couple who came nights at five for four ears of corn—four and no more. One night they didn't come and the children were concerned.



They learned to look kindly at the lady who smiled from a crooked mouth and tried hard to talk.

As they experienced the joy of selling and of pleasing people, they became alert to new ideas. "Haven't you anything to drink here?" asked a perspiring customer. So they filled our two glass pitchers with tinkling soft drinks. They made more ice cubes and stored them in the freezer.

An interesting drawing card was Mary's burro, Pepper. Grownups with children stopped to ask if their youngsters might ride Pep. It was then that an idea was born in Mary. She ran in and asked, "Mommy, could I charge 5¢ for rides on Pep?" When I said no, she was disappointed but received more in gratuities than had she charged—and more real pleasure.

When Pep tired of it all, he lowered his heavy ears, mulishly sat down, sliding the children off his back. They squealed with surprise and delight when Pep opened his mouth and emitted a long blast, followed always by eight sharp indrawn hees and eight raucous haws.

The children put up their "closed" sign at 6 p. m., burned the used paper cups, and we went to our lakeside cottage. After a swim, we prepared supper. One motionless evening, the sun a fireball in the west, threatening an even hotter tomorrow, Paul was turning corn on the outdoor fireplace. A strolling cottager stopped. "Wish I knew where I could get corn like that," he said.

As Jod bit into his slightly blackened corn at supper, he said thoughtfully, "Mom, I could sell corn down here." From then on they closed the stand at 4:30, took corn to the lake and sold it from our rowboat.

With the opening of school, corn selling was over. In their money box was \$60.00. They were to share alike on their profits. "Supposing, for now, I just keep your

Jod and Mary Conde of Trumansburg, N. Y., sold corn last summer and incidentally learned a lot of things. Even Mary's burro, Pepper, had a share in the business.

money," I suggested. This was satisfactory, so I put \$30.00 in each of two envelopes.

One Saturday as I sat by the bedroom window lengthening a dress for Mary, I heard Jod say, "When I grow up, I'm going to have a big super market." Mary brightened. "I'll sit up in front and count the money," she said. Had Paul lost his prospective farmer?

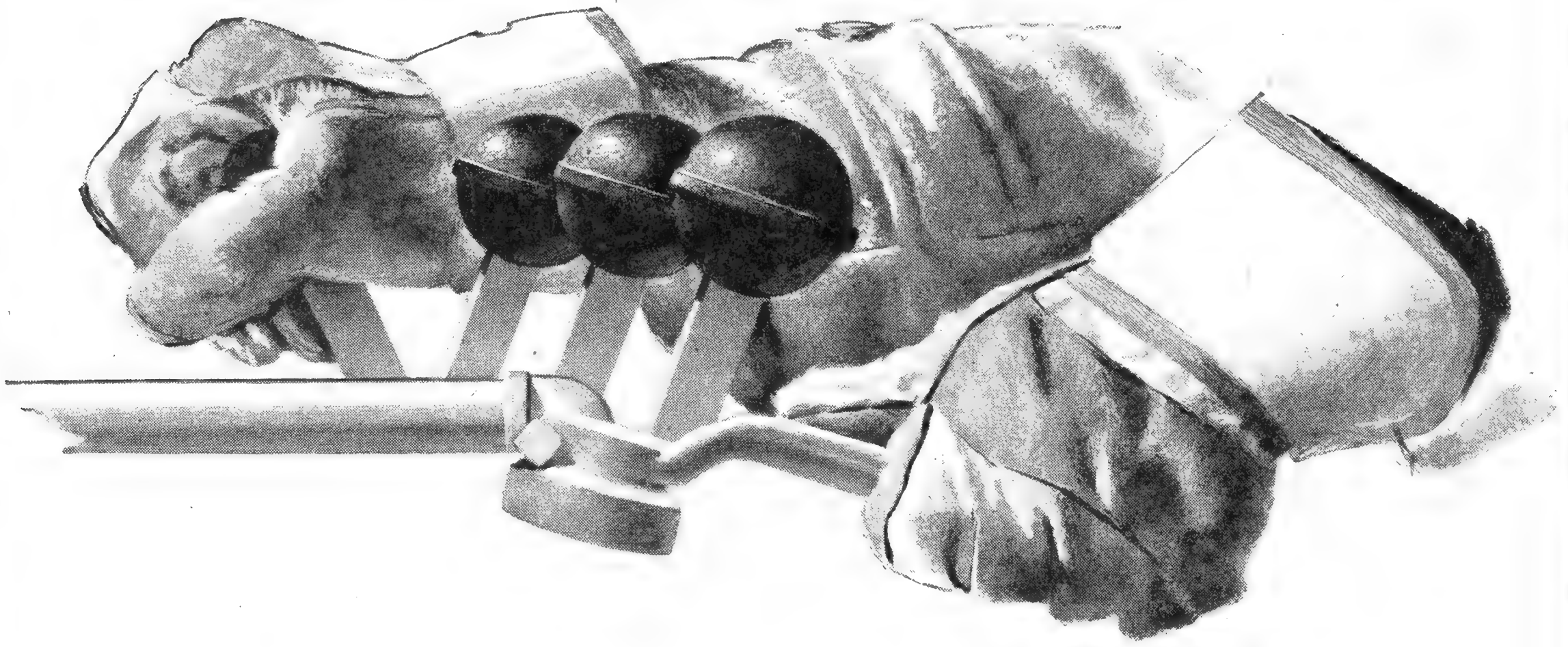
The long hot spell was over. We gathered our tomatoes and one night after school, Mary ground celery, onions, and peppers for chili sauce. There was the distant sound of shooting and another unwary pheasant had fallen. Jod's Rhode Island Red pullets laid their first little brown eggs. Paul started the furnace.

To the children, cold weather meant snow and sleds and skating on our pond—and Christmas. "That's what I'm going to do with my corn money," enthused Jod, "buy Christmas presents."

There were eight in our family so I suggested that they use \$20.00 apiece for gifts. One biting day in late November we boarded a double decker for Ithaca. Riding on a double decker Greyhound is an exciting adventure for the children. In the stores, I was in the background when they asked for advice as they bought bow ties, red nylon hose, perfume, scarves, and toys.

When Bank Day opened at school, the children proudly showed us their bank books, with \$10.00 to the credit of each.

...then add 335 pounds Muriate of Potash



Highly trained specialists and modern machines are hard at work in the G.L.F. fertilizer plant serving your community.

Located in the heart of a major crop area, each G.L.F. plant is equipped to serve your needs with locally adapted plant food mixtures. Years of fertilizer manufacturing experience stand firmly behind the hands at the levers controlling the complex mixing operations in the plants that manufacture G.L.F. Super Plant Foods.

As an industry leader, your G.L.F. Soil Building Division has the know-how and the insight to keep its fertilizer business in step with modern scientific advancements. Today and in the future too, depend on G.L.F., your own farm cooperative, to set the pace in farm progress in the northeast.

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... An Invitation to G.L.F. Members

As a G.L.F. Member, you own a share in the tremendous plants that produce the plant foods for your farm. These plants are open to you, and you are invited to stop in and observe the way quality fertilizers are made. See the actual screening, check weighing, mixing, and bin sampling in process.

New granulating equipment has been added to several plants, offering additional points of interest to many farmers. Bin storage, mixing and bagging equipment are all open to view.

If you are one who goes by the old saying that "seeing is believing," take this opportunity and satisfy yourself that G.L.F. Super Plant Foods are the most carefully prepared fertilizers on the market.

Coop. G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

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Standard of Quality for the Northeast

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JULY 29 -- AUGUST 24

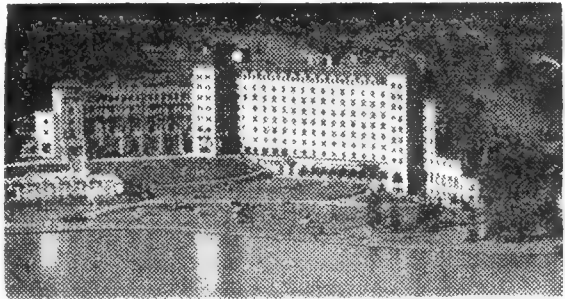
ONCE AGAIN we offer you the opportunity to go with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to Alaska. If you missed out on our last Alaska Cruise because you didn't make your reservation in time, here is your chance to go with us this summer on a marvelous trip to this northern wonderland! The dates are July 29 to August 24 — nearly four weeks of glorious fun, majestic scenery, happy companionship, and absolutely carefree traveling. Yellowstone and Rainier national parks will be visited on our way to Alaska, and on our return trip we will see gorgeous Lake Louise and Banff.

At Yellowstone we will have a two-and-a-half-day visit, filled with strange and curious sights: Old Faithful, petrified trees, "paint pots," ghostly geysers, and the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. When we arrive at the West Coast we will have an overnight excursion to Rainier National Park and Paradise Inn, where we will be in a fairytale world of flower-bordered trails and virgin evergreen forests, with the glittering snow-capped peak of mighty Mt. Rainier towering 14,408 feet above us.

Next will come the sparkling city of Seattle. There we will board a steamer that will take us to Victoria, the Canadian city that is famous for its old England flavor. We will spend the night here at the Empress Hotel, and will have time for a sightseeing trip which will take us to the city's famous gardens. The next day we will board our steamer again and go to Vancouver, where we will transfer to the S. S. Princess Louise, our home for seven unforgettable days as we cruise the calm blue waters of the "Inside Passage" to Alaska — a thousand-mile water lane through breathtaking natural splendor.

As we cruise northward to the Land of the Midnight Sun, we will experience the utmost in pleasurable, memorable travel. Past your steamer chair will flow snow-capped peaks that poke holes in the sky; gleaming glaciers, rocky cliffs, inviting islands, primitive, unspoiled country; little coastal towns and picturesque fishing fleets. The very names of the places we see thrill us—Ketchikan; Juneau, capital of Alaska; the magnificent Mendenhall Glacier; Skagway where the Trail of '98 begins.

The time will fly by all too fast, but when our cruise is over, we will still have ahead of us one of the greatest



Luxurious Chateau Lake Louise where we'll spend enchanted days and nights. Thrilling scenery, cosmopolitan comfort, and delicious meals have made it famous the world over.

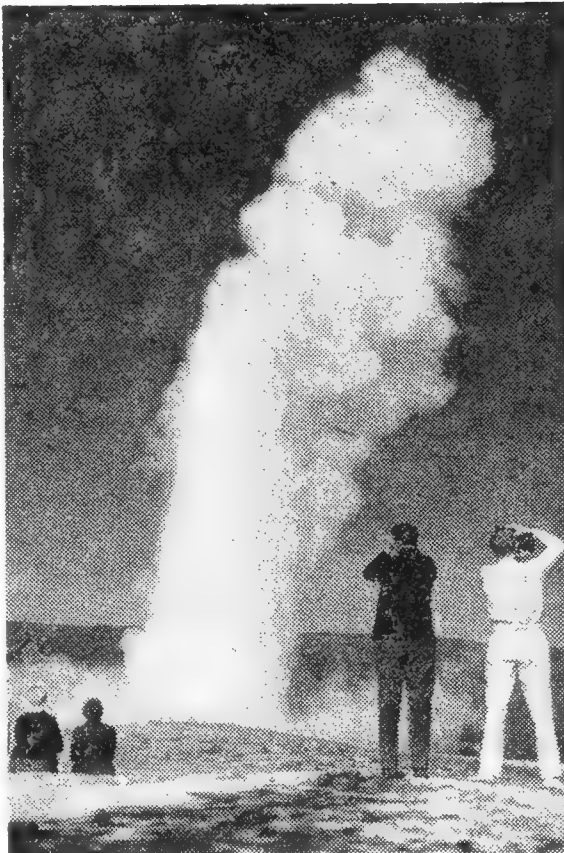
thrills of all—four days in the Canadian Rockies, visiting Lake Louise, Banff, Emerald Lake, and the Valley of the Ten Peaks.

This brief account of where we will go does not begin to tell you all the wonders we will see and the fun we will have. If you have ever gone on one of our American Agriculturist tours, you know how enjoyable they are, and how perfectly planned. If this is your first time, you'll find it the trip of a lifetime; a carefree, restful vacation filled with delightful surprises and good times in company with the nicest folks in the world. You'll have absolutely no travel worries; no tickets or luggage to bother with; no tips to pay, nothing to do but to be happy and interested every moment of the time we are gone.

The cost of this enchanting tour is reasonable, and the "all-expense" ticket includes everything except such personal expenses as souvenirs and laundry. It covers all transportation, first class hotel accommodations (including two nights each at the luxurious Chateau Lake Louise and the Hotel Banff); delicious meals; expert tour conductor; baggage transfers, all scheduled sightseeing, and all tips.

Our printed, illustrated Alaska Tour itinerary will give you further details and the exact cost of the tour from the point of departure nearest you. To get a copy of it, fill out the coupon on this page and send it to E. R. Eastman, President, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-A, Ithaca, N. Y. In the itinerary you will find a reservation blank

Celebrated Lake Louise is one of the most beautiful of all mountain lakes in the Canadian Rockies, set like a diamond amid towering peaks.



Old Faithful, the most famous geyser in Yellowstone National Park, hurls aloft a column of water from 95 to 130 ft. high on an average of every 65 minutes.

which you may use to send in your reservation, with a deposit of \$100 per person. All deposits and other payments will be refunded if you find later you cannot go.

Now here is a word to the wise: We shall have to limit the size of our Alaska Tour party to 100 persons, and we already have a number of reservations from those who were unable to get space last time. This means that if you want to take this wonderful tour, you must not delay in sending in your reservation. In 1956 we had to turn down 35 reservations. Our Alaska Tour parties always fill up very fast. So if your heart is set on going, we advise you to send in your reservation immediately, with the deposit of \$100 per person. You'll get your money back if you decide later you cannot go.



Mighty Mt. Rainier's 14,408 foot peak is crowned with the eternal snows. We will have a thrilling visit to Rainier National Park, the greatest scenic attraction in the Pacific Northwest, and stay overnight at Paradise Inn.

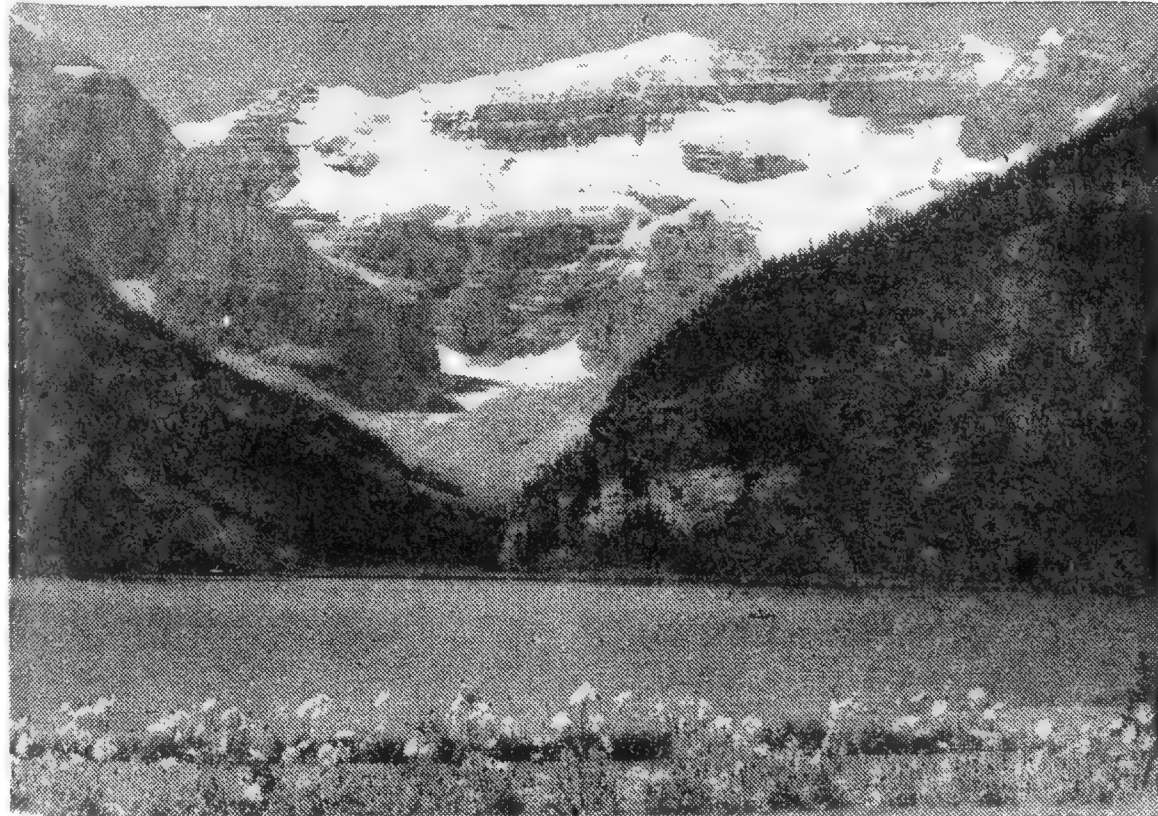
**Mr. E. R. Eastman,
President
American Agriculturist
Box 367-A, Ithaca, N.Y.**

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary for your Alaska Summer Tour, July 29-August 24, 1958.

Name _____

Address _____

Please print your name and address



The picturesque city of Juneau, capital of Alaska, will be one of our ports of call during our cruise of the "Inside Passage"—a thousand-mile water lane through breathtaking natural splendor.

Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



LET'S LOOK AHEAD

FOR AN estimate of the effect on your income of lower price supports on dairy products, be sure to read the item entitled "Milk Prices" on the opposite page.

My own feeling is that dairy supports should have been reduced gradually so that producers could adjust to a new situation. As I see it, the mistake made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture is in lowering supports to 75% of parity at one jump.

Hindsight is always better than foresight, but the dairy industry would be in better shape today if the reduction had been started two years ago—and made in three steps. Inasmuch as that was not done, it would have been good business to have made half the reduction this year, with the understanding that another reduction would come in April, 1959.

Some dairymen have told me that they would accept a reduction in dairy supports if supports on feed grains had also been reduced. The facts are that while supports on dairy products were reduced from a little over 80% to 75%, supports on oats and barley were reduced last year from 76% of parity to 70%, and supports on corn, the most important feed grain, have been reduced for three years in succession.

This past year corn support for growers who complied with acreage control were reduced from 86% to 77% of parity, and to those who did not comply with acreage controls, supports were reduced from 72% to 60% of parity. Incidentally, this lower support figure is the one which is having the most effect on feed markets.

While price supports fulfilled their original purpose of encouraging production, they have not in recent years supported prices of farm products as was intended. Agreement is growing that we should and must get out from under the handicap of price supports. With this I agree emphatically.

But as it is now, while there is agreement in theory, no one seems to want to make a start. Looking into the future, wouldn't it be an excellent idea for all dairy organizations to get together and agree on a definite program for gradually getting supports on dairy products down to an insurance level (perhaps 60% or 65% of parity) within the next few years, the exact length of time to be agreed on by the organizations?

TWO-FACED?

BECAUSE most other government plans to help farmers have been tried and failed, there is considerable chance that the old Brannan Plan will be dusted off and given a try.

Now referred to as the "Compensatory Payment Plan," it still proposes to let prices to farmers drop where they will and have the U. S. Treasury send each farmer a check to bring his income to a parity level.

One argument advanced by Brannan Plan supporters is that it has been tried in the case

of wool and that it seems to be working. Those who argue thus forget, perhaps intentionally, one important fact: Wool incentive payments have as their object encouraging the production of wool, a product that is in short supply.

How can anyone argue that the same plan would stimulate production in one case and at the same time would operate to discourage production of crops of which we already have too much?

WHY AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

IN RECENT YEARS the total amount of money spent annually for agricultural research in the country is estimated at around \$375 million, with \$190 million of this amount being spent by the Federal and State governments.

This is approximately one-half of 1 per cent of the annual sales of farm products. In comparison, from 3 to 7 per cent of the gross sales of industry are spent for research.

Always the question is raised, why the agricultural research when we are already plagued by surpluses? There are several answers. Research discovers cheaper ways of producing, develops new products, and promotes progress.

Rather than reduce agricultural research at this time, farmers and their organizations could well see appropriations become more nearly comparable with the amounts spent by industry. Such action would not solve farm troubles but it would help.

MORE BARGAINING POWER

"To get a larger portion of the consumer's food dollar, the farmer might take a leaf out of the processor's book. He should move vigorously into the processing and packaging field. In this way he will pick up the profit that is now going to the so-called 'middle man.'"

"In the case of processed foods, the chains eliminated the middle man many years ago. In the case of fresh fruits and vegetables, the middle man is still taking a sizeable bite of the consumer's food dollar, a bite that should be retained by the farmer." — *Lansing P. Shield, President, Grand Union Company.*

MR. SHIELD has raised a very interesting point and one which farmers can well consider. I believe, however, that one caution needs to be emphasized. As farmers let's not get ourselves into the position where we perform the services of grading and packaging, only to find that keen competition forces sales that fail to include payment for those services.

Right now the only way I can see to avoid this responsibility is to combine in groups to increase bargaining power and ask for and get adequate pay for any additional marketing services performed.

MORE COMPETITION

NORTHEASTERN dairymen are not producing milk in a vacuum. Dairymen in areas outside our milk shed look to our markets with envious eyes, and it's just common sense to

watch our own thoughts and actions in order to avoid helping them to take over our markets.

Here is something worth thinking about: The University of Wisconsin plans to ask for a patent on a process for making an improved concentrated, sterilized milk. It will be a canned product, claimed to keep its fresh milk characteristics for several months, with or without refrigeration.

It can be used like cream on cereals and desserts, or as a beverage by adding the proper amount of water. It requires much less cupboard or refrigerator space, and in a single shopping trip homemakers can pick up milk enough to last a week or a month.

In its announcement, the University of Wisconsin says:

"For dairymen the new product means broader markets, because concentrated milk can be shipped long distances and can be marketed entirely through grocery channels as other canned foods now are."

That, of course, is from the Wisconsin dairyman's point of view. If you were in Wisconsin, you would welcome the development. Being a northeastern dairyman, it won't add to your happiness, but by using the brains we have and working through organizations, we can be spurred on to constructive efforts to improve our own position.

Let us not make the mistake of attempting to set up artificial barriers to keep products out. Doubtless this concentrated milk will be a good, safe product, and, try as we will, we cannot build an impenetrable fence around the milk shed. We will get a lot farther by devoting more time and money to selling our own product, fresh fluid milk of high quality.

PEOPLE COME FIRST

REMEMBER THE STORY of Midas, the king who loved gold and who was punished by having everything he touched, including his daughter, turn into gold? How would you enjoy being shipwrecked on a desert island without food or companions, but with a satchel full of diamonds and gold? If you get as hungry as I do, you would gladly trade it all for a good square meal and a few people to talk with.

Yet, I am tempted occasionally, as I know you are, to forget that people are more important than material things. Freedom is founded on the worth and dignity of the individual, and that idea is based squarely on religious principles, including the admonition to "love thy neighbor as thyself." Material things are fine in their place—but that place is not first. People are far more important.

Surely life would be more enjoyable and more fruitful if we and everyone else would put less importance on materials and would carefully consider the effect of each action on the people around us—our families, our friends, and our business associates.

They Say - - - -

For He that worketh high and wise,
Nor pauseth in His plan,
Will tear the sun out of the skies
Ere Freedom out of man.
For what availeth the plow or sail,
Or land or life—if Freedom fail!

—Ralph Waldo Emerson

"A FRIGID silence at home is often a sign that a man will have to thaw his own dinner."—Hal Chadwick



AA's Farm Dollar Guide

MILK PRICES: Professor Robert Story of Cornell has made the following analysis of the effect of support price changes on milk prices. We have underlined a couple of statements for emphasis:

"The effects of lower support levels for dairy products beginning next April 1 on the uniform price of milk in the New York market have been over-emphasized. Increased milk supplies in the New York market in 1958 will have much more effect on prices than the change in support levels. The effects of lower supports and increased production will be largely offset during 1958 by the revision of the marketing order last August.

It is now estimated that support price levels for manufacturing milk nationally will be reduced 23 cents per cwt. This is equivalent to a drop of about 20 cents per cwt. on 3.5 percent basis. Furthermore, it is likely that actual prices will be above support levels during the last half of 1958. The effect on the blend price in the New York market for the year beginning next April 1 will be less than 10 cents per cwt. This drop in milk prices will very likely be more than offset by lower feed prices. Much of the increase in milk prices that occurred in 1957 will be retained in 1958. Many dairymen will receive larger gross incomes for milk in 1958 because of the larger volumes of milk sold."

HELP: The National Association of Food Chains has announced an organized sales campaign to increase consumer purchases of canned and frozen peas, of which there is a liberal supply. It will help!

OLEO: Oleo manufactured in 1957 set a new all-time record and exceeded creamery butter production by almost 39 million pounds. Consumption of oleo was 8.6 pounds per person, highest on record, with butter estimated at 7.6 pounds per person.

PRICE SUPPORTS: Carrying out its policy of gradual lowering of price supports, the American Farm Bureau Federation has proposed that Congress set price supports for cotton as well as for corn and other feed grains at 90% of the average market price during the most recent three years. This would have the effect of gradually lowering price supports over a period of several years, perhaps five, leading to eventual discontinuance.

POTATOES: The USDA suggests that growers plant 4% fewer acres of summer potatoes and 7% fewer of fall potatoes. The goal in mind is the production of 183 million cwt. compared to last year's production of 195 million cwt.

MILK ORDER: A hearing on several minor amendments to the Northern New Jersey-New York Federal Milk Marketing Order was held in Utica on February 3. The amendments are somewhat technical, but are intended to close some loopholes which have become apparent in the expanded Order put into effect last summer.

RATS: Experts tell us that the rat population is increasing.

In six fall and winter months one pair will eat or destroy about 27 pounds of corn. For each rat you see, you can figure that there are about 25 that you don't see. Best control is Warfarin, but don't stop feeding it too quickly. Continue to bait as long as any of it is eaten.

NEW: A use has been found for (of all things) cockroaches. USDA entomologists are using them as "guinea pigs" to test the effectiveness of insecticides.

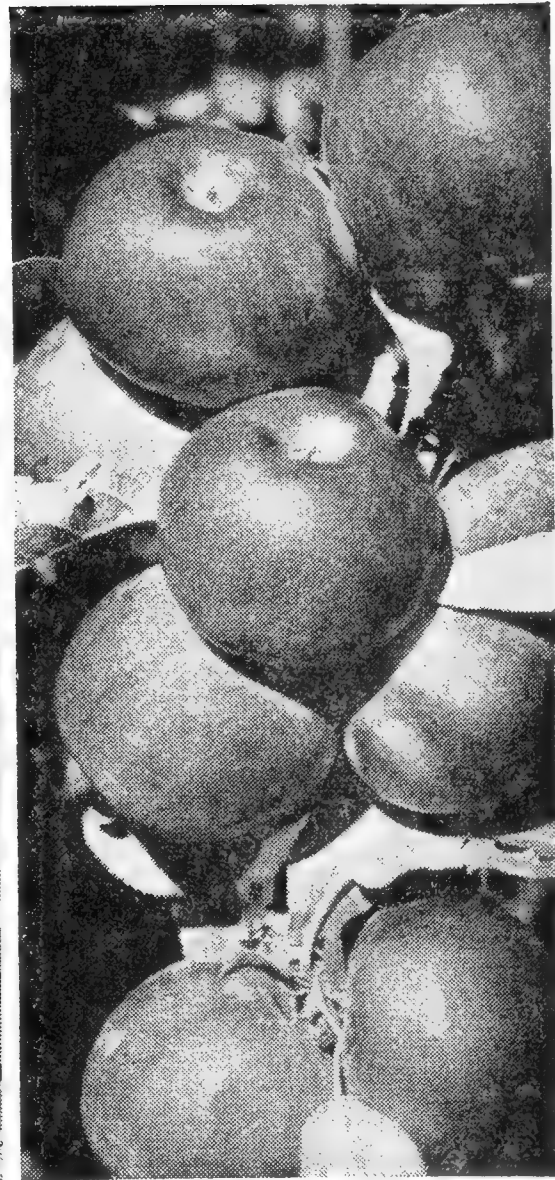
The Song of the Lazy Farmer



DESPITE the way my neighbor frets 'bout things like sputniks, foreign threats, high taxes and inflation, too, we've no excuse for feeling blue. To me, the world looks fairly bright, the U.S. has a satellite, farm prices now are pretty fair, and there's no sign that war will flare. Instead of feeling sad and glum, let's take ahold and make things hum; if we'll quit howling and saw wood, our future's looking mighty good. For my part, I'm approaching spring with lots of pep and vim, by jing; this year will find me on the run, I'll do more than I've ever done.

Mirandy says I won't hold out, that I will soon forget about my good resolves and fail the test by pleading that I need more rest. She says I'll let the hired man do all the spring work if he can, and he won't get no help from me because I'll be asleep, by gee. Perhaps Mirandy Jane is right and maybe my ambition might evaporate

and leave me flat, it never was too strong at that. But right now I am feeling great, I hardly know how I can wait 'til spring arrives so I can go to work twelve hours a day or so.



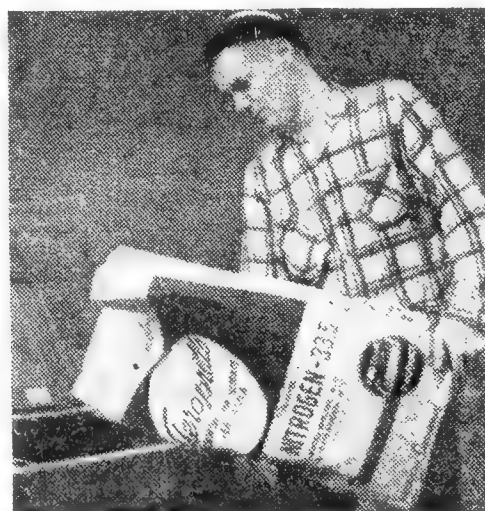
New York growers:

Why grain and fruit need nitrogen early for top yields at harvest

Grains need twice as much nitrogen as other plant foods. Nitrogen is particularly low now in cold soils and soils leached by heavy fall and spring rains. And, grain's big demand for nitrogen starts with early spring growth.

How much top dressed nitrogen is needed to get the most profitable grain yields and maintain soil fertility? About 25 to 50 lbs. of actual N per acre. Use the higher rate if lodging is not expected to be a problem and if you have supplied potash, phosphate and lime needs for top yields.

The right amount of nitrogen will promote greater tillering or stooling; push early spring growth for grazing or maximum yields of plump high-nutrient kernels.'



Tree fruits need nitrogen every year for vigorous growth and quality fruit. However, to get maximum results, balance nitrogen with proper amounts of potash and phosphate. Supply lime if needed.

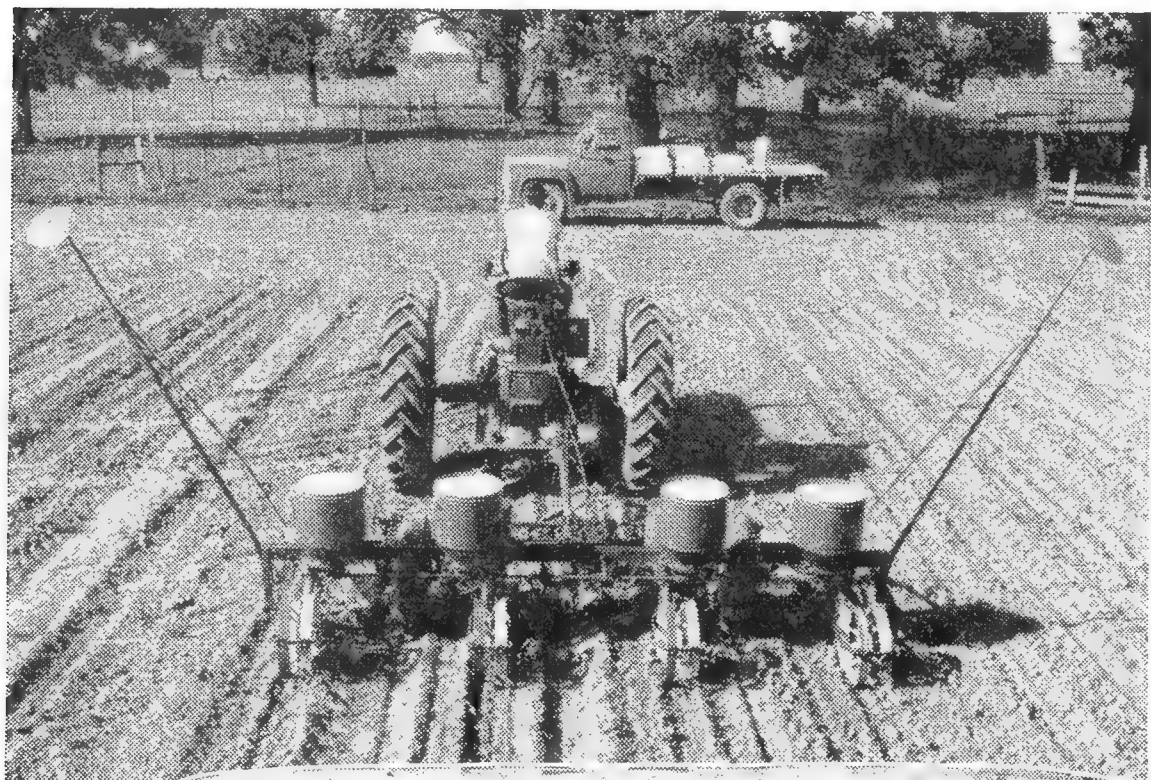
How much nitrogen per tree depends on:

- ...the variety and age of your trees.
- ...hunger signs shown by trees in previous seasons or by present cover crop.
- ...estimated productivity of the tree.
- ...amount of nitrogen stored in tree or available from other sources.

The general rule is 1/2 to 1 1/2 lbs. of nitrogen per tree. Trees should be top dressed now to insure high levels of soil nitrogen at blossom time and for several weeks thereafter when fruit growth is most rapid.

An ideal nitrogen source for all top dressing is Aeroprills® Ammonium Nitrate. It's concentrated . . . 33.5% nitrogen. It gets grain off to a fast start . . . then feeds out kernels when they need nitrogen most. On fruits, apply Aeroprills early to get nitrogen to deep feeder roots before fruit growth is most rapid. Aeroprills is free-flowing . . . readily available at your plant food dealer's. Write for Free Leaflet.

USE THIS PROFITABLE COMBINATION



**MIXED
FERTILIZERS
AND...**

**Arcadian
AMMONIUM
NITRATE**

Every crop you grow requires certain definite amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash to produce big, profitable yields. On some soils, crops also need secondary plant foods and minor elements to provide plant food balance. The most economical and efficient way to supply the plant food needs of your crops is in one application of balanced, complete fertilizers.

However on some soils some farmers have found that it pays to apply part of their nitrogen in mixed fertilizers and part of it later as top-dressing or side-dressing. Plan your fertilizer program carefully. Use the right mixed fertilizers and if you need extra nitrogen get *genuine* ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate.

ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate works in partnership with mixed fertilizers to give your crops extra grow power. It contains 33.5% nitrogen—both quick-acting and long-lasting nitrogen. It's made in firm, shot-shaped pellets, free-flowing in any distributor.

The quick-acting nitrogen in ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate gets your crops off to a fast start of vigorous growth

and helps them develop healthy, deep-green color. The long-lasting nitrogen in ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate keeps feeding your crops until abundant yields are matured.

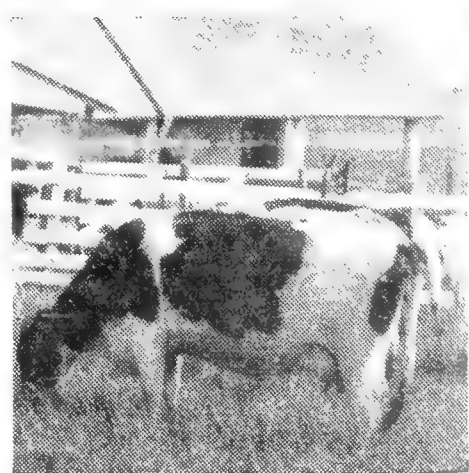
Don't be satisfied with a substitute Ammonium Nitrate! Make sure you get genuine ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate made by America's leading nitrogen producer in America's largest nitrogen plant. Your fertilizer man will be glad to supply you with ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate along with your mixed fertilizers.

If you prefer to use another form of nitrogen for top-dressing or side-dressing, ask for genuine ARCADIAN American Nitrate of Soda... or ARCADIAN A-N-L® Nitrogen with Magnesium... or ARCADIAN Nitrogen Solutions.

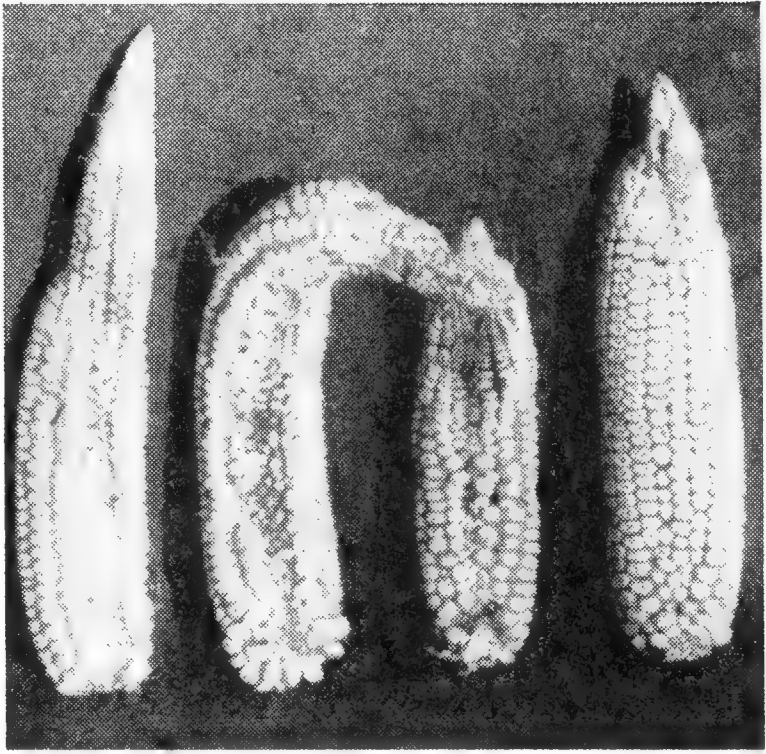
Use plenty of mixed fertilizers and when you need extra nitrogen, always buy ARCADIAN!



**Allied
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NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
HOPEWELL, VA.



CORN EARS Tell A STORY



TAKE A LOOK at this year's corn ears and you can plan for a better and higher yielding corn crop next year, say Illinois agronomists. The effects of fertility, plant population, and weather can be seen by inspecting your cornfields and ears as the crop develops and matures, or you can look to the harvested ears to find out where mistakes were made.

Compare your corn ears with these descriptions:

(1) Normal ears have well-filled tips and weigh about $\frac{3}{4}$ pound. Such ears produce the highest per acre yields.

(2) Large ears weighing more than $\frac{3}{4}$ pound indicate that the plant population is too small. The most profitable population in Illinois is 12,000 to 16,000 plants per acre. The higher rate is for highly productive soils (above 90-bushel yields), and the lower rate for the less productive soils. Populations below 12,000 do not take full advantage of available nutrients, water, and light.

(3) Small ears often indicate that the plant population is too large for the fertility of the soil. High populations (15,000 to 16,000 plants per acre or above), grown on low to moderately fertile soils, invite lodging. Also, the small ears often make picking difficult, with the result that a high percentage of the corn is left in the field.

(4) Ears having poorly filled tips and loose, chaffy kernels may indicate a potash shortage.

(5) Small, twisted ears with undeveloped kernels indicate lack of phosphorus. Phosphorus deficiency interferes with pollination and kernel development. Stalks with no ears at all result from a shortage of phosphorus.

(6) Small ears with unfilled tips are caused by a deficiency of nitrogen at a critical time. Corn needs nitrogen throughout the growing season, and especially large amounts during the time of most rapid growth in July and August. Nitrogen shortage at this time also means that the protein content of the kernels will be low.

(7) Green silks at maturity may be due to too much nitrogen in relation to other fertilizer elements. For highest yields, the supply of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash must be adequate. The soil must also have the amount of lime it needs.

(8) Poorly filled ears may be caused by dry weather, which slows silking and thus interferes with pollination of the kernels.

Finding "danger signals" in the ears, leaves, stalks, or roots of your corn will probably mean that you got lower yields this year. But these signals can serve as a warning to improve your chance of getting a good corn crop next year.

Soil tests are the best way to check for soil acidity and nutrient deficiencies. Adequate lime and fertilizer, based on soil test findings, will do much to improve your next year's crop. Fall is the best time to take soil tests for next year's crops.

Other good management practices

and the weather also play an important role. A 100-bushel corn crop uses several hundred thousand gallons of water. High yields depend also on practices that improve soil structure, tillage, aeration, and drainage, and maintain organic matter. These include good rotations, use of animal or green manures, and return of crop residues to the soil.

Adequate lime and fertilizer along with disease and insect control and good soil management will do much to improve your future corn crops.—from *Crops and Soils*, published by the American Society of Agronomy

— A. A. —

ALFALFA—MORE ACRES HIGHER YIELD

ALFAFA, a top quality hay and pasture legume, last year produced an all-time record crop of 2.2 tons an acre in New York State.

According to Professor A. A. Johnson of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell, the cooperative efforts of farmers, county agricultural agents, and research men made this record possible.

He states that acreage of the crop in the State doubled in the last 10 years, now totaling about one million acres of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures. The variety Ranger was the most important factor in doubling alfalfa acreage the past seven to eight years.

However, within the past two years, use of Ranger and Common alfalfa declined and more acreage was planted to such superior varieties as DuPuits, Narragansett, and Vernal. At present, ninety-six percent of all alfalfa grown in New York is certified seed of the recommended varieties.

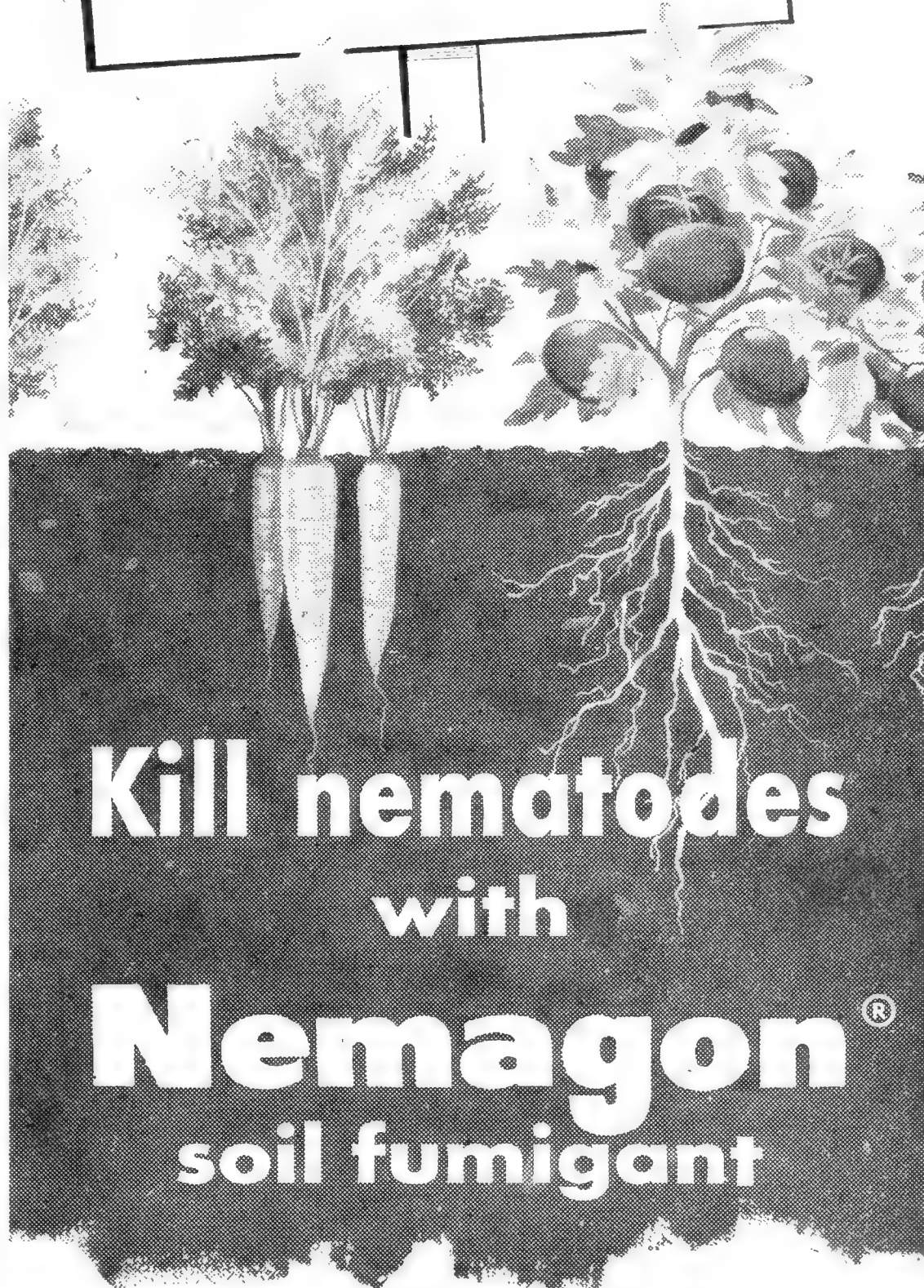
Professor Johnson credited county agricultural agents who, since 1952, planted some 400 variety demonstration trial plots throughout the State with helping farmers realize the value of the high producing crop. More than three million pounds of alfalfa seed were used in 1957, while compared to 10 years ago, planting of red clover seed decreased by almost half.

He adds that perhaps as much as two-thirds of the 1,800,000 acres still in timothy and red clover could grow alfalfa mixtures. Much of this area has spots too wet to grow alfalfa or have poor drainage areas.

Recent Cornell research and a large number of county forage variety demonstrations prove that such land is the place for a mixture of early birdsfoot trefoil, preferably Viking, and alfalfa. He stressed the superiority of this mixture over one of red clover and alfalfa, because unlike red clover, birdsfoot trefoil does not offer severe competition in establishing alfalfa stands.

The plant breeder emphasized that farmers need a high yielding, high quality forage which will give two or three crops of hay a season. High acre yield is directly associated with efficient low-cost production of New York dairymen's most economical source of nutrients.

Protect the "lifelines"
of vegetable and
small fruit plants!



Bigger yields greatly depend on healthy life-giving root systems. Roots choked off by nematodes cannot deliver enough nourishment to plants for full, productive growth. That's why it pays to stop these microscopic worms with powerful Nemagon soil fumigant

Easy to use, Nemagon soil fumigant can be applied with gravity-flow or pressure-feed equipment, or in free-flowing granular form with a fertilizer spreader. Nemagon soil fumigant is compatible with fertilizers enabling you to fertilize, fumigate and plant—in one time-and-labor-saving operation.

Once in the soil, Nemagon soil fumigant becomes a potent gas which kills nematodes as it spreads. Important, too, Nemagon soil fumigant is safe to use on a wide variety of growing plants. For best results, follow label instructions.

This season, see for yourself the bigger, better harvest that can be yours by protecting root systems against nematodes. Use Nemagon soil fumigant. It is available under well-known brand names from your dealer.

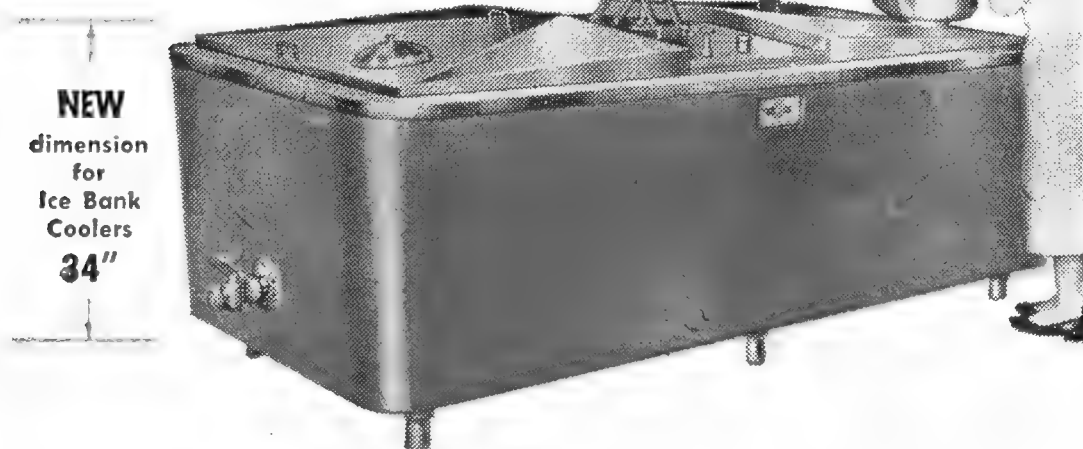


SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL SALES DIVISION
460 Park Avenue, New York 22, New York

NEW FROM JAMESWAY...

the lowest line
of ice bank coolers
in the industry



NEW
dimension
for
Ice Bank
Coolers
34"

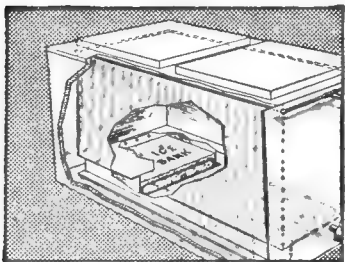
JAMESWAY "trim-line" styling gives milk handling a light-hearted lift with a new low 34" height. It's another bonus-extra added to these exclusive features:

- **Double Premium Cooling** — delivers 38° cooling in minutes. Assures low blend temperatures, never gives bacteria a chance.
- **2-Way Temp Barrier** — cold in, heat out! Perfectly cooled milk every day, any day. Bonded fiberglass, styrofoam and aluminum Temp Barrier actually holds milk 4 days at 38° with power off.

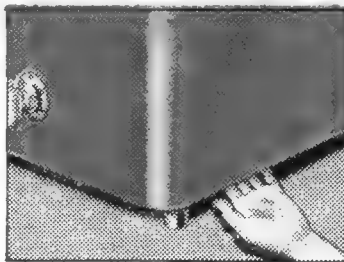
And you get a host of other Jamesway extras — one-piece fiberglass cabinet (stronger than steel); 18-8 stainless steel frame — no rust or corrosion; rounded corners for thorough cleaning; remote or built-in control. 150, 200, 250, 300, 400, 500 gallon units. Complies with all #3-A regulations.

For complete details and information on Jamesway's easy ownership plan see your Jamesway dealer. For folder James Mfg. Co., Dept. AG-28, c/o you nearest division office. Ft. Atkinson, Wis., Lancaster, Pa., Los Angeles 63, Calif.

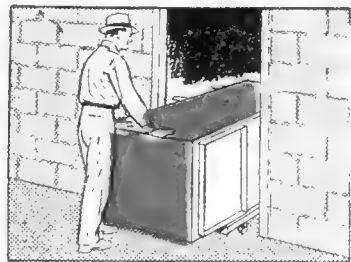
All of the water, over all of the ice, all of the time
— exclusive Jamesway flow pattern.



Fast-flowing, mountain cold water sweeps heat away from the sides and bottom for Double Premium cooling. Costs less to lower and maintain milk temperatures.

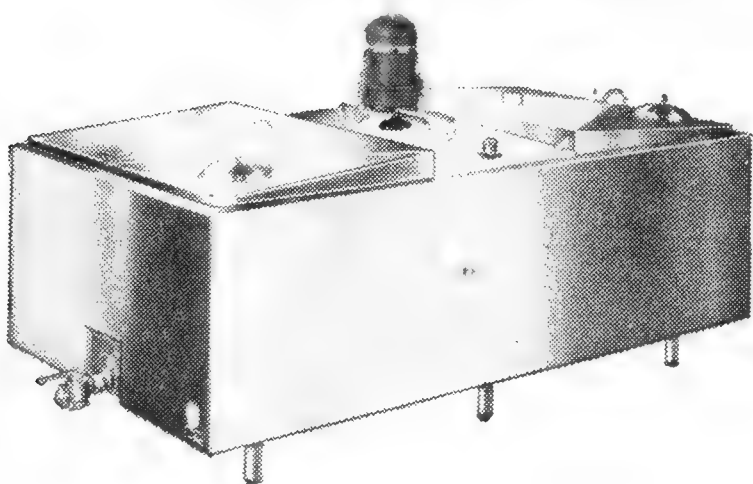


Sani-Kool's 2-way Temp Barrier keeps fiberglass exterior completely dry. No sweating or spotting. A swish of a cloth and it's inspection-clean.



Jamesway's new "trim-line" styling solves installation—so compact it slides through the milk-house door. No structural remodeling to run up cost.

Direct Expansion Cooler



Only 32" high for easy pouring, fast cleaning. All 18-8 non-magnetic stainless steel construction. Direct cooling with serpentine coils... fast, no condensation above the milk line. Greaseless nylon gear motor. Remote control panel or self-contained units. 160 to 500 gal. capacity.

Jamesway

FIRST IN POWER CHORING®
FOR POULTRY • FOR DAIRY • FOR LIVESTOCK

Want to Do Some Experimenting? Try Gibberellic Acid

WANT TO play scientist in your garden? Well, you can by trying some experiments with gibberellic acid. But keep them on an experimental basis, and don't be too sure that the results will be just what you expect!

What Is Gibberellic Acid?

When the gibberellin family of plant growth stimulants jumped into worldwide prominence, it touched off a remarkable example of cooperative research and teamwork among American plant scientists, both in state and federal agencies, and in private business.

Shortened to "Gibrel," gibberellic acid is a plant-regulating chemical produced by a fungus grown from a liquid culture, from which the acid is extracted. With modern laboratory methods, it is now being produced in quantity.

How Was It Found?

The Japanese first noticed the effect of the gibberellins on their rice plants, considering it a disease of rice. Not much interest was aroused in this country until in 1954 a British scientist produced gibberellic acid. In 1955, Dr. F. H. Stodola of the USDA at Peoria, Illinois, reported a process for making the gibberellins.

The Results

It has been ascertained that the gibberellins will:

1. Make plants grow faster, particularly lengthening the stems.
2. Reverse dwarfism, causing some small varieties to grow as tall as large varieties.
3. Break dormancy in some plants, seed and tubers, indicating that the gibberellins might replace the need for certain critical light and temperature conditions. (In some plants early treatment gives best results. In some cases, certain types of dormancy can be overcome, as in the case of bluegrass in the summer months. On other plants, best results are obtained with treatment applied when plants are almost fully developed.)
4. Cause some plants to flower and set seed sooner, speeding plant maturity.
5. Accelerate the germination of some seeds.
6. Help set fruit in some plants, an important attribute under adverse field fruit setting conditions.

The gibberellins do not take the place of normal plant requirements — sunlight, water, or plant food. In fact, fertilizer needs are increased.

Only A Few Known Uses Yet

Gibberellins are still largely research materials, with a few special known uses. They should be recognized as this, and not regarded as cure-alls that are expected always to produce spectacular results in any kind of plant. Most of the research has been done on greenhouse plants. Much more must be done with field crops before general use is made of the substances. Scientists have found too many contradictions in their experiments, and too many unknown factors to be examined, analyzed and double-checked, to make positive recommendations for use.

What Has Happened?

But it is fascinating to know the results that researchers have obtained so far. When a plant is treated with gibberellic acid the cells get longer at a relatively rapid rate, and leaves get slightly lighter in color than those on untreated plants. Larger doses may result in long, thin stems and small leaves, with more side shoots than usual.

Good results have been obtained on celery; it is expected that snap beans could be put on the market earlier;

under experimentation, marketable heads of broccoli developed 10-15 days earlier; and some plants bloomed 2-5 weeks sooner than normal.

Seed production on treated lettuce was speeded up by from 10-30 days. Seeds of beans and peas soaked overnight in water containing gibberellin germinated faster, and seedlings emerged even earlier when the temperature was down to 50°. If this works for other crops it could mean an assurance of meeting harvesting and marketing deadlines irrespective of a cold, late spring.

When the gibberellins are spread on fruit clusters of tomatoes, fruit is set even when there is no pollination. And that is true also for cucumbers and eggplants. Bigger grapes, in longer, looser bunches, have been produced, which would reduce mold and aid sanitation in tight-clustered varieties. Rapid sprouting of seed potatoes is another effect, as is also early growth of citrus seedlings.

Method of Application

A carefully diluted spray is often used to apply the chemical. Another method is a paste, using lanolin as a base, and putting it on the stems. And, as mentioned, seeds soaked in water and the gibberellins germinate more rapidly. There is a limit to the length of time the results of one application will continue to stimulate growth.

Not Toxic to Animals

There is no toxic effect on seed or plants grown the next generation from the seed, and research has shown no signs of the gibberellins being toxic to animals even in huge doses. The substance has been fed to mice, rats, poultry and sheep in various doses without

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A man working or thinking is
never alone.—Henry David Thoreau

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

ill effects. However, still more testing must be done and scientists warn that until further research is done they should not be used on vegetables or crops to be eaten later, or be fed to animals later to be slaughtered for food.

All plants are not affected by the gibberellins in the same way, nor are all varieties of the same plants. For example, treating grain may cause it to grow so high that it will fall over, making it impossible to harvest. Or spraying certain flowers, such as zinnias, may cause spindly stems and undesirable flowers.

In the most recent report from Cornell University it was found that results on beans differed widely. Some treatments reduced the stand of beans but not the yield; others reduced the stand and yield. Results with asparagus varied widely.

Research with the gibberellin chemicals is still in the very early stages. In some tests they have given astounding results which have received wide publicity. The question of whether they will find a place in the commercial production of food and fibre crops can only be answered after much more research and testing. At leading agricultural research centers across the country, nearly a thousand scientists are hard at work on various projects to broaden knowledge about them.

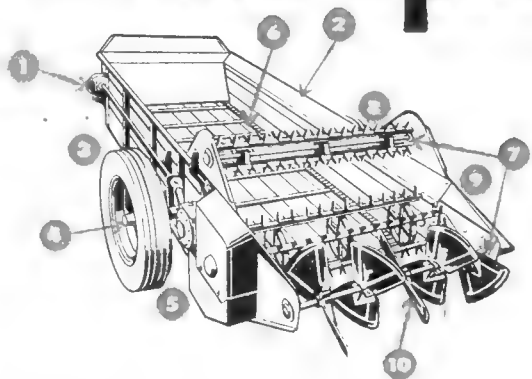
Even if the gibberellins do not prove to be an advantage to agricultural producers, through research findings much more about plant life, growth, response and processes may be learned. And never was the need for new knowledge about plants and their production greater than it is at present.

—I. M. Liddell

NEW FORD MANURE SPREADERS



...the spreaders that improve on the best!



1. ASAE standard PTO drive with snap coupling and ratchet type jack permit quick, easy hook-up to tractor.

2. Penta treated for durability, the wood box has steel flares and endgate. Sides are heavily reinforced with rail steel uprights, and all boards are double riveted.

3. Four-inch I-beam axle; heavy channel steel hitch; rail steel sills and cross rails for extra sturdiness.

4. Tapered roller wheel bearings for faster transport and light draft.

5. Disc type overload clutch, shielded ratchet drive, sealed, oil-bath gear case provide long service.

6. Roller chain used for main drive, upper beater and widespreader. Lasts longer.

7. Self-aligning, sealed bearings on beaters, widespreader, and front cross drive.

8. Self-cleaning beater teeth. Upper beater is the full width of box flare.

9. Beater design, location and speeds provide maximum shredding of all the manure at modern tractor speeds.

10. Widespreader action provides uniform spreading for better fertilizing.

Farmers said: "Give us a spreader that will withstand tractor speed and power... take big loads... handle frozen or matted chunks of manure... spread over soft, wet ground... need less adjusting or servicing... hook up easily... and last longer. We want a spreader that provides well-shredded manure—and a uniform spreading pattern."

All these advantages—and more—have been built into the new Ford spreaders.

You'll like the heavy frame construction, the double-reinforced sides, and the rugged I-beam axle—built to take loads of four tons! Inverted arch design permits easier loading—leaves room for bigger loads without plugging, too. One handy lever provides independent control of apron and beaters, and five unloading speeds.

There's much more—so look 'em over at your nearby Ford tractor and implement dealer's. Your choice of 100 or 130 bushel sizes. Choice of wheel and tire sizes, too. See them now!

FORD LOADERS WITH THE L-O-N-G REACH

The long, high reach of Ford loaders lets you clear *high sides of trucks and wagons* and place the load in the center of the bed, or spreader.

Yet a Ford tractor-loader is compact, short-turning—a big advantage when cleaning out cattle sheds or barns and when working under

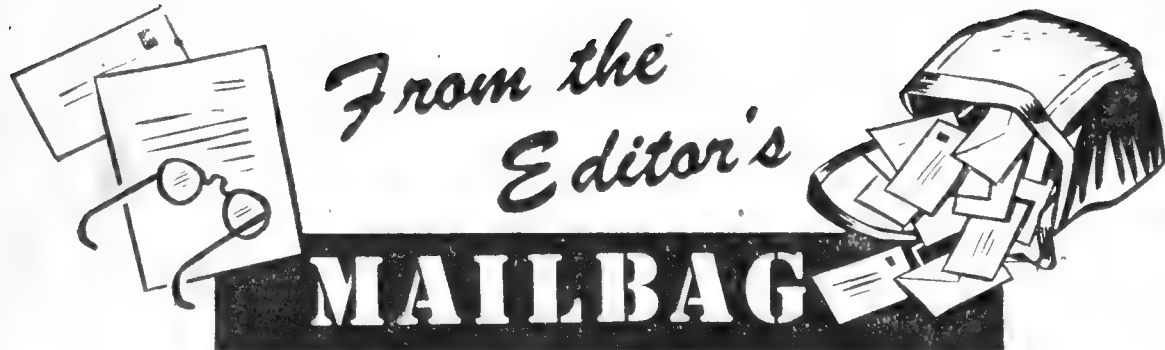
low roofs and in cramped quarters.

Your choice of many models—both front and rear—to fit your needs and your pocketbook. Also a wide choice of forks, buckets and blades. So see and try the Ford tractor-loader of your choice—take the backache out of farming!



**FOR POWER FARMING
AT ITS BEST...**

FORD



IDENTIFYING COW CONSIGNORS WON'T WORK

MY PERSONAL opinion about identifying the cow owner at replacement dairy cattle sales is that in certain sales—special sales or quality sales, etc.—identification of the consignor is important. In my opinion it is one of the factors of perfection dealing, assuming everyone wants to be honest (both buyer and seller).

But I have been around for a lot of years and to this day, in spite of "high ideals and moral obligations", I think that cattle and horse dealing is still done in a maze of illusions.

If you are going to buy a cow from me, you want to buy the best cow I have at the cheapest possible price, and I want to sell you the poorest cow for the highest possible price.

Still possessing some human nature, each of us has enough personal egotism to think we are slyly going to accomplish our purpose. Dealer etiquette is never to squeal. In spite of the fact that this does not make sense, it is still practiced in cases of sales of common cattle.

Special consignment sales and high

priced P. B. sales, No. But if you are going to be in that kind of deal, the consignor wants much more money and the buyer must expect to give much more money. In a sale of common cattle I have yet to see it work satisfactorily. In other words, the buyer expects he is gambling on about so much cow and so many lies.

Don't think this is the way I think it should be. But it is the way it is.

There is no reason why any consignor cannot be identified with his cow if he wants to. Perhaps she would bring more money. Why not try it as an individual?—C.G., N.Y.

— A. A. —

MARKETING RABBITS

I HAVE HAD a number of letters requesting various kinds of information as the result of the article on raising rabbits in the January 18 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. All except one asked if I could inform them of a market. This is not surprising to me. But only one, the one not requesting a market, raises White New Zealand; the others all have other breeds.

If people considering starting to raise rabbits would follow my suggestion and join the American Rabbit

Breeders Association they would receive the Association Guide Book, with information on the various breeds, decide what they were to raise rabbits for, could select a breed suitable for the purpose, and avoid getting the wrong start.

I never tell anyone what breed to raise. That is for them to decide. Of course, any breeder of any kind of livestock has his idea that his breed is best.

I shall try to reply to the letters I receive when I can. I am employed six days per week, besides operating a fair-sized commercial rabbitry, also have quite a lot of correspondence, so it may require some time before I get the letters all answered if they continue to come in.—James Eastman, Nu-Zea-Lea Rabbitry, Penacook, N. H.

EDITOR'S NOTE: It was unfortunate that the address in the original article was given as Penacook, N. Y.

— A. A. —

A GOOD WORD FOR STARLINGS

THE STARLING seems to be so generally disliked, often with very good reason, that I would like to offer something in its favor. Last summer I was mowing an area where the grasshoppers were so numerous that they would fly up in swarms as I moved along. I had noticed a large flock of starlings come and go at frequent intervals. On one occasion this flock settled to the ground some three or four hundred feet ahead of my tractor. They remained down only a few seconds it took me to travel close enough for them to take alarm. The swarm of hoppers ahead of the tractor kept up until I reached the

place where the birds had been. At that point it suddenly ended. Hardly a single hopper was left. In not over fifteen seconds that flock had cleaned about a quarter of an acre of land. Right then and there I changed my attitude toward starlings.

Earlier in the season I have watched the parent birds carrying insects to their nests. They would make several trips per hour, and each time they seemed to be in such a hurry as though it were a matter of life and death. They seemed to go for almost any kind of insect they could find—bugs, ants, worms, caterpillars, and others.

I feel certain that the tireless and speedy activity of these birds must have had a very considerable effect upon the total insect population in this area. What do you think?—Roy Harmon, Pittsford, N. Y.

— A. A. —

PRICE IS LOW

I GLADLY renew my subscription to your most splendid magazine for the farmer and almost for anyone. I enjoy your chestnuts very much. I have been a subscriber for over 35 years, and the price is incredibly low. I do not know how you do it. I am not a farmer but I find your magazine most interesting. Every success to you.—A.J.L., Vt.

— A. A. —

CONGRATULATIONS

WE THOUGHT you might be interested in the two cows at Grayce Farms that have recently made World's records for milk production in their respective classes. They are as follows:

Fairlawn Actor's Faithful, who has completed a Sr. 3-year-old record. In 365 days on Advanced Registry test she made 23,298.6 of milk and 911 of butterfat. This is the highest milk record made by a Sr. 3-year-old registered Guernsey cow, and she ranks in HIR or AR regardless of age or times milked for our breed.

The other cow is Haddon's M. Ida, who will not complete her record until the 31st of January. However, she has broken the world's record for milk production in the Guernsey breed as of this morning (January 23) with 28,390 pounds of milk.—W. K. Hepburn, Jr., Manager, Grayce Farms, Dalton, Penna.

— A. A. —

GLAD TO HELP

WE AT the Old Homestead Farm wish to express our appreciation to you folks for many courtesies shown in getting Mr. Gordon Paull and ourselves together.

This is an excellent service you are rendering through your good paper.

Mr. Paull started his new job January 16.—Robert L. Squires, Robert B. Squires, Massena, N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Paull will be operating the Squires farm as a result of the articles in A. A. about farm partnerships.

* * *

RECENTLY you offered in your columns for a placement service, or for one looking for someone to work a farm.

Through this I secured a family that is now on the farm working on a share basis. They came shortly before Xmas, and seem satisfactory. If this arrangement works out for this year, and the man can handle the summer work, another year we both hope to arrange a sale on a long term credit.

Thank you for your services.

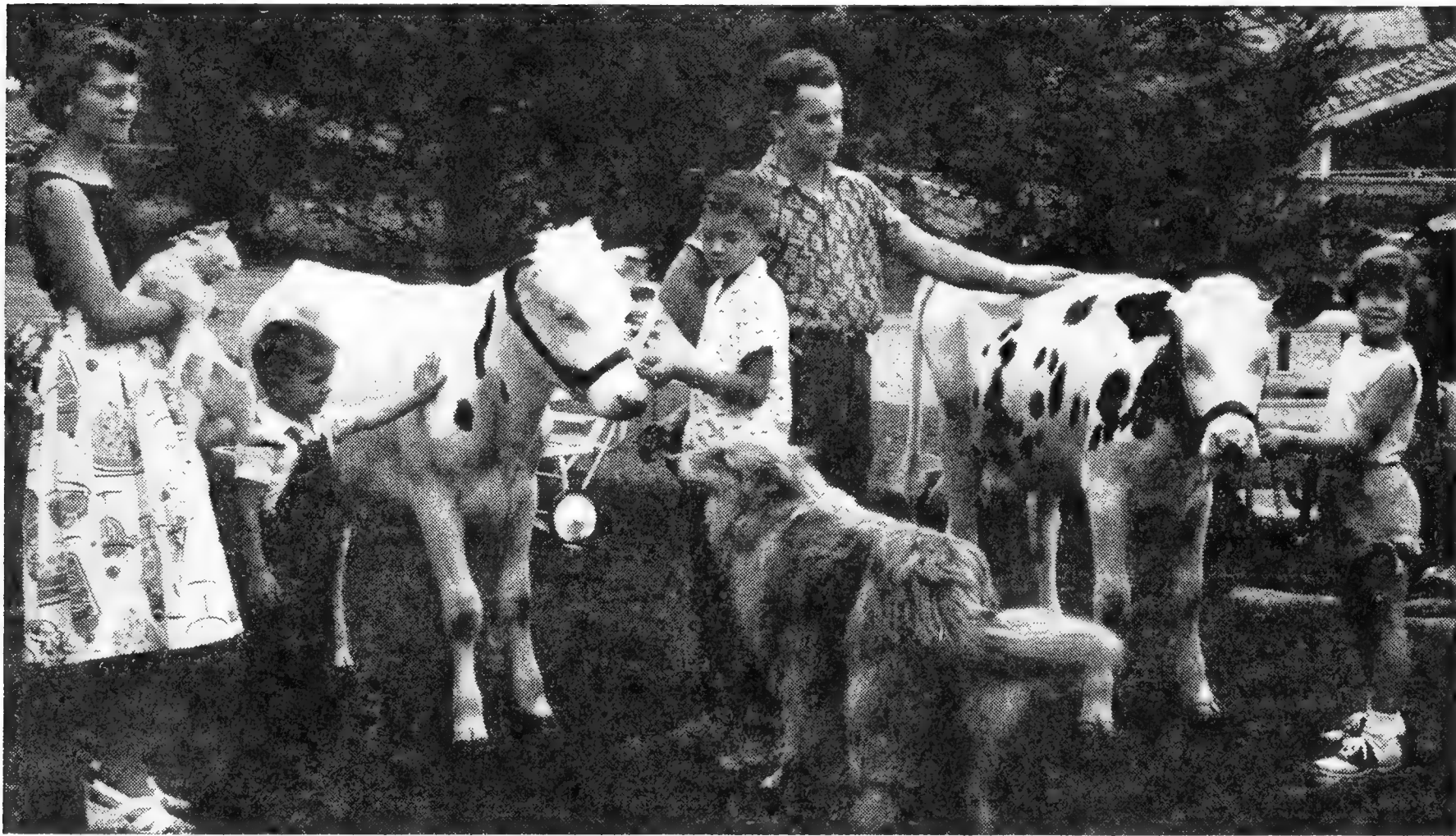
—J.R., N.Y.

— A. A. —

SEES TWO NEEDS

AS A SMALL farmer who likes to stand on his own feet, would like to see two things; subsidies thrown out of the window, and a good stiff fight against union tactics, which are certainly ruining the country.

—F.P., N.Y.



FARM FAMILY FUN AND LEARNING

EVERYBODY on the Robert Basom farm at Corfu, N. Y., in Genesee County, is enthusiastic about 4-H and dairy farming. From left in the picture are Dorothy Basom, young Todd; Larry, 11 years; Bob Basom, and 9-year-old Karen, with two of their calves and the family dog and cat.

Bob and Dorothy are 4-H leaders, and Larry and Karen are club members. Both of the children are skillful at showing calves. Last year at the county fair, Larry won the Reserve Championship Award, and Karen third place in Junior Showmanship. She did so well that County 4-H Club Agent Melvin Merton says, "She can beat some older 4-H'ers at it!"

The Basom farm is a typical family size dairy farm, with a herd of 30 milking cows. Bob, a Cornell graduate who

used to work in farm cost accounts, has an outstanding record system. "Bob knows what is going on in his business better than most farmers," says Associate County Agent Kenneth Stone, who took this picture.

Both Bob and Dorothy are officers in several farm organizations. Besides 4-H, these include the Grange, Farm Bureau, DHIC, Extension Executive Committee, and Western N. Y. Holstein Friesian Club. They are also active in PTA and the Indian Falls Methodist Church. Dorothy teaches Sunday School and directs the band. She is also director of the Basom's home band, with her and Larry playing trombones, Karen the piano, and Bob the trumpet.

Like other farm families, the Basoms feel that farm living contributes a lot to their family fun and solidarity. The

children share in chores, and when it's Fair time, they all go and take their animals.

Bob says, "Dorothy and I feel that we want to grow up with our children, so we do things together as a family as much as possible. We go to church and Sunday School together, and we work and play together. We have a farm pond where we swim in summer and skate in winter. In our cellar, we have a recreation room all set up for ping pong and other games. We also have a basket ball court on the barn floor, which can be used summer or winter by the children and their friends."

Another interest the Basoms share is home improvement. They have a workshop in the cellar and everyone pitches in on such jobs as refinishing furniture.—Mabel Hebel



GOOD TIME TO TALK ABOUT SPRING

In midwinter a farmer does a lot more than talk about spring. He works on a specific step-by-step schedule in preparation for it.

What about ordering his seed and fertilizer? What is the best way to get some early pasture? There are scores of questions which, if answered in advance, can help pave the way to a successful new growing season.

In a farmer's plans for the future, and in his everyday operation, petroleum products play an important role. That's why Atlantic is such a familiar and welcome name on the farm.

You can look to Atlantic for quality and economy in a full line of products—gasoline, heating

oil, kerosene, motor oil and the lubricants that help maintain farm equipment at peak efficiency.

Matching Atlantic's quality products is Atlantic's topnotch service. In New York State, for example, farmers can depend on their local Atlantic Rural Salesman with his familiar "Service Station on Wheels." In all rural sections, of course, Atlantic dealers and distributors are ready at all times to help keep farms on the go.

Plan now to let Atlantic take care of your petroleum needs this winter, next spring and all year round.

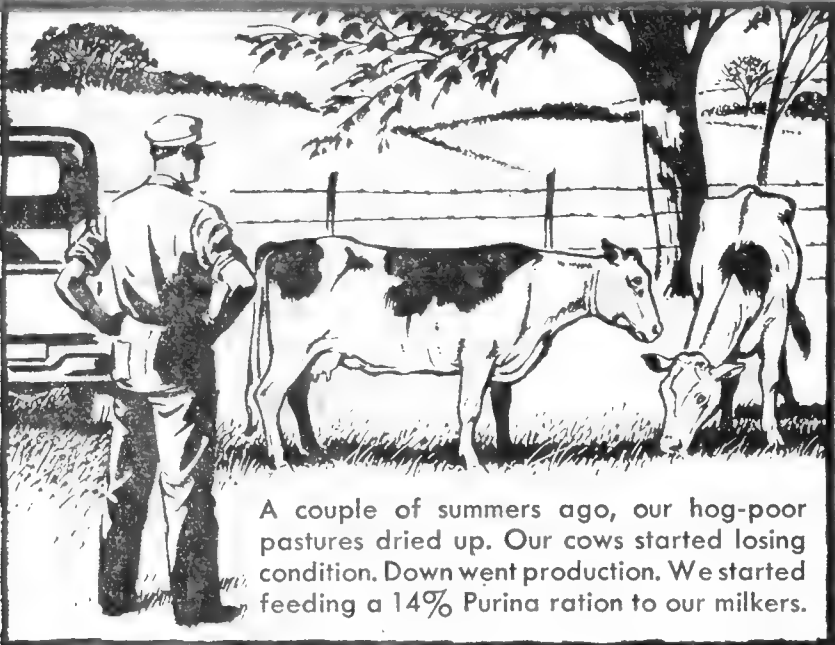
THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY

ATLANTIC

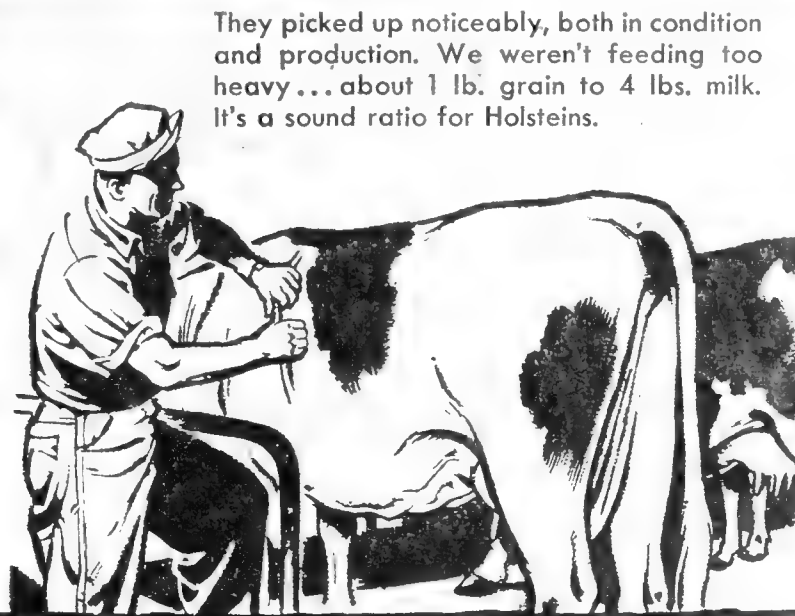
*See your Atlantic Weatherman
each week night on TV*

Here's how PURINA SOLVED MY FEEDING PROBLEM...

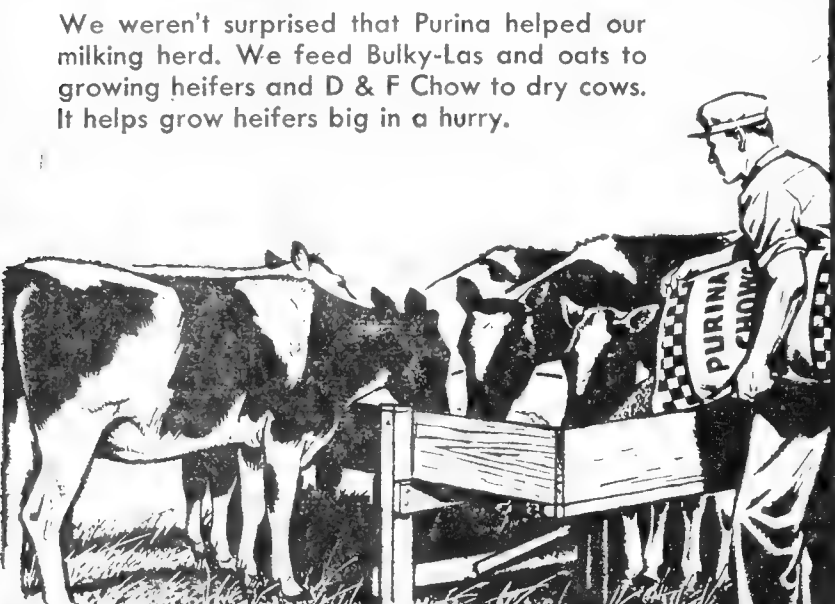
Fremont Becker
WAYLAND, NEW YORK



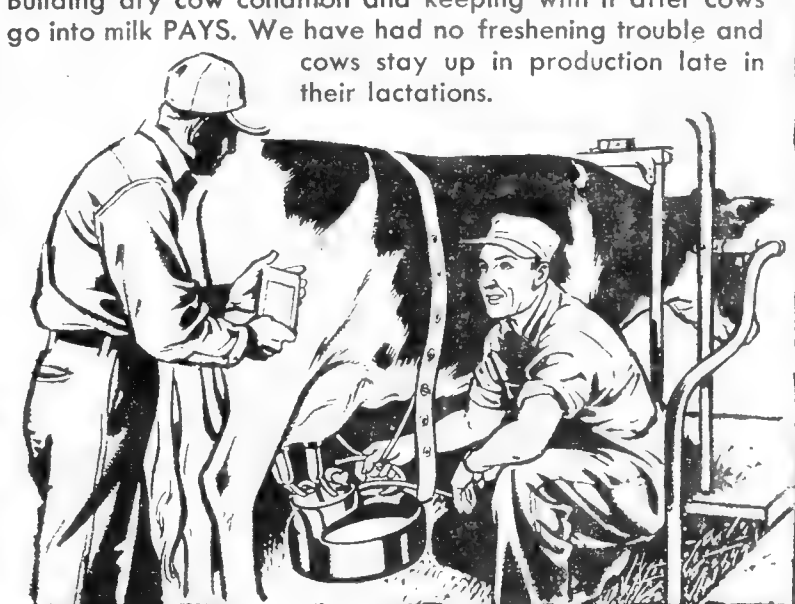
A couple of summers ago, our hog-poor pastures dried up. Our cows started losing condition. Down went production. We started feeding a 14% Purina ration to our milkers.



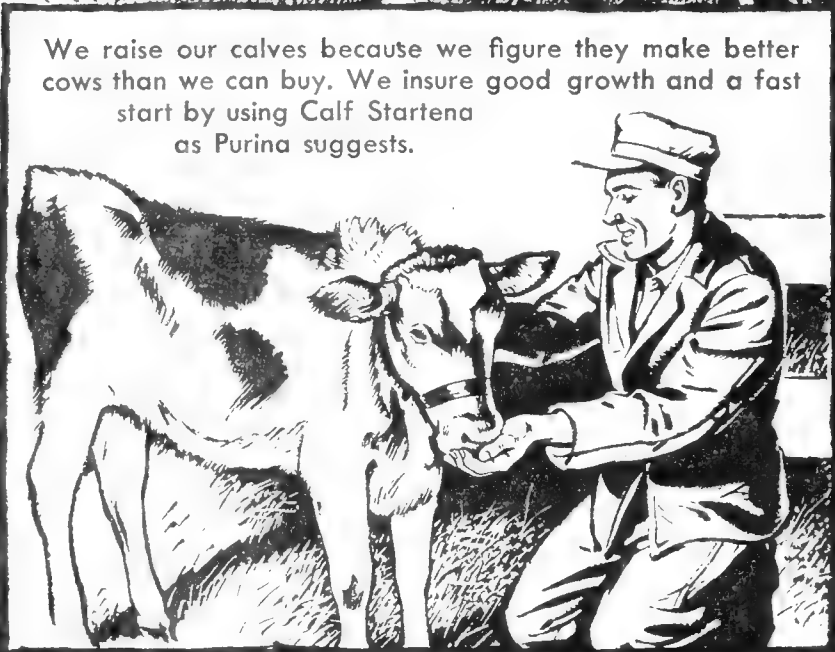
They picked up noticeably, both in condition and production. We weren't feeding too heavy... about 1 lb. grain to 4 lbs. milk. It's a sound ratio for Holsteins.



We weren't surprised that Purina helped our milking herd. We feed Bulky-Las and oats to growing heifers and D & F Chow to dry cows. It helps grow heifers big in a hurry.



Building dry cow condition and keeping with it after cows go into milk PAYS. We have had no freshening trouble and cows stay up in production late in their lactations.



We raise our calves because we figure they make better cows than we can buy. We insure good growth and a fast start by using Calf Startena as Purina suggests.



One thing more Purina offers is service. Our dealer, Wayland Feed and Farm Supply, is accommodating and dependable. To us, dealer service is important.

Some Purina rations are designed for body maintenance and others for milk production but *all* Purina Chows feed the "cow as well as the pail." It pays to keep cows in shape regardless of stage of lactation, pasture condition or season of the year. Call your Purinaman at your nearest store with the Checkerboard sign and let him show you how Purina can help keep your cows in top condition ... to help you make top profits.

There are 178 places to buy Purina Chows in New York State and a big Purina Mill at Buffalo.

178

FEED PURINA... YOU CAN DEPEND ON THE CHECKERBOARD FOR QUALITY AND SERVICE

POTASH... Key to High ALFALFA YIELDS

DR. JOHN L. GERWIG, assistant farm crops specialist at Rutgers University, has reported to the American Society of Agronomy on a study which he and Dr. Gilbert H. Ahlgren conducted at Rutgers to test the effect of different levels of fertility on alfalfa stands.

Fertilizer treatments ranged from 0 to 200 pounds of nitrogen and 0 to 400 pounds of phosphorus and potash and were applied each spring while the alfalfa was still dormant.

The experiment was seeded in August, 1952, with 500 pounds of 5-10-10 as the initial fertilizer application. Insect damage was prevented by chemical sprays.

Gerwig and Ahlgren found that nitrogen was beneficial the year following establishment of the stand, but thereafter was detrimental, indicating that young alfalfa plants need more nitro-

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Enough is what would satisfy us if the neighbors didn't have more.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

gen than they are able to fix from the air. However, after the stand is established, it is better not to apply supplemental nitrogen.

Throughout the 5-year study, phosphorus had no effect on yields. The soil on which the experiment was planted was average, as far as phosphorus was concerned, but even though phosphorus in the soil was increased, no increase in yield or persistence of alfalfa was noted.

With potash the story was different. Increases in yield and in number of plants per square foot were recorded with each increment of potash applied up to the 200-pound per acre level. Higher rates were not beneficial.

Potassium deficiency decreased the stand by as much as 98 percent on those areas receiving no potash during the 5-year study.

— A. A. —

FARM WOODLOT FORESTRY

PENNSYLVANIA State University offers to Pennsylvania residents a course by mail on farm woodlot forestry.

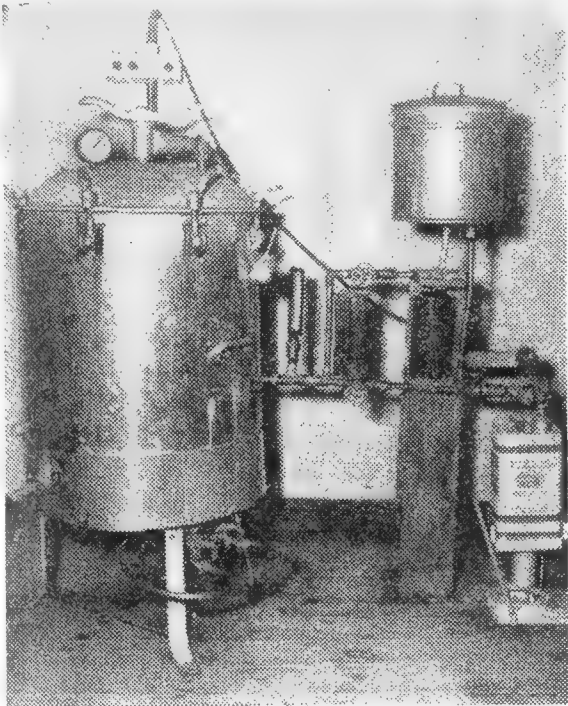
In eight lessons the student learns of the care, management and use of woodlots. Cutting, thinning and planting, and problems in estimating volume of timber are also dealt with.

Object of the course is not to train a forester, but to present only one phase of the subject—farm woodlot forestry.

Write to Farm Study Courses, University Park, Pa. for enrollment.

—Walter Haldeman





Bill Shute says perfection of this working model syrup packing rig would be a boon to consumers and producers.

We've Learned A Lot About Packaging Maple Syrup

By H. V. (Bill) SHUTE

A FEW OF US are fortunate enough to have a ring-side seat at the battle to put only the original fine maple flavor in the syrup can. New weapons are constantly being tried in this struggle to capture in the can the original "nectar of the Gods"—that elusive "fresh from the evaporator" flavor.

Gone are the days when syrup was made one day and sold the next. Nowadays sugar makers must fill their drums and cans in such a way as to "keep until consumed," be it a month or a year. This means that drums must be filled completely, excluding all air, with "keeping density" syrup. It means that either new techniques on cold packing must be developed or hot pack must be the rule.

How to "Hot Pack"

"Sugaring" has long been an art and not a science and still is. But experience has proven that "these truths are self evident":

1. Every drop of syrup must reach the final container, the syrup can, at a sterilizing temperature. (Here argument exists, with 180° being the minimum mostly agreed upon.)

2. Cans must be filled at least to the neck, sealed immediately and immediately turned on their side to drench any remaining air pockets with hot sterilizing syrup and test the seal.

3. The filled cans must be kept away from each other and cooled as rapidly as possible to prevent retained heat from deteriorating color and flavor.

Guarding Quality

Hot packing out of a sugaring-off pan over a wood stove is about as tricky as tying a brick on the old cow's tail at milking time.

First we work against time because each extra minute we have to heat any of the lot, the darker the color and stronger the flavor we get.

Second, if we get it up near the boiling point by mistake, we get cloudy syrup or a sand deposit in the can or both.

Third, if the last half drawn off cools down below 180° as canned, we are in trouble with keeping-quality.

Hot packing directly from the filter tank can also be as unpredictable as fishing through thin ice. That filtered syrup can cool off mighty quick if the filter cover is left off, or if that new-fangled paper filter clogs, or if the filter tank is set off in a cool place, or if the sap intake or the fire in the arch or the flow in the pans gets out of kilter right in the midst of filling.

Yet good sugar makers go through both of these tricky operations and get fine quality good-keeping syrup because they've "got her down to an art". But now comes another complication called "Standardizing" to further make you wonder if, as some say, "Sugaring Is Fun!"

Every year more sugar makers are storing each day's run in drums. Then when sugaring is over, they test each

drum for color, flavor, and density to find a percentage formula that will mix these variables into one standard. Right or wrong as it may be they do this so that no one consumer will complain of that "colorless weak" first run or that "dark strong" later run of Borderline Grade A. Adding this chore to that sugaring-off pan on the wood stove we mentioned before, it gets to be "some fun" to keep everything under control.

At this point we are like the hired man gathering sap on a steep slope. We have to go back a bit in order to get ahead. And, back in the '40's, Colonel Fairfax Ayers was a busy man, urging sugar makers to agree to set a price you could live with for syrup; inventing a Hydrotherm to eliminate the need for both thermometer and hydrometer; and, finally developing a rig to standardize and can maple syrup with everything under control and no flavor, color, or clarity deterioration from the heating process.

And all through these years the boys have had a field day making fun of the Colonel's wild ideas. But the price idea worked, the Hydrotherm worked, and now we are looking at this new packing rig and wondering if, again, maybe the Colonel's got something there after all!

Ayers' Packing Rig

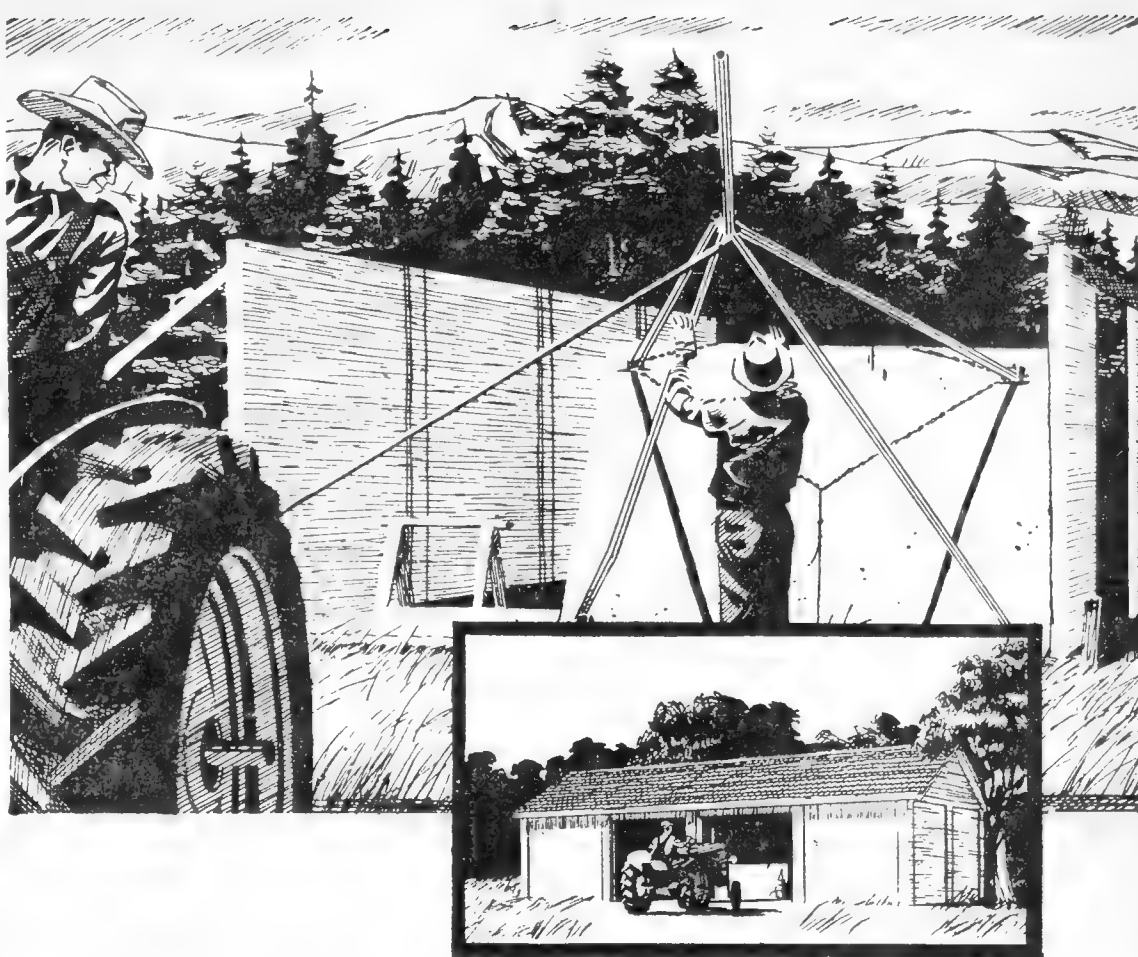
The "heart" of the Colonel's "vest pocket" packing rig is its ability to can syrup hot and only subject each particle of syrup to hot pack heat for about two minutes. The Colonel will be the first to tell you that his invention is only a model. But it is a working model which if perfected, could deliver better flavor to the consumer at a threefold saving to the producer.

It could mean a safe-keeping pack with better flavor, larger percentage of Grade A, and relief of having everything under control in the process. It consists of a pump with lines and valve controls to each of several drums, the homogenizer, the visible color comparer, the pressure heater, the filter, the defoaming tank, and the delivery tube.

The Colonel has offered this invention to our U. V. M. for development and, like the Colonel's other ideas, it appears that this one, too, will have to wait out in the shed for a while before it is taken into the sugar house, so to speak, and finally accepted as were his other "wild ideas".

Some small sugar makers have learned to have their syrup custom-packed by a packer who uses a steam kettle; others are installing gas or oil. Some packers are considering the principle we mentioned some years ago of sterile lamps—especially over open vats of syrup. Boiling at low temperature in a vacuum, steam evaporators and more sterile sap from pipe lines are being tried. Each has its own booby trap as copper gives metallic flavor, too quick boiling of sap weakens flavor, and more sap because of pipelines, if resulting in surplus sap storage, would deteriorate flavor.

That is how the battle goes for the prize of perfection in packing maple. After all the other news you have heard about our "dying industry" doesn't this new look sound to you as though there's plenty of life in the old girl yet?



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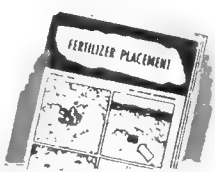
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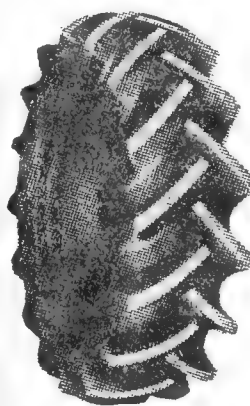
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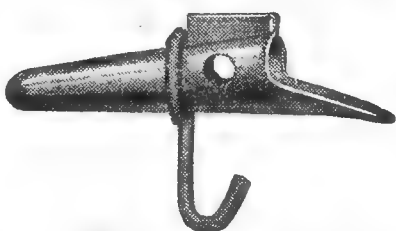
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Who Is Ruining The Small Potato Growers?

By LEW HARDISON

Central New York Potato Grower

AS A New York potato grower I would like to answer the article in the Jan. 18 issue by Phil Luke, President of the Empire State Potato Club, "Compulsory Federal Inspections Will Ruin Small Potato Growers." My remarks are my own as partner and manager of Clark Seed Farms and should not be associated with any of the potato grower organizations of which I am a member.

The first part of the article deals with organizations. Many of our farm organizations should be reorganized or their procedures revamped so they will more truly represent farmers. The Farm Bureau is endeavoring to do just this through their Kitchen Konfernces and to obtain the opinions of farmers at the farm level. Other farm organizations are going through, have gone through, or will go through, periods of reorganization. It is not unusual for an organization to make changes in order to keep abreast of modern developments.

When you wish to reorganize a membership corporation on the basis of a co-operative plan, it is necessary to dissolve one organization and start the other. When such a change is made it is possible to maintain the good parts of one, work them into the new, and develop an organization that is superior in many ways.

This is what was attempted under the proposed reorganization of the Empire State Potato Club, but somewhere along the way some individuals dropped the progressive plan we had all so enthusiastically endorsed for the good of the New York potato industry, and the reorganization was turned into a personality fight.

I do not agree with Mr. Luke's statement, "I have found that the man who kicks most often is the one who does the least and who is not very valuable to an organization." I prefer men who have open minds, who decide issues on their worth and who are not afraid to express their views. It is a mistake to determine a man's value to an organization on the basis of his not kicking and his being willing to go along with the crowd.

The information in the article about the proposed grade labeling legislation is misleading. The proposal now under consideration would require that all packages of potatoes that carry a U. S. grade must have a Federal-State inspection. The purpose of this is to insure the quality of all potatoes in a U. S. labeled bag and to protect the good name of the U. S. grades.

It is my understanding that New York growers could still pack under New York grades and sell potatoes in the state without having them inspected. I believe that out-of-state shipments would have to be inspected. This should create no problem as the main objection to inspections in this state comes from the small New York growers who use the local markets of Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, etc.

It is mentioned that the legislation is sponsored by competitors of New York growers. Anyone who grows potatoes for sale is a competitor of New York. The States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, Michigan etc., are our competitors, and there are many growers in these areas who favor the legislation. We in New York cannot stand alone against all the rest of the producing areas. We should be working with them for programs that would work to the advantage of the producing sections located near the Eastern markets. We should take a

positive approach rather than a negative one.

The article mentions that "our competitors seem to be doing very well." Perhaps we could learn something from them. They had problems and did something about them. Perhaps our New York industry would be better off if we tried to do something about our problems.

It is not a question of letting the Government do something for us. Such claims raise our emotions but do nothing toward solving the problems of the potato industry. More and more producing areas are recognizing that consumers want uniformity in the quality of potato packages. If one area does not give the quality expected, then the consumers will turn to an area that will.

Some plan is necessary to assure a more uniform packing of New York potatoes if we are to maintain the good will of consumers. How else can this be done except by having an inspection of potatoes offered for sale?

Some day, open-minded growers will sit down around a table and work out an inspection plan that would be practical for the state. There are capable men in the New York potato industry, and I have confidence in their being able to do this.

I think it is time that we took a careful look at all phases of the plans and programs that are proving so worthwhile to other areas. They may not be as bad as some people would like us to believe. With some changes to fit our New York conditions they might help us to hold our position in the potato industry.

It is not inspections that will ruin the small potato growers. Put the blame on the consumers who refuse to buy potatoes of sub-standard quality and who turn to other areas for their potato needs. Can one really blame the consumer for this? There are a lot of good potatoes packed in our state but too often the buyers' opinion of our potatoes is based on one poor bag of New York potatoes they have purchased.

Are you one of the consumers who are putting some of the New York potato growers out of business by refusing to buy their sub-quality potatoes? If so why don't you buy their potatoes? Perhaps your answers to this question should be passed along to some of our New York potato growers.

LAUNCH "CHICKNIK"

POULTRY professors in the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University refuse to be outdone by Russia's Sputniks.

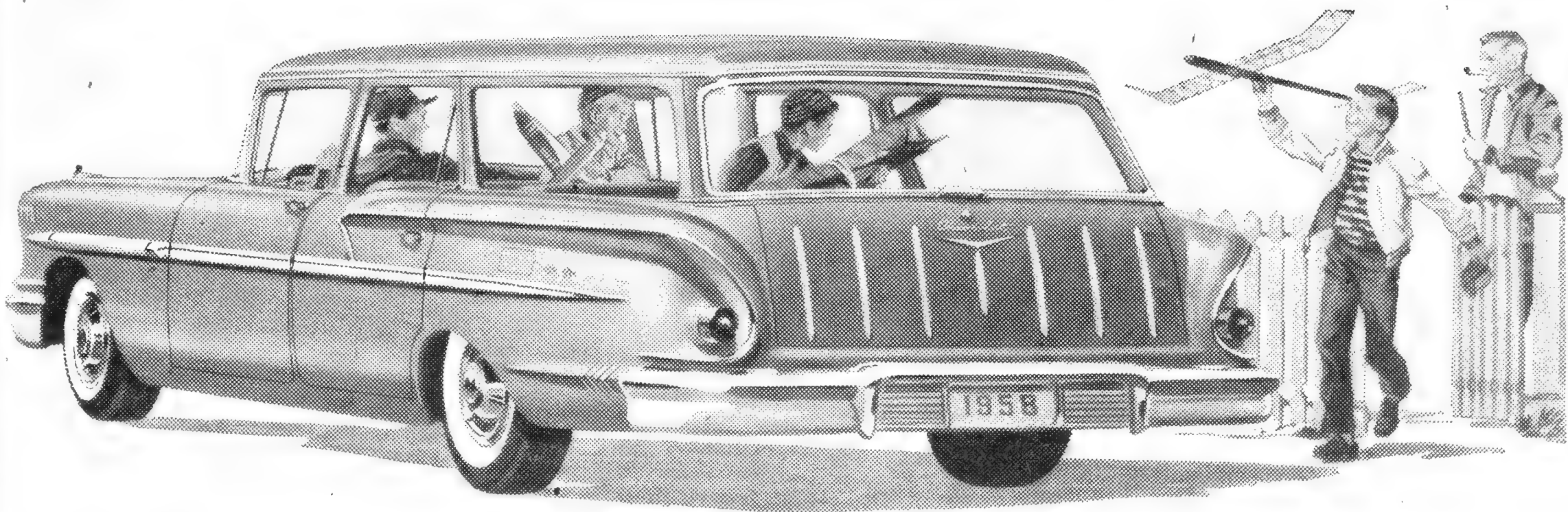
During Cornell's Farm and Home Week, March 24-28, they'll have their own satellite circling in "space." But this will be a "Chicknik," and it will have a live chick in it.

A tiny radio tucked under the chick's wing will send sound waves back to "earth" where another instrument will record the bird's heart beat. The professors guarantee the chick will come back alive.

Frank L. McCartney, a College experimentalist who is rigging up the device, says the "satellite" will be a glass sphere eight to ten inches in diameter.

Its "orbit," he said, will be over an exhibit showing poultry opportunities in production, allied industries, teaching and research.

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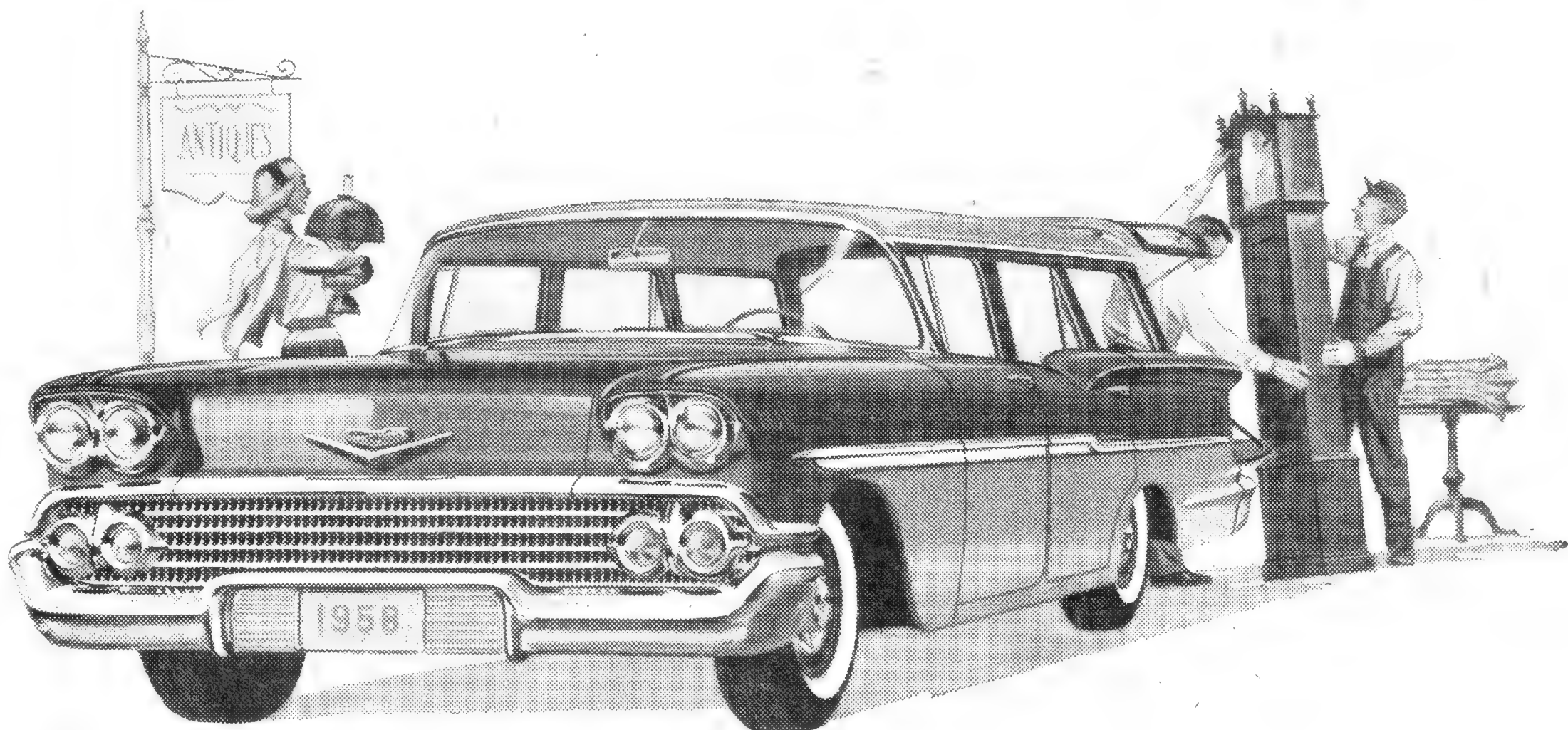
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What Trees to Reforest?

By JAMES D. POND Consulting Forester

MOST people like to watch things grow—trees in particular. If they happen to own a piece of land on which nothing much is now growing, the idea pops up to plant it to trees. The next question is: "What trees to plant?"

The kind of trees to plant will be determined largely by soils present. Good drainage is extremely important; only white cedar and to some extent balsam fir will grow on poorly drained lands. Here is a rough listing based on recommendations of various extension services, plus my experience in contract planting over 4,500,000 trees in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Well drained Soil	Kinds of trees
Gravel; blow sand	Jack (Banks) Pine
Light sandy loams	Red, Pitch, Scotch, Jack Pines, Larches, White Spruce
Loams	Any species
Clays & Silts	Spruces, White Cedar, White and Scotch Pines, Balsam Fir, Larches
Wet sites	White Cedar and, to some extent, Balsam Fir

Poor drainage is more than surface water lingering on top and squashy sod underfoot. If there is water in the bottoms of holes opened for tree planting; if there are lots of soft maples about; or if there are specimens of Carex (a kind of small reed with bunches of sharp-pointed seed pods on stems) in the field, then the tree planter will be most unhappy with results. Growth is slow and sickly, color is an ugly yellow, foliage is thin, and trees rarely develop into anything worth while.

Red pine is a species that has been promoted widely in the past 30 years in the Northeast because it had few insect and disease enemies. However, red pine is quite touchy about drainage as studies by Dr. Earl Stone at Cornell University and by members of the staff at N.Y.S. College of Forestry at

Syracuse have shown.

This species may do well for a few years where drainage—especially sub-surface drainage—is poor, then after 15 to 20 years, the trees become spindly, foliage is short, and finally the trees die. Until recently the Soil Conservation Service manual (the bible for SCS employees on everything from ditches to reforestation) said that red pine should be planted on a "moist" site. Plantations set under that recommendation are doomed.

Red pine is also subject to severe attacks by pine shoot moth so that it is not planted in New Jersey. In northern New York, no Norway spruce is distributed from State nurseries because of damage from white pine weevil.

In Massachusetts, starting last year, all areas to be reforested are to be inspected by district foresters. A limit of 500 to 1,000 trees per individual is placed on orders.

In Connecticut any one of four service foresters, or Extension Forester Floyd Callward, inspect areas to be planted before orders are approved.

Other factors governing success of plantations include latitude and elevation, and exposure. Trees which might grow in southern Pennsylvania at low altitude certainly will not grow well in northern Vermont or Maine. In south-central New York late frosts in May kill back the new growth, and severe damage has been found at elevations of 1,500-2,000 feet on Norway and white spruce, Colorado blue spruce and on Douglas fir. Strong winds may deform trees, or damage plantations with drifted snow, or kill Douglas fir which is not on north slope protected by hedgerow, on older plantations or a woodlot.

Questions on tree planting should be referred to the local extension agent, farm or district forester, Soil Conservation district conservationist, or to the State forestry or conservation department. All states have bulletins available on reforestation.

FRANKLIN MAIL CARRIER RETIRES

SHAGGY - BROWED, Athletic Teddy Roosevelt was in the White House when young Howard W. Preston began covering an 18 mile rural mail delivery route in Franklin, N. Y. His salary was \$48.00 a month, furnishing his own transportation. Howard was very proud of his R.F.D. special — side curtains and all. In winter he used a cutter, but the same horsepower, bucking heavy snowdrifts, snipping wire fences to cut across lots because of snow-filled roads, even skimming over old stone walls. He did indeed lead the strenuous life advocated by President Teddy.

In the 51 years, 4 months and 17 days that Howard Preston carried the rural mail in his district he used 10 horses, 8 buggies, 5 cutters, and several harnesses, before the appearance of the Model T and better roads. To help out the cost of the horses' feed, he helped harvest the hay. He got his first Ford in 1920, but could use it only in the summer. Since then he has used 20 cars.



Howard W. Preston

During the years the mail route increased to 53 miles daily, and Mr. Preston estimates he has traveled 550,000 miles on his route. When he retired he was still delivering mail to 9 people to whom he delivered it on his first route, and six of them lived on the same farms.

In 1956 Mr. Preston received his 50 year pin from the Delaware County Association of R.F.D., and last summer received the safe-driving award for 27 years record from the National Mail Carriers Convention at Jackson, Mississippi.

Howard Preston will miss his folks on the mail route and be missed by them, but will meet many of them in his active role as a Church member, Grange chaplain, and member of the Franklin Fire Department.

—Agnes Ward

The mail in those first years? There were more real letters, fewer advertisements, the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and a few other magazines. He delivered mail order packages, robes, blankets, fur coats, but little parcel post until the rate of 16c per pound and a limit of 4 pounds was changed.

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One Man can now mow, condition, rake, bale, and store his hay crops *alone*, thanks to John Deere's new One-Man Hay-Handling System. To you hay growers with smaller acreages, this revolutionary system means independence from costly extra help. For you larger operators, it means exactly the same thing—you cut your labor force *at least* in half. For every grower who feeds his hay, this new system means faster, easier work at lower cost . . . better hay in the barn.

These are the keys to the John Deere System. The new *Bale Ejector Attachment* for all John Deere 14-T and new 214-T Twine-Tie Balers loads wagons *automatically*. These balers are easily set to make bales approximately half size which the Bale Ejector tosses directly into the high-sided wagon behind.

One-Man Crew

One man drives the tractor—and *that's your baling crew*. You completely eliminate men on the rack or bale-pickup men. And, to top it off, the simple Bale Ejector *costs, in most cases, less than a hired hand's salary for a single haying season*. Ask yourself—can you really afford not to own a John Deere Baler and Bale Ejector Attachment?

The John Deere Bale-Size Elevator and Barn Conveyor store *half-size bales automatically*. One man easily feeds the half-size bales into the elevator hopper with a fork. They tumble readily into the big, new, 8-foot General-Purpose Hopper. A new Bale-Guide Attachment keeps short bales elevating, even at steep angles.

The new Barn Conveyor takes bales from the elevator and distributes them through the full length of the barn at 10-foot intervals. No stacking is required. Half-size bales tumble into place—find their own level—fill the barn way up to conveyor height. Fact is, owners claim that little space, *if any*, is sacrificed.

No Men Needed in Mow

Think of it! You eliminate at least one man in the mow—usually two or three. No more tedious lifting and stacking in the dusty, stifling heat of the mow where temperatures of up to 120 degrees are common.

The Barn Conveyor is available in sections for barns up to 100 feet long. It's electrically driven, simple, rugged, and easily hung from the hay track or ridge pole of the barn.

This year—in 1958—find new freedom . . . new profit with the new John Deere One-Man Way of Making Hay. See your John Deere dealer *early!*

You'll Like Half-Size Bales

You'll find bales made approximately half size offer many labor-saving advantages. They store themselves with no lifting or stacking, since they tumble into place from the Barn Conveyor. Weighing on an average of only 20 to 35 pounds, they are easier to unload at the elevator . . . easier to get out of the mow . . . easier to handle at feeding time.

Whether you make half- or full-size bales, the John Deere 14-T or 214-T makes compact, sliced bales that are tied to stay tied. Groovers in the bale case form channels in the bale where twine snugles in, protected from snagging and slipping.

Automation in the Hayfield

The John Deere 14-T Twine-Tie Baler with Bale Ejector Attachment is a giant forward stride in materials-handling on the farm. As one owner, Mr. Frank Davis of Buchanan, Va., puts it, "It's the greatest labor-saving device a farmer could buy for his farm."

The beauty of this outfit is that it saves labor, time, and money for every hay grower—large or small. What's more, the Bale Ejector works with 14-T and 214-T Balers now in the field.



Any John Deere Bale-Size Portable Elevator can be equipped economically for handling short bales, as shown at left. The new, spring-loaded, 8-foot, general-purpose hopper fits in with wide-bed wagons . . . handles small grains, ear corn, and ensilage as well as baled hay.

The new Short-Bale Guide Attachment keeps short bales elevating even at steep angles.



The new Barn Conveyor is illustrated above, showing how short bales are received from the elevator and distributed through the full length of the barn. Bales are discharged at 10-foot intervals.

The Bale Conveyor is hung from the hay track or ridge pole of the barn. It consists of 4-foot head and tail sections with drive parts and intermediate 10-foot sections to match the barn length. It's powered by an electric motor.

New 214 Series Twine- and Wire-Tie Balers Make Bigger, Denser Bales



The New 214-T Twine-Tie . . . The New 214-W Wire-Tie

Patterned after the now-famous 14-T baler, the new 214-W Wire-Tie and 214-T Twine-Tie Balers feature amazing capacity combined with rugged dependability. They turn out bigger, heavier, denser bales that are easy to handle, feed, and stack.

The 214-T meets requirements for growers who pre-

fer bigger twine-tied bales. Bale Ejector Attachment is available. The 214-W is particularly adaptable to commercial hay growers and large operators who stack bales in the field. It makes bales that "go to market" and arrive in top condition . . . bales that bring better prices with bigger profits.

New No. 8 Caster-Wheel Mower . . . New 3-Point-Hitch No. 9 Mower

These two brand-new mowers speed haying operations with their high-speed cutting . . . rugged strength . . . and protected operation. The flexible No. 8 works with almost any tractor . . . replaces the famous No. 5 and is even better. The 3-point No. 9

is almost identical in design . . . provides the convenience of 3-point hitching. Both feature an increased sickle stroke for cleaner cutting at higher forward travel speeds. A heavy-duty, 28-pound flywheel gives you smooth, practically vibrationless operation.

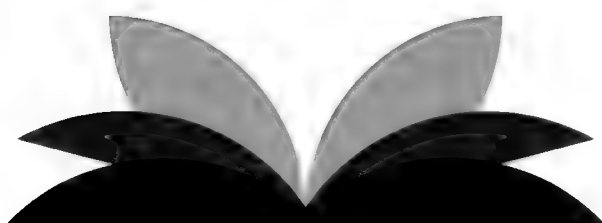
New Hookups for Trailing Hay Conditioner . . . Full Line of John Deere Side Rakes

Make mowing and conditioning a low-cost, one-man job with a new hookup for the John Deere No. 9 Mower and John Deere Hay Conditioner. . . cut curing time as much as 50 per cent . . . get advantages with this outfit.

There's a leaf-saving, time-saving side-rake for every farm . . . every pocketbook. The low-cost 350 PTO-Driven 3-Point Rake is shown above . . . semi-integral model available. Ground-driven semi-integral and drawn rakes are also available for every condition.



BHL



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Whatever Your Forage Operation, You Can Do It Better *and Save Money with* **JOHN DEERE**

The value of forage feeding is in *what* you make of your crops and *how* you handle them. John Deere's big line of Forage Equipment provides complete crop-saving, time-saving, labor-saving, cost-cutting handling of all forage crops from the field to the feedlot, barn, or silo.

John Deere's many new machines are evidence of the effort to make your forage harvests faster, easier, more profitable. See your John Deere dealer for free on-the-farm demonstrations of this outstanding equipment. Mail coupon today for free descriptive literature. You'll be money ahead when you choose John Deere.

NEW 15 ROTARY CHOPPER with Knife-Equipped Blower

Chops Crops Just Right
for Bunk and Silo

The new 15 Rotary Chopper is ideal for bringing the pasture to the cows. Its flail-type knives, *plus the knife-equipped fan*, chop hay crops just right for feed bunks and for silage. It's versatile . . . shreds and spreads stalks, brush . . . makes bedding . . . handles many other jobs.



Big-Capacity No. 8 FORAGE HARVESTER

Chops Standing Hay . . .
Windrowed Crops . . .
and Corn for Green
Feed or Silage

The No. 8 Forage Harvester, with its heavy-duty cutterhead, chops all crops to size with ease. Three quickly interchangeable units—the mower bar, windrow pickup, and row-crop (shown here in corn) handle every job. You'll make excellent feed in any desired length of cut with profitable meat- or milk-producing results.



NEW SELF-UNLOADING 110 CHUCK WAGON

For Wagon or Truck
Mounting, Delivers
Material from Side
and Rear

The new 110 *Chuck Wagon* speeds feeding operations and eliminates hard work. For wagon gear or truck-bed mounting, the *Chuck Wagon* mixes supplements into chopped material and delivers it from the side into feed bunks . . . from the side or rear into elevator hoppers, blowers, trench or bunker silos.



NEW FORAGE BOX ATTACHMENT Makes PTO Spreader

A Low-Cost
Self-Unloading Wagon

Here's a cost-cutting Self-Unloading Forage Box Attachment that makes the Model "N" PTO Manure Spreader a double-duty performer. This big-capacity outfit unloads into bunks from the side . . . into elevator hoppers, blowers, trench silos from the rear. Once set up, two men can attach or detach it easily in less than one hour.



NEW Big-Capacity 55 BELT-CONVEYOR FORAGE BLOWER

Stores Chopped
Material Fast

The tremendous capacity of the new 55 Forage Blower eliminates storage "bottlenecks" . . . moves more tons farther . . . faster. Its extra long, deep hopper . . . wide belt conveyor . . . special oscillating feed levelers . . . greater throat opening to the blower . . . and powerful fan are outstanding features.



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| <input type="checkbox"/> No. 9 3-Point-Hitch Mower | <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Rake | <input type="checkbox"/> 110 Self-Unloading Chuck Wagon |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hay Conditioner | <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Semi-Integral Rakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Forage Box Attachment for Model "N" PTO Spreader |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> One-Man Hay-Baling System | <input type="checkbox"/> 214-T Twine-Tie Baler | |
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These 4-H Club members scored "Excellent" or "Good" in the apple pie baking contest at the Fruit Show. They are, from left to right: Standing, Beverly Cranston of Alabama; Helen Green of Honeoye; Phyllis Merle of Attica; Barbara Stukey of Lockport. Seated: Ellen Kisner of Geneva; Lauretta Woodams, Rochester; and Elaine Gehl of Eden. Lauretta's and Elaine's pies were rated "excellent" by the judges.

Fruit, Potato, Vegetable Growers Hold Meetings at Rochester

ATENDANCE was excellent, as were the talks and the equipment exhibited at the combined annual meetings of the New York State Horticultural Society, Empire State Potato Club, and the State Vegetable Growers Association. This is the first year that combined meetings have been held, and many comments indicated satisfaction with the arrangement.

Officers

Ralph Smith of Poughkeepsie was elected president of the Horticultural Society, succeeding Rolland J. Reitz of Greece. Marion I. Johnson of Williamson was named vice president, and Reitz, Roger Forrence of Peru, Cameron Nichols of Lewiston, and Herman DeMay of Williamson were re-elected directors. Dan Dalrymple of Lockport

pound packages varied from 50¢ to 89¢, with most of them around 69¢. The ten-pound packages varied in retail price from 39¢ to 69¢. Ribbons were awarded on the basis of 80 points for grade, 10 points for appearance, 5 points for uniformity, and 5 points for the package.

The same procedure was followed with apples. Of 52 packages, 8 per cent failed to meet grade. The first place went to Sam Gutman of Buffalo, second to Beak & Skiff of Lafayette, and third to Joseph Santarsiero of Newfane.

In discussing business conditions, Dr. G. W. Hedlund, head of the Cornell Department of Agricultural Economics, said that in 1958 farm income in the Northeast would probably be about the same as a year ago, but that expenses will likely be a bit higher, thus continuing and perhaps tightening the cost-price squeeze.

On an optimistic note, he expressed the belief that business would pick up around the middle of the year. The business recession, he believes, was partially the result of several situations occurring about the same time, including the flu epidemic, the President's illness, and the appearance of Sputnik.

— A. A. —

SHAUL RE-ELECTED MUTUAL'S PRESIDENT

DR. KENNETH A. SHAUL, prominent Schoharie County farmer from Cobleskill, N. Y., has been re-elected president of the Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives. The re-election of Dr. Shaul, which came at the group's recent annual meeting at Utica, was his 12th since he assumed Mutual's leadership in 1946.

Adolphe G. Walkley, Conesus, N. Y. was elected vice-president, succeeding George W. Gage of Greene, N. Y. Walkley, also president of the Conesus Milk Producers Cooperative Association, an affiliate of Mutual, had been Mutual's former secretary.

Chosen to replace Walkley as secretary was Clarence Bolliver of Lowville, N. Y. In turn, George Gage was elected to Bolliver's position as an executive committeeman. The re-election of Warren E. Davy, veteran dairy farmer leader from Greene, N. Y., as treasurer, rounded out the slate of officers.

George Lamb, vice-president of the Welch Grape Juice Company and former head of the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives, was the principal speaker.



Left, Ralph Smith, newly elected president of the Horticultural Society. Right, David Smith of Canastota, president of the Empire State Potato Club.

was re-named secretary and treasurer. The Empire State Potato Club elected David Smith of Canastota as president, succeeding Phil Luke of Fulton. Karl Hoffman of Springville was named vice president, and John K. Jackson of Savannah was renamed secretary and treasurer.

Donald Shoemaker of Webster was re-elected president of the State Vegetable Growers Association.

As usual, the exhibit of consumer packs of potatoes which were purchased at retail in stores and graded by state inspectors were interesting and valuable. The blue ribbon went to Al Seymour of Malone, with second to Karl Hoffman of Springville and third to Alois Wrobel of Bridgewater.

Nineteen per cent, almost one-fifth of the packages, did not meet the requirements of the State grading and branding law.

Prices varied considerably. Fifteen

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DRIED POTATO PULP

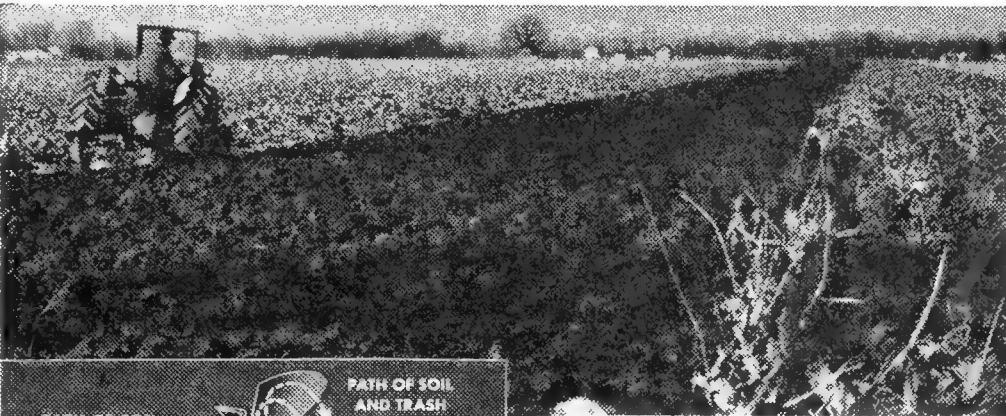
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This record proves that you can count on NYABC to get your cows in calf on time.

For more information, see your nearby NYABC technician, or write:

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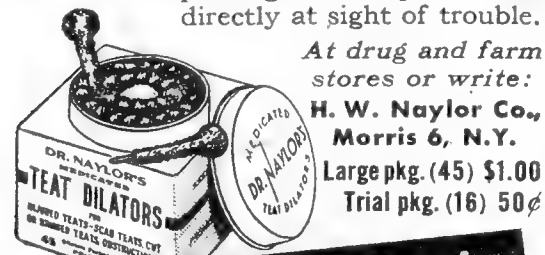
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Visiting Hayfields

By
TOM MILLIMAN

Milepost 372

**N. Y.
THRUWAY**

Again the Pasture

MORE LETTERS have come about seeding the 16-acre AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST pasture. We are grateful, and from them have learned more about pastures. First and foremost, the objective is a better yielding sod in midsummer and early fall. To say that this is difficult is putting it mildly, when we think of the limited list of seeds of various kinds now available for our northeastern climate and soils.

We've had letters from New York, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Vermont, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maine, Ohio, Massachusetts and Wisconsin. Every single letter is earnest, shows experience, and is thought-provoking. It makes a man humble to receive such good response, and all the more determined to make a contribution of knowledge in return, if possible.

Harry Morrill and I are going to keep production records on this pasture, beginning in 1958, the seeding year, when oats will be grazed off. Our plan is to hang a big calendar in the milkhouse, a General Electric calendar in this instance. On this calendar will be marked the number of cows, milking and dry, and the amount of milk shipped for each day the herd is grazed on the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST pasture.

Pasture days per acre and amount of milk per acre will be computed on this basis, rough as it is. The herd will always have dry hay in an outside rack, and may or may not receive grass silage in the barn. Incidentally, nearly all correspondents recommended that oats be grazed off.

Let's have still more letters about establishing a perennial pasture for more summer grazing. Thanks, Harry and I are willing to go in any direction except orchard grass, right up to seeding day, provided only that we can get the seed. Orchard grass at Hayfields runs out the legumes too fast. We'll fertilize well.

Screenings

Old friend and neighbor Arthur E. Johnson of Caledonia nails me on the statement, appearing here several times, that an Angus bull bred to dairy cows will get a black calf every time. I should have said "except once every 200 times." The Johnsons have had two Angus-sired black and white calves out of registered Holstein heifers. It goes to show that a statement only 99 1/2 % true had better be qualified.

A VERMONT PASTURE



Riley Bostwick of Rochester, in central Vermont, sent this picture and wrote that the land we see had been abandoned by other owners. Renovation, liming, fertilizing brought it back along with proper seeding for pastures. Mr. Bostwick reports that 18-months-old animals without grain come off this pasture and dress out an average of 400 lbs. good to choice beef. He quit dairying 20 years ago by crossing dairy cattle to Angus bulls. Now he has an Angus herd. Of the pasture shown, he allows only one acre per yearling, and cuts half a ton of hay as well.

The QUESTION BOX

**What?
How?
Why?**

How much nitrogen do legumes fix from the air?

Farmer Bulletin 2003 published by the USDA, estimates 40 lbs. per acre from beans, 58 lbs. from soybeans, from 103 to 179 lbs. by different clovers and 194 lbs. by alfalfa.

How much fertilizer do you recommend for strawberries?

If you can get it readily, put on 15-20 tons of stable manure or 7-8 tons of chicken manure per acre before setting the plants. Otherwise put on 500-600 lbs. of a 10-10-10 fertilizer. A soil analysis will help guide you.

About August 1, sidedress with 100 lbs. of ammonium nitrate on 80 lbs. of urea per acre.

Do not apply fertilizer in the spring of the fruiting year.

What is the cause of geranium foliage turning yellow?

The plant is either suffering from a deficiency or an excess of nutrient salts. Either the fertilizer is too heavy and there is an excess of nitrogen or else there is a lack of it which would cause yellowing in either case. I suggest you pot up your geraniums for the winter in a soil mixture of $\frac{1}{2}$ sand, $\frac{1}{2}$ peat moss and $\frac{1}{2}$ garden loam. Add to this 1 level teaspoon of 5-10-5 fertilizer for each 6" pot of soil mixture. This should give you a good growing soil for house plants.—Ray Fox

Is nicarbazine useful for controlling coccidiosis in laying hens?

This drug is recommended for preventing coccidiosis in young chickens, but it should not be fed to laying hens. Tests have shown a drastic reduction in egg production, and that it hurts the quality of the eggs as well.

Does it pay to carry over old hens?

It is generally agreed that holding leghorns for a third year's production is likely to be unprofitable. Also, "heavies" are usually not held for the second year. In either case, cull severely, keeping only 50% to 75% of the best ones.

How can I grow new black raspberry plants?

In the fall, the canes become whip-like at the ends. Insert the tip of the cane in the soil and it will start roots and can be transplanted later.

Would plastic water pipe be suitable to use for fire protection from a farm pond? Are there any rules that determine the pressure developed? Does the volume of water in a pond affect the pressure?

A plastic pipe that will handle 75 lbs. of pressure is okay. From standard pipe friction tables, your local plumbing supplier can calculate the size of pipe you need for any volume of water you desire. A $2\frac{1}{2}$ " hose will carry about 250 gallons per minute.

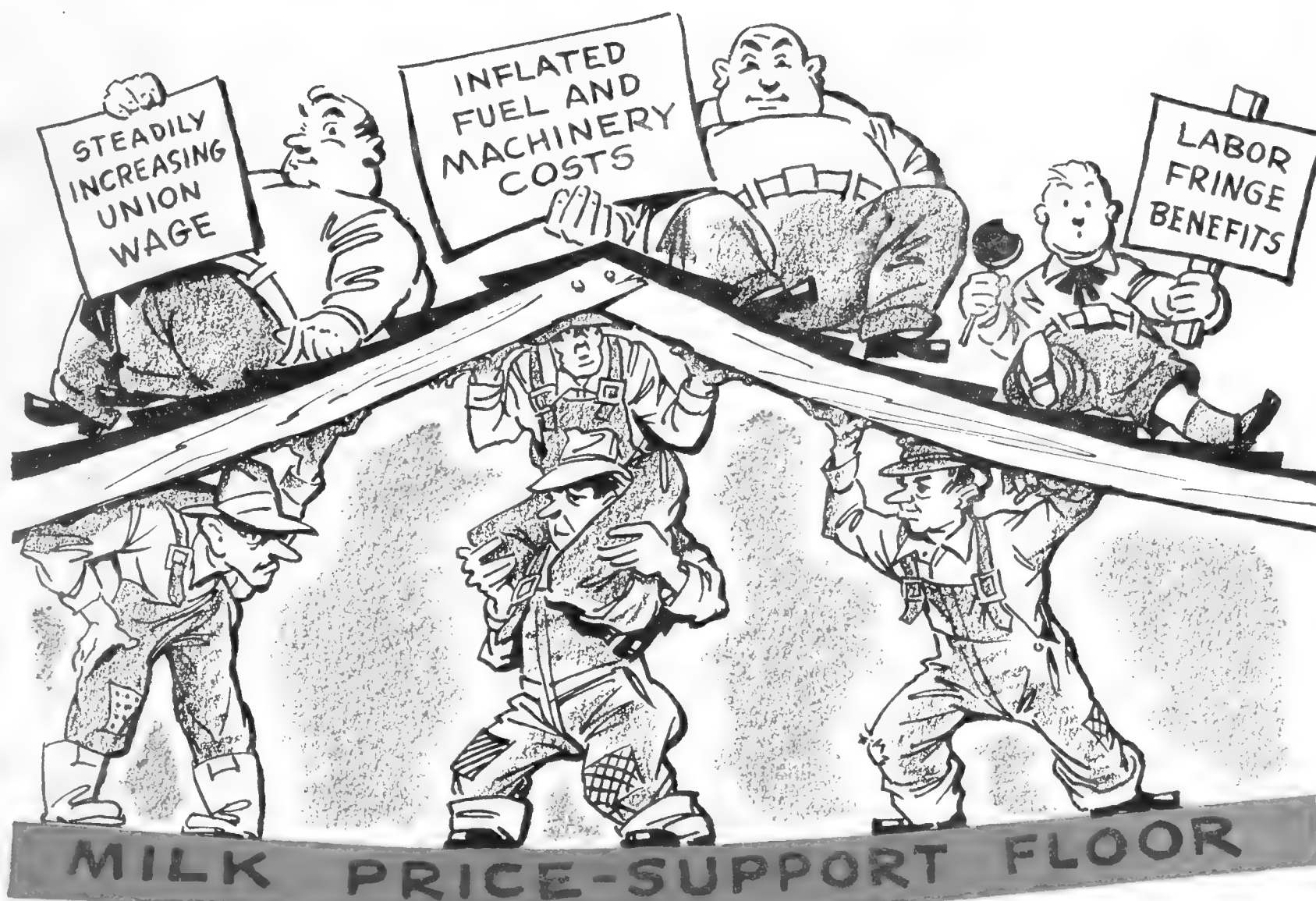
Two feet of elevation will provide roughly one pound of water pressure—so that a pond 150 feet above your hydrant location would provide roughly 75 pounds of pressure. The volume of water does not affect the pressure. The greatest single factor is to choose a size of pipe adequate for the volume of water you need for the distance it must travel.—E. W. Foss

How late can I mulch strawberries?

Almost any time when the ground is bare. Mulching is not to keep the ground warm but to prevent alternate thawing and freezing in the spring and to retain moisture in the soil.

KNOCK OUT THE FLOOR...

AND WHO'S GOING TO SUPPORT THE ROOF?



LEAGUE WARNS CONGRESS

Cut In Support Prices Could Slash Purchasing Power \$2000 Per Farm

The Dairymen's League has sternly warned Washington that cuts in dairy support prices will further endanger a declining economy.

When Secretary of Agriculture Benson announced he will drop price supports to the minimum 75% level on April 1, the Dairymen's League Board of Directors immediately asked Congress to nullify the action by legislation. They declared the cut could cost the nation \$300,000,000 in purchasing power, and Milkshed dairymen more than \$65,000,000.

Eisenhower Message Darkens Outlook

President Eisenhower in his annual message asked Congress to give Secretary Benson authority to lower still further the minimum support from 75% to 60% of parity. This drew a second sharp reminder from the League. President Benham announced that a survey of producer opinion showed 90% of dairymen opposed to any

drop in the support level. He declared that the 60% parity level could mean a loss of \$115,000,000 in Milkshed purchasing power alone. And that the average could run \$2,000 per Order #27 dairy farm.

League Wants Self-Help, Not Tax Support

As early as last October—long before any hint of lowered price floors had come from Washington—League members at their 38th Annual Meeting, called on Congress for enabling legislation that would permit dairy farmers to support their own prices without requiring tax money to do so. The League opposes the currently proposed cuts only because today's economy with its unrestricted union wage-contracts, fringe benefits, cradle-to-the-grave welfare and devalued dollars is in many ways tax-supported and government-encouraged. Thus dairy farmers, who suffer from these inflationary costs, need comparable help if they are to keep the purchasing-power roof from caving in.

Write Your Senators and Congressman to Stop This Loss of Purchasing Power!

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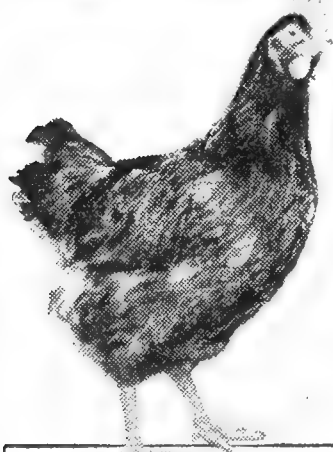


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For Laying Flock Profit

Who Should Raise My Pullets?

By JOHNNY HUTTAR

GIVE ME a flock of pullets to put into my laying house which have been raised right and I'll get every egg out of them which was bred into them. I'll have a low mortality record for the laying year, too. To carry this one step further — give me a flock of layers which will lay as they should and live well, and I'll make money on them 99 years out of every 100.

I sometimes wonder how many poultrymen know and appreciate the way a healthy flock of pullets holds the key to performance in the next year and longer. I see many flocks each year which were raised right. Every feather is in place. The fluff is clean on just about every pullet. The heads are red, the shanks are orange-yellow and the eyes stand out like black jewels on red velvet. The birds are alive and alert, but not nervous nor flighty. You practically can't miss with such a flock if they have any production breeding back of them—and most birds today do. The folks who raised these pullets must know and appreciate the value of such blooming health.

On the other hand, I'm sorry to say that I see too many flocks each year which weren't raised right. I often get to see these flocks again during their laying period. I see them in carrying out my job as poultry service man. The flock is not doing well and I'm asked to help find the trouble and advise what to do about it.

Leucosis is taking more of a toll than it should, or intestinal coccidiosis has hit them very hard; or they've caught cold; or there are too many unthrifty, cull birds developing; or the least little cold snap sends their production sliding; or the least little hot spell does the same.

If you could run down the trouble clear to its source, you'd often find that it began—

1. Because the chicks were chilled or overheated between the incubator and the brooder house, or
2. The brooding room and equipment weren't well cleaned after the last batch, or
3. The chicks were crowded which usually cuts them short on feeder space, water space and air. It also increases the chances and severity of coccidiosis. If the crowding continues through part or all of the growing period worms are added to the pullets' woes, or
4. Not enough fresh air flowed through their brooder room. This increases the chances of C.R.D. striking and doing a lasting damage. Also, the wet litter which results helps the growth of the bacteria and parasites which plague pullets, or
5. The birds were raised too near older pullets or hens. The most common way to get disease germs into healthy pullets is directly from other live birds which are carriers.

A New Look at the Problem

Once a poultryman realizes the true worth of a flock of pullets with clean guts and air-sacs, he takes stock of his situation. This may very well lead him to the frank conclusion that his set-up is such that he can't raise his pullets right. If it does, he will probably figure out that there are about three possible solutions to this all-important problem:

1. He can build new brooding facilities on his own farm a long ways from his hen houses, or

2. He can buy or rent another farm which to rear his pullets. With either of these choices he also has to have separate caretakers for rearing and laying flocks or at least reduce human traffic between the two to a minimum, or
3. He can buy his flock replacement pullets at an age (16-20 weeks) when they can be safely housed in their future laying quarters.

More and more poultrymen are talking, planning and even putting into operation one or another of these programs. If they decide to buy they are interested in certain things.

What Pullet Buyers Want

Now let me make it clear that this is a preliminary statement. No "enough water has yet gone over the dam", so to speak, to put down all the right answers to this one. I've had about 20 or 25 responses to an article I recently wrote in which I asked the interested in buying grown pullets what they would expect of the grower. I have opened up the subject for discussion at several good poultrymen meetings and the discussion was very lively. I have also talked this thing over with quite a few individual poultrymen. Out of all this I get the impression that the prospective buyer would like something like this.

1. They want to pick the breeding stock and maybe even the hatcher from which the chicks come.
2. They want the right of decision as to hatching and delivery dates—not to the day perhaps but at least within a week.
3. They may or may not want to specify the vaccination program or at least feel assured that the pullets have been properly immunized against certain respiratory diseases. Also, whether or not they want a preventative for coccidiosis fed.
4. They would want the right to look over the grower's set-up before and once or twice during the growing period if they need this to satisfy themselves that the grower is doing a good job.
5. They want delivery at about 16 weeks of age.
6. They want the delivered price settled.
7. They want a binding agreement which spells out how they can be assured of getting only healthy well-grown pullets. This would include the right to refuse any which are not right.

This last stipulation may be the biggest hitch to the smooth operation of a program which could be good for both buyers and growers.

What the Grower Expects

This, too, is a preliminary statement and my information comes from the same sources as those for what buyers want. The growers expect:

1. A firm and binding agreement from the buyer to take delivery at a specified time.
2. A right to decide his own feeding and management programs.
3. The delivered price settled. The price to be enough to return him all cash costs, overhead, a reasonable return for his own and unpaid family labor and a small margin to cover the risks which normally go with growing pullets.
4. A deposit big enough to have

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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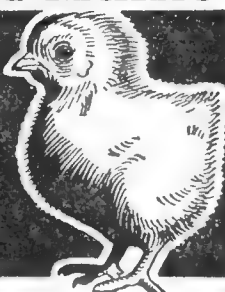
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(Continued from Opposite Page)

effect of clinching the agreement. The deposit to be forfeited by the buyer if he refuses to take delivery and pay the agreed price in full for all healthy, well grown pullets. In this connection, like the buyer, he would like some way of getting a qualified appraisal of the health and development of the birds.

5. A statement from the buyer clearing him of any further responsibility for the health of the birds once the buyer takes possession of them.

What Else?

In addition to the wants and expectations which the prospective growers and buyers of pullets have expressed separately, a few more details of common interest have to be worked out. One of these is finances.

If a poultryman is to give up keeping hens and concentrate on raising pullets he may well have several lean months while growing a large flock of pullets. Even if the buyer pays for the baby chicks as a deposit on the deal, some growers might strain their cash and credit to feed and keep up with the other expenses including their own living costs. I am sure that some form of accommodation credit is going to come into this picture. I wouldn't wonder if feed companies would fill part of this gap. In return, they would expect the feed business. Some of this is already going on.

Now, jumping over to the buyer's side of the deal, I can see another place where new credit or financing is going to be called for. I'm sure there are many poultrymen who should and want to have someone else grow their pullets but may have trouble laying their hands on a thousand dollars or more at time of delivery. Again, I expect the feed companies will offer financial help in return for the laying mash business at a satisfactory margin of profit. I know one egg marketing organization which is setting up a very sizeable program in which they offer the finances in return for getting the eggs to market. Repayment is to be taken out of the egg checks a little at a time.

Another detail on which both buyers and sellers may need some assistance is in finding each other. I'm sure that hatcherymen, feed servicemen and probably county agents could and would be glad to lend a hand on this one.

Maybe I should have included this next one either in the list of buyers' wants or growers' expectations, but I didn't know which place to put it, so here it is. I'm speaking of the question of transportation. Should the buyer go to the grower and pick up his pullets or should the grower have a bunch of crates and a truck and make the deliveries? Whichever way it's done, there would need to be some agreement on how disease transmission is to be avoided. The question of who pays for the job must also be decided.

It Probably Will Come


I firmly believe that the specialized growing and sale of flock replacement pullets is a coming poultry farm enterprise. My reasons are that some people can grow top-notch pullets but do no better than a fair job of producing and marketing eggs. Others can make any good pullet shell out every egg that's bred in her, do it economically and get the top price for it, but haven't the set-up or knack of growing pullets right. So, I think there's room for profit to both buyers and growers and each will do an even better job when they don't have the other job to do.

Success of the idea will depend on a sizeable demand and supply for and of grown pullets. Demand is probably the key. It will also depend on proper compensation for a job well done in growing and a higher net profit from egg production for the buyer.

If any of my readers would like to give me some advice and counsel on this subject, I could sure use it.

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by: G. T. Boul of: Shippensburg, Pa.



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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Mar. 1 Issue.....Closes Feb. 14
Mar. 15 Issue.....Closes Feb. 28
Apr. 5 Issue.....Closes Mar. 21
Apr. 19 Issue.....Closes Apr. 4

NURSERY STOCK

EVERGREENS — QUALITY SEEDLINGS and transplants. Free catalog and planting guide. Flickingers' Nursery, Sagamore, Penna.

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INCREASE PRESENT INCOME. Build growing sideline, full time business. No investment. Farmers, agents, dealers. Take orders for Campbell's Gro-Green Liquid Fertilizer Concentrates. Free sample, sales kit. Campbell Co., Rochelle 321, Illinois.

LOOKING FOR A JOB with a future? Like working in the field of agriculture? The Western Division of G.L.F. has openings for young men with farm background and high school education. Call or write: R. L. Shurt Personnel Supervisor, Gorham St., Canandaigua, N. Y.

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WANTED — MARRIED COUPLE for house parents—small children's home. Excellent opportunity for people who love being with teenagers. Cottage contains 12 boys and girls—emphasis on family living. Write details to Executive Director, Daniel Webster Home for Children, Franklin, New Hampshire.

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FELLOW-FARMERS. WE WISH to have you try the most useful building board on a farm. A board so hard, strong and glass-smooth, that it is damp-proof, shatter-proof, washable and impossible for hens to peck or chip. Make good walls, flooring and ceiling. Ideal to cover old rough floors, with or without linoleum overlay. It can be used in hundreds of jobs around house, barn and outbuildings. We are Northeast distributors and can give you wholesale prices you can afford. We have a special right now on this board of \$1.85 per 4'x8' sheet. Also have all kinds of plywood. Shathing grades for exterior walls, sub-floors and roof helps you put up strong air tight buildings quickly and economically the prefabricated way. While we specialize on beautiful select birch plywood for interior decoration and cabinets, also have other exotic woods like Walnut Mahogany Oak, Ash and knotty pine. Best thing would be to get in your farm truck or family car and come over to see me, anytime. Second best call me person-to-person reverse charge. 2-6340. A. J. Violette, Northfield Road, Lunenburg, Mass.

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(Continued on Opposite Page)

Let's Have a Tea Party

By
**ALBERTA D.
SHACKELTON**



THIS is a good time of year to have a tea party, small or large, simple or elaborate, to brighten up winter days! It is such an easy way to enjoy your friends, as most of the preparation can be done ahead of time. A tea party is also a wonderful way to celebrate an anniversary, announce an engagement, or honor some special friend or out-of-town guest. You might even have a silver tea for your church or pet organization.

Why not start with a few neighbors or special friends? After they have arrived, bring into the living room:

Large tray with pot of tea concentrate

Jug or pitcher of hot water

Bowl of loaf sugar

Pitcher of cream or milk

Plate of lemon or orange slices

Teacups (without saucers), dessert plates, and spoons

Small napkins of cloth or paper

Place the tray on a large enough table to make serving easy and add a plate of tea dainties. I like to serve tiny cinnamon rolls or small biscuits, made ahead of time from baking powder biscuit dough, refrigerated, and then popped into the oven while the water is boiling for tea.

If you make biscuits, split them open in the kitchen while they are hot, butter them and spread with orange marmalade, jam, lemon butter, or honey, or you may wish to serve a plate of sandwiches or cookies or both. You will find many interesting wafers suitable for tea on the grocery shelves, too.

For a larger tea, you will want to set your dining table or other suitable large table with your prettiest cloth and a simple flower arrangement, with or without candles, to carry out your chosen color scheme. Place the tea service with a pot of tea essence and a pot of hot water on a large tray at one end of the table. If you plan to serve coffee, punch, or cocoa in addition to tea, place the service for these on a tray at the other end of the table.

Silver service is not essential for such a tea party. Attractive china or earthen pots are entirely acceptable. A few cups and dessert plates (the rest in reserve on a nearby table or buffet) are placed to the left of the tray. The sugar, cream, etc., are placed on the tray if the pourer is to ask guests' preferences; otherwise, nearby. Then the teaspoons and napkins are lined up.

The remaining space is filled with the trays or plates of sandwiches and sweets, or a cake waiting to be cut. Avoid a cluttered appearance on the table. With fewer guests, the hostess may pour. If there are many guests, the hostess will ask friends to take turns pouring.

The Tea

Good tea requires furiously boiling water (freshly drawn just before heating), poured directly over loose tea or tea bags in a heated pot, covered, and allowed to steep no less than 3 minutes and no more than 5 minutes. Use 1 teaspoonful tea or 1 tea bag for each cup of tea, plus one for the pot. Even weak tea should be made in this way, with hot water being used to weaken it after the flavor is extracted from the leaves.

Tea Essence. The best tea for larger groups is made with an essence, pre-

pared as follows: To serve 10 to 12 persons, place 14 tea bags or 14 teaspoonfuls tea in a preheated pot. Pour over tea 3 cups freshly boiling water; cover, and brew 5 minutes. Strain tea, discard leaves, and place essence in a preheated pot. For each cup of tea use about 2 tablespoons of the essence and fill cup with boiling water.

To make about 25 cups of tea, pour 1 quart freshly boiling water over 10 rounded tablespoons tea, brew 4 minutes, stir, and strain into pre-heated pot. Any clouding which occurs in the tea because of its concentration will clear as hot water is added to the cup.

Tea Accompaniments. Serve any of the following: Thin slices of lemon, orange, lime pierced with whole cloves; crushed rock candy; lemon or orange drops; a clove or two dropped in pot of brewing tea; crystallized mint leaves; crystallized ginger; small pitcher of fruit juice. Candied grapefruit peel and salted nuts make nice additions to the tea table.

Tea Sandwiches

Allow about 3 to 4 sandwiches per person. Choose sandwiches that will keep well if made ahead of time. Variety can be had in the type of bread used (white, rye, whole wheat, and various quick breads, such as raisin, brown, date nut, orange, banana, cranberry); also in the form of the sandwich (rolled, ribbon, pinwheel, checkerboard, cornucopia; in different shapes of open ones or closed ones cut in rounds, ovals, crescents, triangles, finger lengths, hearts, diamonds, etc.; and also variety in the fillings (bland, sweet, meaty).

A close, fine textured bread **very fresh** for pinwheel and rolled types, and a day or two old for others, makes sandwich making easier. A thin layer of soft butter or soft cheese prevents soaking of the bread by the filling. Fillings should be moist to spread easily but not wet (use smallest amount possible of dressing to hold filling together), and they should be well chilled to develop flavor.

To keep sandwiches fresh, wrap closed sandwiches in waxed paper, foil, or Saran wrap, and then wrap in a damp towel. For either closed or open sandwiches, place a large damp towel in a shallow pan, cover with wax paper, place closed sandwiches in layers with wax paper between and on top (open sandwiches in single layers) and then draw edges of damp towel over pan.

To freeze, place closed sandwiches in freezing box with layers of wax paper between, open ones in single layers, and decorate open ones after freezing. Freeze ribbon and rolled sandwiches uncut and cut after defrosting. Thaw all in original wrappers 1 to 2 hours. Use frozen sandwiches within three weeks and **do not freeze** any with mayonnaise, jelly, salad dressing, hard cooked egg whites, lettuce, celery, tomatoes, carrots.

Tiny cream puffs made from your own recipe or from the packaged product, filled with meat or seafood salad, and finger lengths of a delicious quick bread spread with soft butter make nice additions to the sandwich plate.

A Basic Sandwich Spread (made by thoroughly creaming $\frac{1}{4}$ pound butter, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound cream cheese, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt and 1 tablespoon mayonnaise) may be used for "buttering" sandwiches or it may be used as a base for fillings by adding any of the following: finely di-



A tea party is a delightful way to entertain either a few friends or a large group, and it can be as simple or as elaborate as you like.

vided shrimp, crab, lobster, chicken, turkey, pimientos, olives, anchovy paste, mushrooms which have been sautéed and slightly thickened, hard cooked eggs, preserved ginger and toasted almonds, dates, nuts. In making your fillings, experiment with different flavored mayonnaise, different herbs, flavored salts, garnishes, etc.

Open Sandwiches. Use single slices of bread and cut with fancy cutters. Spread with basic filling or soft butter and desired filling. Garnish with bits of pimiento, green pepper, chopped nuts, chopped chives, cucumber or radish slices, preserved ginger, candied or maraschino cherries.

Rolled Sandwiches. Remove crusts from bread slices and roll each slice lightly between damp towels with a rolling pin. Spread with colorful filling or green asparagus spears. Roll up like jelly roll, sealing edge with a little butter, or fasten with a toothpick. Place rolls close together, with cut edge down, in wax paper-lined shallow pan, cover, and store. At serving time, cut each roll (except asparagus) in two and tuck in watercress or parsley leaves at both ends of sandwich.

Pinwheel Sandwiches. Trim off all crusts (except bottom one) from a loaf of unsliced bread and cut in thin lengthwise slices. Spread each slice with basic spread. To make center for each sandwich, place row of stuffed olives, maraschino cherries, pickles, or alternating strips of green pepper and pimiento at end before rolling, and roll up each sandwich like a jelly roll, sealing edge. Wrap each roll in waxed paper, foil or Saran wrap, and store

with seam side down. Slice just before serving. Each roll makes about 10 sandwiches.

Ribbon Sandwiches. Use 6 slices white bread and 3 slices whole wheat bread, and butter one side of each. Spread three slices white bread with deviled ham mixture and top each with whole wheat bread, buttered side up. Spread with same or different filling and top with remaining three slices of bread buttered side down. Wrap in waxed paper. At serving time, cut off crusts and slice each in 5 slices.

TEA SNOWBALLS OR LITTLE CAKES

$2\frac{1}{8}$ cups sifted flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup hydrogenated shortening
1 cup milk
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon almond flavoring
 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ cup egg whites (about 4 large)

Sift together flour, baking powder, salt, and sugar. Add the shortening, milk and flavoring. Beat in an electric mixer 2 minutes or about 200 strokes by hand. Add the unbeaten egg whites and beat 2 minutes more in the mixer or 200 strokes by hand.

For cup cakes. Fill very small greased cup cake pans $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ full and bake in a moderate oven (375°) about 20 to 25 minutes. Cool slightly, remove from pan, cool, and frost with fluffy frosting. Dip each cake in shredded coconut, white or a color to fit your color scheme. Makes about 3 dozen small cup cakes.

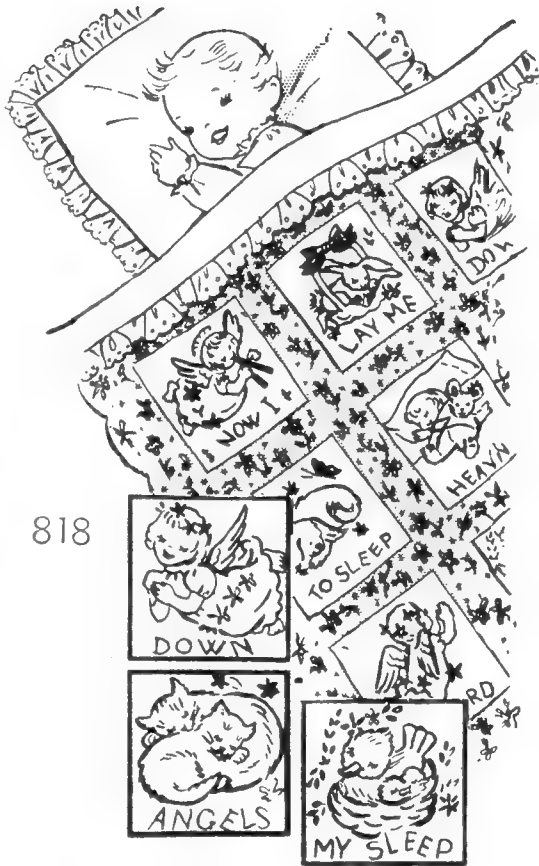
For tea cakes: Pour batter into wax

(Continued on Page 33)

February Needlework

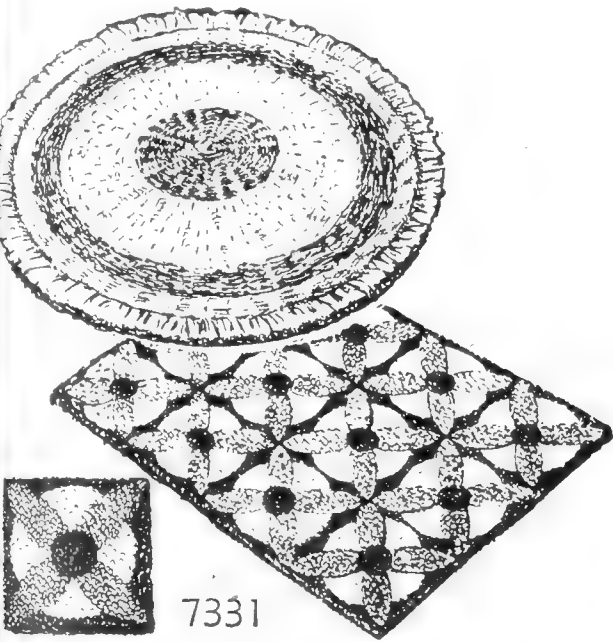
TO ORDER NEEDLEWORK PATTERNS

Send **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS** (in coins) for **EACH** pattern to: **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**, 257, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add **FIVE CENTS** for **EACH** pattern for first-class mailing. Send an additional 25 cents for Needlework Catalogue.



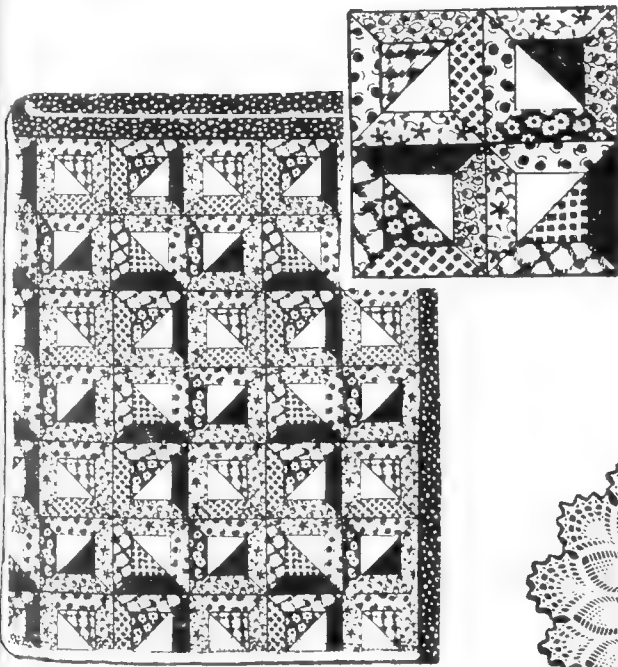
818

818. Childhood's favorite prayer is theme of this cozy crib cover. Diagrams, embroidery transfers for quilt 35½ x 43¼ inches. 25 cents.



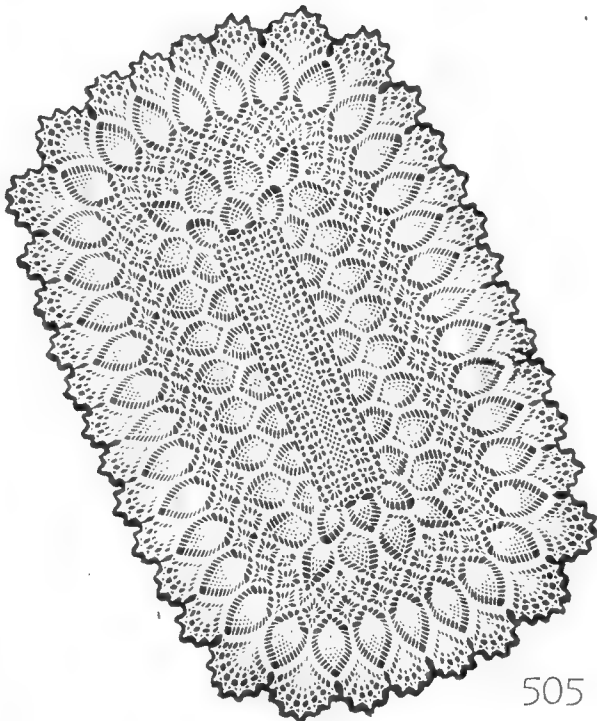
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7331. NEW RUGS from old rags. Instructions for weaving, braiding, hooking, crocheting. Directions, patterns, list of materials needed for making **NINE** different rugs. 25 cents.



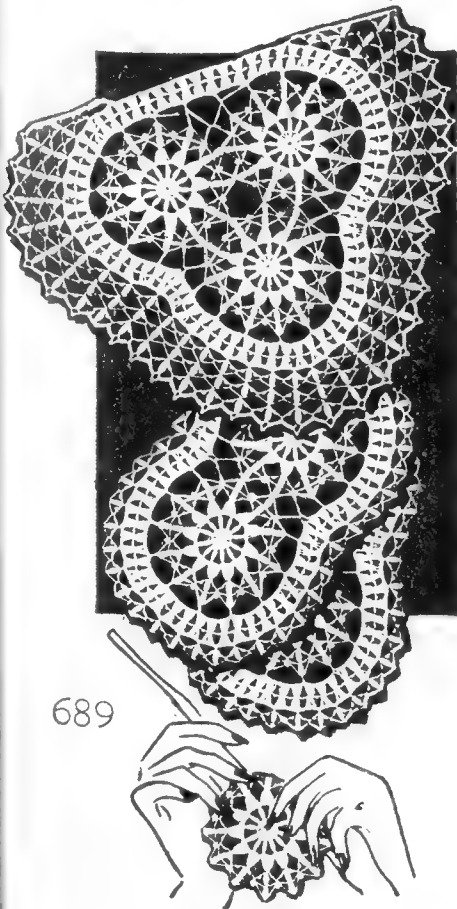
711

711. Just **TWO** patches! Easy to piece this lovely old-fashioned design. Chart, directions, pattern of patches. Yardages for single and double bed sizes. 25 cents.



505

505. Worth a king's ransom, but easy to crochet. Directions for tablecloth 52 x 75 inches in pineapple design, combined with spider-web stitch. Use heavy jiffy cotton. 25 cents.



689

689. Lovely chair-set is an easy combination of crocheted medallions, dainty mesh border. Can use for buffet set, too, or scarf ends. Chair back 16 x 13 inches; arm rest 12½ x 8 inches in No. 30 cotton. 25 cents.

Can you answer these questions about taxes?



Q: DO YOU PAY TAXES IN YOUR ELECTRIC BILL?

A: People who get electricity from federal government electric systems.

A: Yes. In fact, about 23¢ out of every dollar on the average family electric bill goes for taxes.

Q: WHY DON'T THEY PAY THE SAME TAXES YOU PAY?

A: A strange twist in federal law exempts them from paying most of the taxes in electric bills that you pay *because they get their electricity from federal electric systems.*

Q: DOES EVERYONE PAY THIS MUCH TAX IN HIS ELECTRIC BILL?

A: No. Several million American families and businesses pay a far smaller tax—only a fraction of the tax you and most people pay.

Q: ISN'T THAT UNFAIR? SHOULDN'T EVERY AMERICAN PAY HIS FAIR SHARE OF TAXES?

A: Yes. American standards of fair play call for each citizen to pay his fair share of taxes.

Q: WHO ARE THESE "PRIVILEGED" PEOPLE?

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OWNED BY MORE

RGE

YOUR SERVICE
and ELECTRIC
THAN 18,000 SHAREHOLDERS



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The six men in the family applaud her cooking.

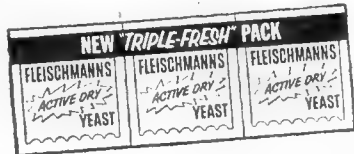
Expert Cook from Fulton, New York Wins Two Awards at State Fair

Of course, Mrs. Kyle Jacobs' only daughter, Mary, thinks those cooking awards are mighty nice, and you can be sure her five sons have plenty to say about Mrs. Jacobs' prize-winning cooking! Mrs. Jacobs entered her first cooking contest two years ago, and so far she's won an award on every entry—two last fall at the New York State Fair.

Mrs. Jacobs' yeast-raised dishes are in great demand for social and church affairs...and naturally she makes them with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It's easy to cook with this dry yeast," she says. "It always rises fast."

When you want to serve your family something special—what really goes over big? Why a yeast-

raised treat! And if you make yours at home, be sure to use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast—prize-winning cooks do. It's so convenient—you can keep a supply handy right on the shelf—ready to take down and use whenever the fancy strikes. You'll find Fleischmann's easy to use, too. It's guaranteed fresher and faster rising or double your money back. Get Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast today—and look on the back of every "Thrifty Three" strip for a delicious "Yeast-Riz" recipe.



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Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made

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*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



Mabel Hebel

TALKING IT OVER

with

Home Editor Mabel Hebel

I WENT to Albany, N. Y., last month for the annual meeting of the New York State Council of Rural Women. I could have flown from Ithaca to Albany, but I am one of those timid souls who don't like to fly in the winter. Consequently, my trip involved a bus ride to Syracuse, a train ride to Albany, three taxis, and took the best part of a day.

I must say, however, that the train trip on the New York Central's main line was a pleasant surprise. The train was like a swank hotel, with beautifully decorated coaches, even to reproductions of famous paintings hung in them and used for the color scheme. There is much talk these days of railroads cutting down on their passenger service because it doesn't pay, but I think it will be a pity if these new, modern trains aren't here to stay.

I always enjoy myself at the meetings of the Council of Rural Women. There are about a dozen members, consisting of women leaders of four rural organizations: the New York State Grange, State Federation of Home Bureaus, Dairymen's League, and Rural Church Institute. Together they represent over 112,000 rural women.

Present at this meeting were Mrs. Dutton Peterson, Odessa; Mrs. Florence Potter, Truxton; and Miss Evelyn Hodgdon, Oneonta, Rural Church Institute delegates. Representing the Grange were Mrs. Eugene Daley, Poughkeepsie; Mrs. Clayton Taylor, Lawtons, Mrs. Steve Karlik, Marietta, and Mrs. Lorenzo Palmer, Williamson. Mrs. George W. Huson, Valatie, represented the State Federation of Home Bureaus, of which she is president. Mrs. Edwin Hadlock, Hammond; Mrs. Lewis Fisk, Troupsburg; Mrs. William Walker, Cobleskill, and Mrs. Edna Carl, Copake, represented the Dairymen's League. Miss Genevieve Judy, head of the League's Home Service Department, and I were on hand as Council advisors.

The Council members get together three times a year to exchange information about what their organizations are doing and to work together on public service programs, especially those affecting rural life. Four topics claimed most of their attention at the Albany meeting, and all had to do with young people. These included educational opportunities for farm boys and girls, particularly in agricultural schools and colleges; the Child Labor Laws, which the Council feels should be amended to permit suitable, gainful occupation for children, especially on farms; the New York State Liquor Law, which the Council, in formal resolution, urged changing to prevent the sale of liquor to young people under the age of 21 (present age limit is 18); and finally, the importance of all families being protected from polio by Salk vaccine. In regard to the latter, the Council passed the following resolutions:

"Inasmuch as Salk vaccine has been proved to be safe and effective in preventing paralytic polio, we the New York State Council of Rural Women urge that all children and adults up to the age of forty who have not yet been vaccinated with Salk vaccine start the series of three polio shots now in order to have full protection before next summer."

How about your family? If for any reason you have neglected to have your children vaccinated (and yourself too if you're under 40), now is the time to start the shots. You'll have a free mind next summer when polio strikes again—but you'll need to act now, as the 3 shots are spaced out over months.

The Council's meeting lasted two days, and on the second morning we attended the opening session of the Women's Joint Legislative Forum. The meeting was held in the sumptuous Revere Room in the Capitol, and the Governor dropped in and talked briefly about his budget. The Forum, whose purpose is to study and discuss current State legislation and to keep its members informed is strictly non-partisan. I didn't even hear "Republican" or "Democrat" mentioned while I was there. Instead, parties were referred to as the "majority party" or the "minority party." One woman speaker however, who said, "We try to see all sides of the question," got a laugh when she quoted this rhyme:

On matters controversial
My perception is quite fine;
I always see two points of view:
The one that's wrong and mine.

Returning home later that day I ran into unexpected trouble—an ice storm which had made Syracuse and most of Central New York a skating rink. I decided to put off my bus ride from Syracuse to Ithaca until the next morning and spent the night at the Syracuse Hotel. This is always a pleasant experience, but this time I met with a disappointment at breakfast. Their Coffee Shop has succumbed to modern efficiency and is now serving orange marmalade in little individual plastic containers. The marmalade comes out looking like an oblong gumball, and tastes like nothing at all.

I was so glad to get back home to my own favorite brand of Dundee Marmalade that I examined its container with renewed interest at breakfast the next morning, and was surprised to find that on the cover it says: "Supplier of Dundee Marmalade to his Late Majesty George VI." Why not Elizabeth? Perhaps the Queen (who is said to be on a strict diet to keep her weight down) can't have marmalade for breakfast.

Speaking of marmalade, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST published some years ago a "Four-Way Marmalade" recipe that was very popular. It came from Mrs. H. E. Babcock, when the Babcocks were still living at Sunnyside Farm in Ithaca. If you would like a copy of the recipe, write me and I'll send it to you. Address: Mrs. Mabel Hebel, Home Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

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Dress for the Occasion



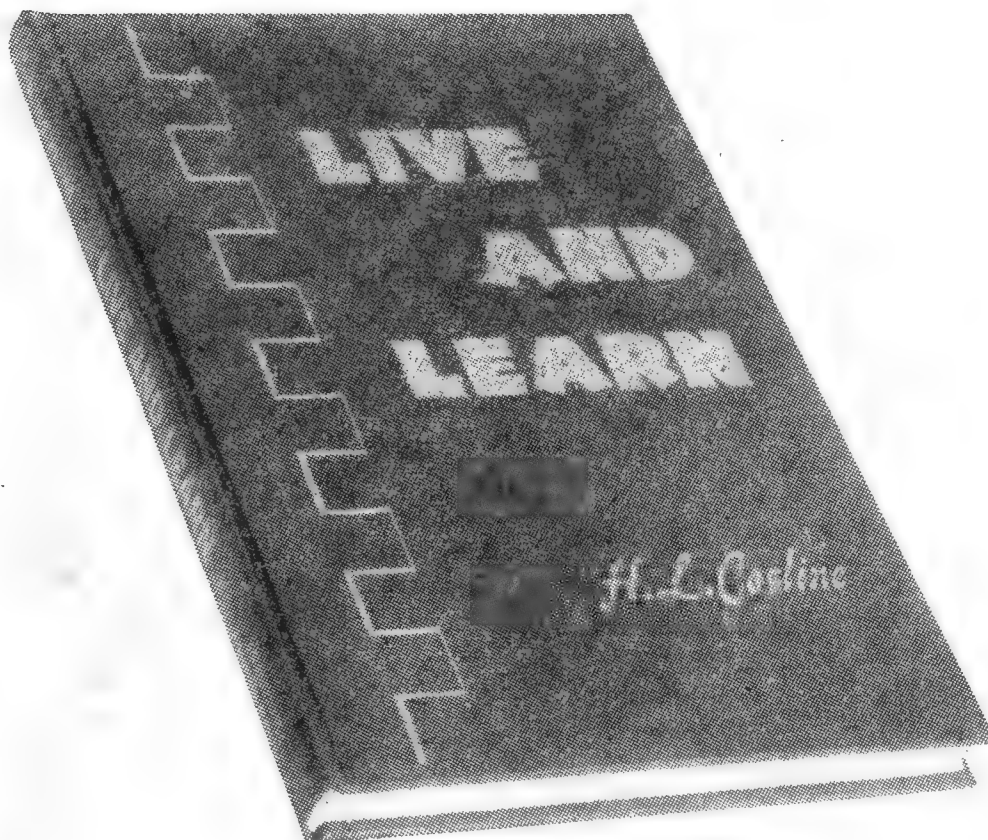
8476...One piece dress with easy "overblouse" look. Size 14 requires 4 yds. of 35" fabric. Jr. Misses' 11-15, Misses' 12-18. 65¢

8414...Step-in with soft side pleats, fills in a plunge neck with its own dickey. Size 14 requires 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ yds. of 35" fabric for dress, $\frac{5}{8}$ yd. for dickey. Misses' 12-20. 65¢

8490...Wonderfully wearable, slender ensemble that sheds its jacket to reveal a lovely sheath. Size 20 requires 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds. of 35" fabric for dress and jacket. Misses' and Women's 12-40. 50¢

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For Leaders of Youth Groups



IF YOU ARE--

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- A Teacher of Vocational Agriculture
- A Scoutmaster
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Hostages To Fortune

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XXVI

THEY WERE waiting for Laura at the hospital. Two nurses quickly and efficiently prepared her for the delivery room. While they were working with her, the admissions nurse was taking her medical history. Then Dr. Leonard arrived. "I'm glad you got here in time. If we had known that the baby was coming so soon, I would have kept you here yesterday." Then he smiled, "You know these little fellows assert their independence early."

Then a little more seriously, he said, "Probably Bill's grandfather's illness precipitated things a bit, but of course a week early or late makes no difference."

Laura realized that the doctor was talking to make her feel better and divert her attention from the pains which were more and more frequent. Finally, he said, "Now, Laura, it won't be long now. We're going to give you just a little sedative to help relax you and to

WHAT HAS HAPPENED

ON his way home in an army plane on an emergency furlough, Bill Graham did a lot of thinking about his grandfather, John Macdonald, of his life on the farm, the conflict that had existed between the generations over the old and new methods of farming.

Bill was in a desperate hurry to get home to his grandfather who was so ill in the hospital, and to Laura Graham, his wife who was expecting her baby any time now.

Mary Graham, Bill's mother, realized after her talk with her two daughters, Caroline and Jean, that they were no longer children to be put off without explanations, and she was determined to let them see their grandfather as soon as he could have visitors.

Late in the night, something awakened Laura and she realized that her baby was about to arrive. Mary Graham got her to the hospital in time, and now Bill and Laura, themselves, gave HOSTAGES TO FORTUNE.

relieve the pain. I am going to wait a little longer. Then, as I have told you, I will put you in waking hypnosis. You will be fully able to cooperate with me as I have instructed you, but you will feel no pain and you will see your baby being born.

Suddenly, as the doctor finished speaking, Laura was convulsed with the sharpest, worst pain she had ever experienced. Gripping the nurse's hand, she held on tight until the spasm passed, and the nurse was glad to take her hand away. Then Dr. Leonard spoke, "It is not necessary for you to have any more like that. Look at me," he commanded. "You are going quickly into a deep, deep hypnosis."

When she was in the trance, the doctor said, "Now open your eyes. You will know and see everything that takes place, but you will feel no pain." And Laura was conscious of a deep peace overlaid with the joy that she knew the new baby would bring. During the rest of her labor, just as the doctor had promised, she knew when the contractions, which were easing her baby into the world, occurred, and just as the doctor had instructed her, she exerted herself to work with the contractions. But, wonder of wonders—she felt no pain! Suddenly, she heard a baby cry—her own baby. Could there ever be any-

thing else in life which would equal that moment?

The nurse took the baby and then Dr. Leonard stood over Laura for a moment. "When I awaken you, you will feel fine. You have had a perfectly normal delivery, and you have a beautiful little boy, fine in every respect. I repeat that when I awaken you, you will feel relaxed and happy, and you will go into a deep, restful sleep. Then after you awaken, your baby will be brought to you."

Then Dr. Leonard repeated again. "When you awaken, you are going to feel fine, relaxed and happy. I am going to count from five backwards. I want you to come gradually out of hypnosis. You will remember everything that has happened. You will always remember the birth of your first child as a very happy and beautiful experience."

Then the doctor awakened Laura and repeated what he had said to her while she was in hypnosis. He said, "Goodbye, Laura, I'll see you tomorrow." He laughed a little and added, "Guess I could use a little relaxation myself."

Laura was wheeled to her room and the last thing she remembered before going into a deep sleep was how heavenly it was to know that everything was all right. How wonderful it was just to rest. The nurse smoothed Laura's hair back from her forehead, tucked her in gently, and tiptoed out of the room.

Laura awakened to the bustling of feet in the corridor and the swishing sound of the nurses' uniforms. She yawned and stretched and with a little chuckle to herself, ran her hand down over the bedspread, blissfully aware that the large bundle she had been carrying for these nine months was no longer there, but sleeping peacefully in the nursery. How wonderful it was to feel flat and free again, and what a delicious feeling it was to be able to stretch, really stretch again. She could hardly wait to see her baby and hold him close to her. She knew the babies were being taken out to the mothers now for their morning feedings. She was wide awake, listening for the nurse's footsteps to stop at her door. Sure enough, the nurse came in but she was carrying a basin of warm water.

"When can I see my baby?" Laura asked.

"Just as soon as we have freshened you up," promised the nurse as she wrung the warm washcloth out and gently wiped Laura's face. Laura couldn't remember when anyone else had washed her face, and the warm water felt so good. Now her hands, then her teeth must be brushed, and a comb whipped through her hair.

"You want to look your best when you meet that fine young man of yours," said the nurse. Standing back to survey Laura, she said, "You'll do—in fact, you'll do very nicely." Then she disappeared, taking her basin of water with her. In a few minutes she was back, holding a little bundle wrapped in a blanket. She placed the baby under Laura's arm and watched with the tender little smile which all women have for babies.

Laura thought that nothing in the world could equal the happiness which she felt when she first held her son. She pulled him a little closer to her and looked at his sweet little face. He was so tiny, so perfect, so warm and soft. He was sleeping peacefully and she could hardly wait for him to open his eyes. She took one of his little hands in hers and looked carefully at every little nail. Tears of happiness filled her eyes. "Dear God in Heaven,"

she prayed, "help me always to be a good mother to him."

During her pregnancy she had given much thought to whether she would breast-feed her baby or put him on a formula. When she had discussed the matter with Dr. Leonard, he told her that it depended mostly on her. If she wanted to nurse her baby and was relaxed and happy about it, by all means she should.

"It's the natural way, God's way," Dr. Leonard had told her. "When conditions are right, it insures a closeness between mother and child that is both physically and psychologically good. But if the mother is of a nervous disposition or if she is tied up with a job, fortunately we have been able to develop feeding formulas on which babies do well."

Laura had decided that, if everything went well, she wanted to breast-feed her baby. So now began the process of getting mother and baby acquainted. The nurse was infinitely patient, and Laura was a little shy.

"Just be patient, Mrs. Graham. This little fellow needs to get acquainted with you today. Then he's going to have the advantage of mother's milk. I always try to encourage the mothers to breast-feed the baby. It gives the little tykes a much better start in life. I have some other things to do now and I'm going to leave him with you. So just relax, and enjoy him."

After the nurse left the room, Laura pulled back the blanket which was wrapped around her son. Then she untied the little nightie which was pulled together around his feet, and she examined each little toe and again marveled at the perfection of each little nail. She looked intently into his face and tried to imagine that he looked just like Bill. Oh Bill, she thought, why aren't you here now to share this joy with me?

* * *

Dr. Leonard had just got to sleep after delivering Laura's baby when his telephone rang. Half asleep, he decided to ignore it. Then the physician's responsibility asserted itself, and he swung his legs out of bed while the telephone still jangled. "Yes, blast you," he said, "let me get my sealegs. I'm coming! I'm coming!" and he stumbled across the room to the phone.

A voice on the other end of the line said, "I'm sorry to trouble you at this hour, but I'm Bill Graham. I just got home to find that Laura is in the hospital with our new baby. They won't let me see her until morning. I guess that's all right, but all they tell me is that my wife and baby are doing well. I know the hospitals always give you a brush-off like that, so I just had to find out the truth."

Ordinarily, Dr. Leonard would have been irritated at being roused at that time of morning, but he remembered that the Nation was at war, and that Bill, like thousands of other young husbands and fathers, had been absent when his baby was born, so he spoke gently into the telephone.

"Everything is all right, Bill. Laura is fine and you have a boy who is perfectly normal in every way. There is absolutely nothing for you to worry about. You must be tired yourself. Go to bed and get some rest. Then go to the hospital early in the morning and I will leave special orders for you to spend all the time you wish with your wife."

Bill didn't think he could possibly sleep, but he thanked the doctor and said he would be at the hospital early in the morning.

* * *

When the day nurse brought Laura's breakfast, she said, "I know it is early, but we have special orders to give you your breakfast and your bath right away."

"Orders from whom?" Laura demanded.

"Dr. Leonard," said the nurse.

"But why?" asked Laura.

"Oh, we sometimes do this," evaded the nurse, a trifle airily. "There's nothing to be alarmed about, everything's fine. I took a peek at that young fellow of yours and he is a real beauty."

Laura found that she was starved and she ate everything in sight on the tray. When that had been whisked away, the nurse began to bathe her. She put fresh linen on the bed. Carefully they chose one of the pretty nightgowns Laura had brought with her, and over it Laura wore a lovely little knitted jacket which her mother had made for her. Then the nurse handed her a comb and powder. Laura was pleased with her reflection in the mirror, and she carefully arranged her hair. Actually she had never looked lovelier. The hood had brought out all the beauty of her clear skin and shining eyes. Her cheeks were flushed with excitement and her hair curled softly around her face. What a beautiful little mother she is, thought the nurse.

And now again the nurse was bringing the baby to her and placing him gently in her arms. As he nursed, he rolled his wide open blue eyes up at her, and a wave of tenderness swept over her, different from anything she had ever felt before in her life. Laura closed him close, as if to protect him from all the evils and suffering of life. Even as she did so, she knew that neither she nor any other power on earth, could keep troubles from her son. But she could fortify him and protect him with her love so that he could meet his problems.

The nurse came back in the room and said, "It's early, Mrs. Graham, outside of visiting hours, but you have a visitor Dr. Leonard has told us to admit."

Suddenly, Laura knew. "It's Bill," she whispered. "It's Bill."

A moment later he was bending over her, his arms around her and the baby. "Now my cup overfloweth," he sighed. "What in all the world could be so wonderful as to have you now?"

Bill in turn was unable to speak. He just stood there, his face close to her, a great lump in his throat, drinking her in. Finally, he said, "God be praised. You are all right."

In their joy with each other, they almost forgotten the little mite of humanity who lay cuddled between Laura's arm and her breast. His little tummy was full and he was sound asleep. The nurse came in and smiled at them and asked, "Shall I take the baby?"

Laura's arm tightened a little around the infant. "No," she said, "not now."

"I guess it's all right," the nurse said a bit doubtfully. "We're supposed to keep them in the nursery most of the time and not let anyone near them. But Dr. Leonard has got different ideas. I, for one, think he is right."

When the nurse left the room, Bill said, "Do you suppose I could hold him for a minute?"

"Of course you can. He's your baby."

As Bill picked the baby up, Laura laughed at him and said, "He's tough, Bill, he won't break or fall apart."

"Funny looking, isn't he," said Bill. Laura bristled at that. "What do you mean, Bill Graham? He's beautiful."

"Well, it's just that he's so red almost baldheaded."

"Of course he's red, you big ninnies. He hasn't been here long. It will fade. And as for the hair, it will grow. What's the matter with you, don't you love our baby?"

"Of course I do. But I don't think I've ever seen one so small and so red before. I have to get used to him."

Then Bill put the baby back on Laura's side, drew up the one chair in the room so that he was close by the bed, and sitting down, he reached for Laura's hand.

"I'm sorry I was so late getting here, Sweetheart, but it's a wonder I made it at all."

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Hostages to Fortune

(Continued from Opposite Page)

"I know how you got your leave, dear. Dr. Leonard has a big-shot friend in the Army."

"So that's it," commented Bill. "I laugh every time I think of Sergeant Kelly's face when he told me that my orders had been cancelled and my furlough granted."

But Laura's mind had already gone on to another subject. "I have a name I picked out for our baby. I hope you will agree."

A little surprised and hurt that Laura hadn't waited, Bill asked rather short-ly, "Well, what is it?"

"It's John Macdonald Graham!"

Now a little ashamed for his hurt feeling, Bill leaned forward and kissed Laura.

"How considerate," he said. "How that will please Gramps. It will help him to get well. I'm going in to see him now. Dr. Gray told me I might, but he said I must not surprise Gramps. The nurse is going to tell him I am here before I go in to see him."

Bill put his face close to Laura's and said, "I love you so very much, Laura. You look so wonderfully, happy there with our little son beside you. I hate to leave you, but right now I think Gramps needs me more than you do. Already this young man is making himself a rival. You just be careful, young lady, and remember that I'm your first love."

Laura laughed and said, "Get along with you, Bill. And just to make you even more jealous, tell your grand-

father that I send him all the love he needs to get better."

* * *

A few minutes later, Bill stood by his grandfather's bed. The old man reached a feeble hand toward him, but Bill put it back on the bed and covered it with his own. He was surprised to find John looking so well. Later Dr. Gray told Bill that he must not be fooled by the high color because, more often than not with a heart patient, this was not a good sign.

"I'm sorry to have you find me here, Bill," said his grandfather."

"I'm the one who is sorry, Gramps, but you're coming along all right and we'll have you home before you know it. You've already heard the good news about your great-grandson, but I want to add to it. What do you think my son's name is?"

John shook his head and said, "I don't know, Bill."

"It's John Macdonald Graham."

For a moment the old man didn't speak and Bill wondered if he had heard him. Then he gave Bill's hand a little squeeze. "How wonderful, Bill. Thank you."

"Don't thank me, Gramps. Thank Laura. She named the baby even before I saw him. She's fine, she looks wonderful, and she sends you her love."

"She's a wonderful girl, Bill, and I am glad the baby is here."

Then he smiled and said almost in a whisper, "John Macdonald Graham. Now he'll carry on our name."

(To be continued)

Let's Have a Tea Party

(Continued from Page 28)

paper-lined jelly roll pan and bake in a moderate oven (375°) about 20 to 25 minutes or until center springs back when pressed lightly with finger tips. Cool a few minutes, loosen edges with knife, and turn cake out onto cake rack. Remove wax paper and cool.

Divide cake into two parts. Frost one part with white confectioners' sugar frosting. Frost other half with colored frosting of your choice. Cut in small oblong or diamond shape pieces and decorate each with a tiny portion of contrasting color frosting and top each with a silver cookie-decorating dragee. Makes about 5 to 6 dozen small cakes. Note: You may use a white cake mix and a fluffy frosting mix for the cup cakes or tea cakes.

TINY STRAWBERRY MERINGUES

- 2 egg whites
- 1/8 teaspoon salt
- 2/3 cup sugar
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 1/4 teaspoon almond flavoring
- Frozen berries

Add salt to whites and beat until stiff but not dry. Add sugar, a tablespoon at a time, and beat well after each addition. Add flavorings and beat well. Drop by teaspoonfuls on a lightly greased cookie sheet so they are about 1 1/2 to 2 inches in diameter. Make a little depression in the center of each. Bake in a very slow oven (225°) for about 1/2 hour or until meringues are crisp. Remove from sheet and cool. At serving time place a defrosted strawberry or raspberry in center of each meringue. Makes about 2 1/2 to 3 dozen meringues.

JELLY TARTS

Make a recipe of your favorite pastry. Roll dough about 1/8-inch thick and cut two rounds each for the number of tarts desired (use a medium sized round or scalloped cookie cutter). Cut the center out of half the rounds with a thimble or tiny cutter. Place all pieces, including small rounds on a cookie

sheet and bake in a hot oven (425°) for about 8 minutes, watching carefully, as they burn easily. At serving time, place a teaspoon of jelly on the center of the rounds. Top each with a circle and then place a small round loosely on top of jelly.

CANDIED GRAPEFRUIT PEEL

Peel from 4 grapefruit

- 4 cups sugar
- 3 1/2 cups water
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1 package raspberry or lime flavored gelatin dessert
- Sugar

Cut peel in quarters, remove all membranes, and cut into 1/4-inch strips. Bring peel to boil in water to cover and boil 15 to 20 minutes. Drain; repeat this process twice, using fresh water. Drain. Combine peel with sugar, water, and salt. Cook over very low heat, stirring occasionally, until sirup is thick and peel is clear (1 to 2 hours). Remove from heat, add gelatin dessert and stir until dissolved. Let peel stand in sirup until cold. Drain and roll pieces in sugar. Place on cake rack to dry 24 to 48 hours. Store in covered container in a cool place. Makes about 2 1/2 pounds.

MARION'S HONEY ORANGE NUT BREAD

- 1/4 cup shortening
- 1 cup honey
- 1 egg
- Grated rind of one orange
- 2 1/2 cups sifted flour
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon baking soda
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 3/4 cup chopped nuts
- 3/4 cup orange juice

Cream shortening, add honey gradually, then egg and orange rind, and blend well. Sift dry ingredients, add the nuts, and add alternately with the orange juice. Mix just until well blended. Place in greased bread tin. Let stand 20 minutes. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) about 1 hour. Cool and store one day before using.



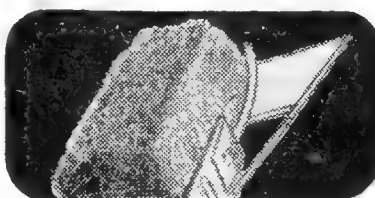
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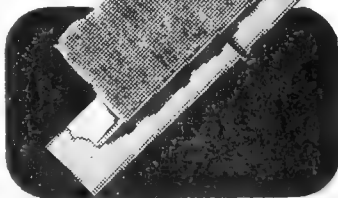
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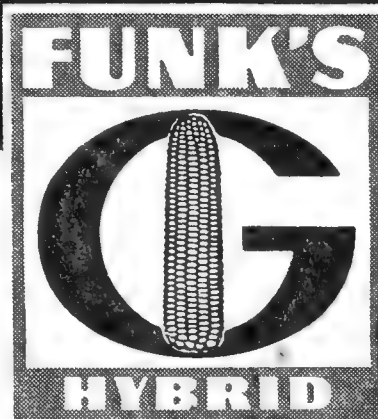
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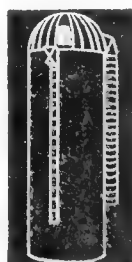


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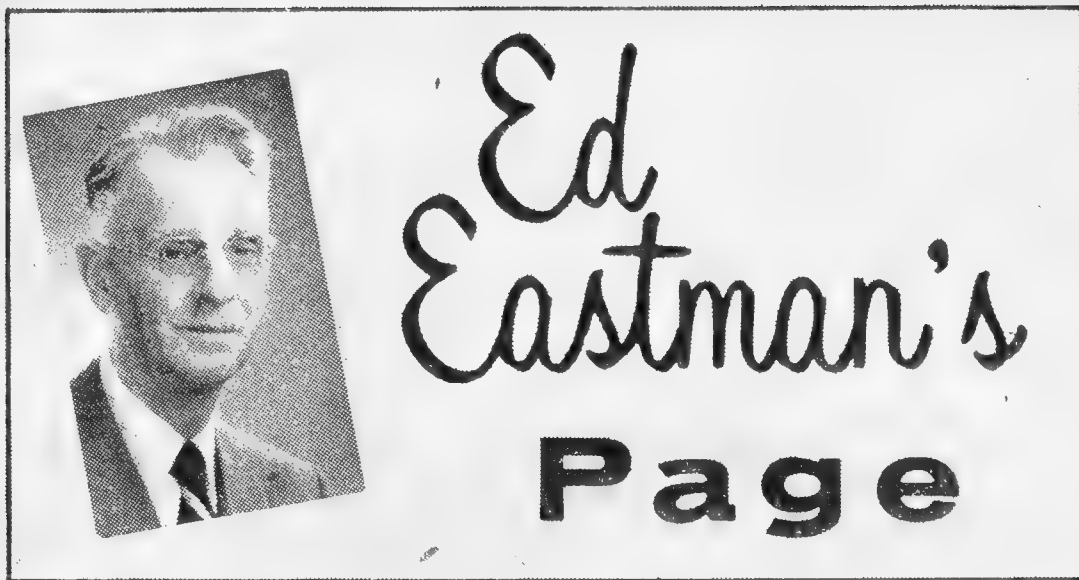
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One Hundred Years Young

WHY DO a few of us live far beyond the allotted three score and ten while most die younger, some even almost as life begins? Only God knows all the answers to that question. But I recently asked my friend, Harrison L. Trapp of Dryden, Tompkins County, New York, why he thought he had lived to be one hundred years old, and he had some interesting answers to my question.

Harry was born on Lincoln's birthday, 1857. Not only has he passed the century mark, but he said that except for minor troubles, he feels very well. I have seen many a man of sixty who looks older. Harry's hair is only a little gray and his face is not much lined. His hearing is somewhat impaired but his blue eyes sparkle with interest as he talks. He does not use glasses except for reading, and then he can read finer print than I can.

In other words, Harry has not only lived one hundred years, but he has succeeded in keeping mentally and physically well while doing it. In answer to my question about what keeps a man young, Harry was very emphatic. In one word, he said it is "work." Of course he has not been able to work for some recent years, but he did spend years as a hard-working farmer and took care of his garden until four years ago. While he didn't say so, I understand that he always used some judgment in working; was careful not to get overtired and always got needed sleep.

They Don't Have Enough Work

"We hear much these days," Harry said, "about juvenile delinquency with our modern youngsters." He leaned forward to emphasize his point. "Our young people of today just don't have enough to do." How fully I agree with him. "If a boy or girl," he continued, "learns habits of responsibility when young, and hardens his or her body with work, the health of that person will be improved all the rest of his or her life."

Harry stated with considerable pride that in all his life he has never used intoxicating liquor nor tobacco in any form, and he is sure that this also has done much to preserve his health and prolong his life.

His niece, who keeps house for Harry and takes care of him, says that she thinks that regularity of habits and care in not over-eating, and especially in eating the right foods in a balanced diet, are highly important factors which have helped her uncle to maintain good health throughout his life. Of course it is highly important for all of us to have a good home and good care and these are especially neces-

sary for the very old. It is very evident that Mr. Trapp has always had this.

While all of these factors are important and necessary in helping us to keep well and grow very old, the scientists who have studied longevity say that there is one factor more important than all the others. That is heredity. If your ancestors lived to a nice old age, chances are you will. That is true of Harry's ancestors. His mother lived to be 96, and several of his other relatives were very old when they died.

Of all the qualities of this gentleman, perhaps the most noteworthy is



Harrison L. Trapp, who will be 101 years young on Lincoln's Birthday, 1958. Read on this page what Mr. Trapp thinks are the reasons why he has lived to be a hundred.

his deep abiding love of country. I have never known anyone more patriotic. Harry was born on Lincoln's birthday, remembers Lincoln and the Civil War clearly, and all the presidents and many of the governors since. **Most noteworthy of all, Harry Trapp has voted in every election—80 times in 80 years.** Think what that record means! Let it put the rest of us to shame if we don't rightly appreciate the voting privilege. Think what a task it was to get to town and vote in the horse and buggy days when the trip could be a real job on a stormy day.

Think of the water that has gone over the dam in the one hundred years since Harry Trapp was born, the national crises, the good times and the bad. Harry told me of the milk he had sold for one cent per quart, the eggs for ten to twelve cents per dozen, and

the potatoes that had rotted because of no market. He spoke of the attempts of farmers in his community to cooperate in operating a cheese factory.

He Lived a Hundred Years of History

It gave me a queer but sort of reverent feeling to look at and visit with a man who had been part of one hundred years of American history, who had seen his country embroiled in five major conflicts, three of them worldwide, had seen all of the great West opened up, including the years of conflict with the Indians, and had watched the country grow from a minor struggling nation to world leadership. During all that time, Harry studied the issues, formed his own conclusions, and voted. He still continues to read and think about the problems of today.

"Did you read the morning paper?" he asked me. I had to confess that I had not. He shook his head. "Things don't look too good. Our people are trying to get something for nothing. It can't be done. Workmen should have good pay but they should earn what they get."

I am always asking people if they are happy, so I asked Harry that and said to him, "My father used to say that the worst thing about growing old was the loss of every older friend he had ever known."

"Yes, I am happy," said Harry. And it seems to me that a man can be with such a vast store of treasures in memories. Harry has a collection of tributes to his fine citizenship that he likes to pour over. For example, see the Certificate of Citizenship from Governor Harriman on this page.

He also has a letter from Dwight Eisenhower, President of the United States, which reads as follows:

Dear Mr. Trapp:

Please accept my sincere congratulations on your birthday. May good health be yours through many more happy years.

Dwight Eisenhower

When I got up to leave, fearing that I might have tired Mr. Trapp, he wanted me to stay longer and come again soon. He said he wasn't a bit tired. I told him I hoped he would have many more healthy and happy years. To this he replied in one short sentence:

"That is all in God's hands."

MORE DOLLARS FOR DAIRYMEN

OF ALL the changes that have taken place in dairy farming in the last few years, there is none more important than the improvement that has been made in forage crops.

On this page I have already visited with you about the coming of silos and silage, both grass and corn, which perhaps the most important improvement in the quality of forage in our time, but a close second is the advance that has been made in producing better quality hay and in harvesting it.

I hate to remember the weary days that farmers—including myself—spent years ago in trying to save hay filled with the worthless daisies, devil's paintbrush, and other weeds that predominated on hundreds of thousands of acres in our northeastern farms.

When you consider that corn stalks were fed in place of silage and that much of the hay was poor, is it any wonder that the average production of dairy cows was less than 4,000 pounds a year? To be sure, there is too much poor hay left, but measured against the hundreds of thousands of acres of legumes and other forage crops now harvested in silage and mows. The mean dollars for dairymen.

It is not so long either since there was little or no pasture improvement as we know it today. On most farms

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

About the time a man is cured of swearing, it's time to make out another income tax report.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

the cows got a little good grass for a few weeks after they were first turned out in the spring, but by the time the hot summer months came, the cows got plenty of exercise roaming across the barren, burned-out hill pasture but little good feed. The only way production could be maintained was by heavy grain feeding, which most dairymen could not afford. One of the best results of pasture improvement is not only in the quality of the grasses but in the fact that the pasture season has been lengthened at both ends.

While we still have far to go in pasture improvement, it is good to know that thousands of pasture acres in the Northeast are now given the same consideration by good dairymen as their meadows.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

A WIDOW with four children married a widower also with four children. In due time, they were blessed with four more.

One day the man got an emergency telephone call:

"John, John," said his wife. "Come home quick. My kids and your kids are beating the pudding out of our kids!!!"

STATE OF NEW YORK

Executive Chamber

Harrison Trapp, having exercised the duties and privileges of citizenship in voting in each national, state, and local election for more than fifty consecutive years is hereby awarded the

CERTIFICATE OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP

Given under my hand and the Seal of the State at the Capitol in the city of Albany this 18th day of October in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-six.

(signed) AVERELL HARRIMAN



TO WARN AGAINST FRAUD

ATTORNEY GENERAL HITS FRAUD

AS A SUBSCRIBER to the A.A. I know that the paper is in favor of prosecuting all kinds of fraud. Relative to that, I offer the following from the New York Herald Tribune of October 15, 1957:

"Creation of a Division of Consumer Frauds and Protection to safeguard the public from illegal overcharging, misrepresentation of goods, false and 'bait' advertising, and other frauds was announced by New York State's Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz.

"Complaints of any form of misrepresentation or consumer fraud may be made to the Attorney General's office, 80 Center Street, New York City, Cortland 7-9800. While the Division will take responsibility for enforcement of all laws for the protection of the consumer, it will be particularly concerned with Articles 9 and 10 of the personal property law, known as the Motor Vehicle Retail Sales Installment Act, and the so-called 'all goods' Retail Sales Installment Act. This office has various procedures it can and does use where frauds are shown.

"First it seeks to regain the purchaser's money; it can act to revoke the incorporation certificate of the guilty firm; it can obtain an injunction against the principals of the firm; it can and does turn cases over to the District Attorney for criminal prosecution where warranted; and it confers with trade associations to suggest self regulation. Used car dealers misrepresenting cars will be warned about that practice."

I hope you can use the preceding in order to bring it to the attention of the general public that reads the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—E.K., N.Y.

INSURANCE INFORMATION

By writing the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. you may get a copy of a report on "Legal Liability Risks and Insurance Protection for Farmers." Bulletin 122.

This is a general report on the lia-

bility risks which face a farmer; personal liability, liability to employees, and motor vehicle liability.

Financial responsibilities vary in different states. You may get detailed information concerning the law in your state from insurance agents, lawyers, bankers or from farm organization representatives.

— A. A. —

GLAD TO HELP

"We received from the Federal Government the full amount due on the cow that was slaughtered for T.B. It has been nearly a year since she was condemned.

"We wish to thank you so much for your kind attention given to our problem. With best wishes for a successful year in 1958, Respectfully, G. D."

We are glad we were able to help our subscriber collect this \$50.00. He had received his payment from the state for the condemned cow, but due to a misunderstanding as to whether this animal had been presented for ante-mortem inspection the Federal indemnity claim had not been paid.

— A. A. —

READ IT AGAIN

"I am writing you about an insurance policy which I carried for 15 years. You can see by the letter I am enclosing that I got only \$25.00 when my husband died and I should have had \$100.00. I am sending this along so you can see what a swindle I got."

According to the letter from the insurance company which our subscriber enclosed, "the policy provides \$100.00 insurance protection for natural or ordinary accidental death . . . divided by the number of persons insured on the policy immediately preceding the death." There were four persons insured on the contract, so the amount they paid was \$100.00 divided by 4 or \$25.00.

So many people are disappointed, when they attempt to collect on their insurance, to find that it did not cover what they thought it did, that we cannot emphasize too often how important it is to read your policy carefully. Be sure you understand exactly what the coverage is.

A "DEAR" DEER

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.		No 33588	50-262 213
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N.Y.		December 23 1957	
PAY <u>EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS</u>			
TO THE ORDER OF		\$ 25.00	
Mr. Donald Carleton West Newbury Vermont		AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc. <i>E. K. Carleton</i> PRESIDENT TREASURER ASST. TREAS.	
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA ITHACA, NEW YORK			

WHILE milking one morning during the deer hunting season, Donald Carleton of W. Newbury, Vermont heard shooting in his meadow. He went to look and saw two hunters and saw a deer fall. His father, Harold, who is a deputy sheriff, went to stay by the car while Donald watched the hunters drag the deer to a fence, knock down the fence and hide the deer in some bushes.

Meanwhile, another deputy sheriff was called and he and Donald went

after the deer which they found was a doe. Donald had also called Game Warden Denton and he took the hunter, who claimed to have done the shooting, to Chelsea. The hunter, Normand Desrosiers, pleaded guilty to taking a deer with horns less than 3" long and was fined \$100 and costs of \$10.19 by Justice O. Fay Allen, Jr.

We are glad to send Donald our \$25.00 Service Bureau reward. Congratulations go to him, to his father and to the others who helped catch and punish this hunter.

Get more from every acre...

Du Puits Alfalfa yields 6 tons of hay per acre



PRIZE HOLSTEINS reach eagerly for Du Puits alfalfa hay—being fed by Lloyd Smith. He says, "It's the most beautiful, fine textured hay you could imagine." And he estimates his fields yield up to 6 tons per acre.

Lloyd Smith of West Henrietta, N.Y., is completely sold on new Du Puits alfalfa. He says, "It has greater vigor and is faster growing than any other alfalfa variety on my farm. It's fast starting, winter hardy, and gives me the large quantity of forage I need."

BETTER QUALITY HAY

Mr. Smith who, with his son, operates between 400 and 500 acres, is a well-known breeder of Registered Holsteins, and currently is feeding some 200 head. He says, "My Du Puits hay is the most beautiful, well leaved, fine textured hay you could possibly imagine. The neighbors who visit me can't understand why they don't have such high-quality hay as I'm feeding."

HIGHER YIELDS

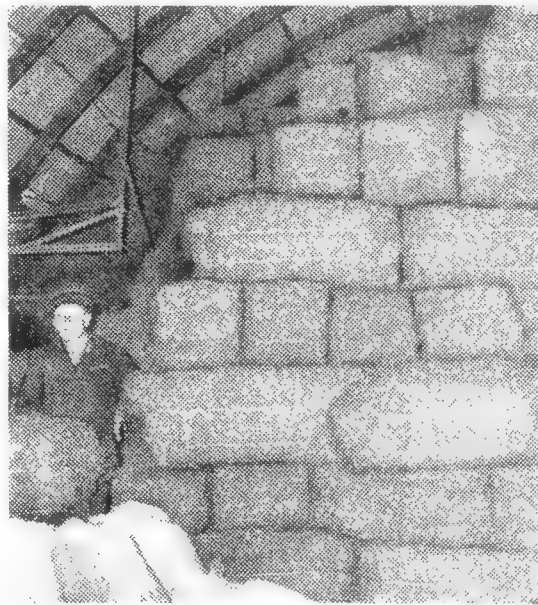
One very important reason for Mr. Smith's higher quality hay is that he takes off three cuttings a year, each cutting made at the early bud stage. This practice assures better quality and higher yields. Mr. Smith estimates that his fields yield between 5½ and 6 tons of dried hay per acre, out-yielding all other varieties. Du Puits (pronounced Doo Pwee) starts growth very fast in the spring and blooms about a week earlier than other varieties. It grows later into the fall than other varieties, too. And it recovers faster after

cutting than the other alfalfas on his farm.

DISEASE RESISTANT

Du Puits' resistance to common leafspot is a factor, too. Cornell field crop personnel, visiting Mr. Smith's farm, report Du Puits as "Most resistant of available varieties to common leafspot disease in New York state." Because of this resistance, Du Puits maintains its deep green color, holds its leaves better and produces better quality hay than susceptible varieties.

To get more from every acre you'll want to try new Certified Du Puits Alfalfa this year. Order now from your local dealer.



BALES OF DU PUITS HAY are decked to the roof of Lloyd Smith's barn. Mr. Smith, dwarfed by the hay, points out that this was from the third cutting of Du Puits alfalfa.

DU PUITS ALFALFA

from your local dealer

NORTHROP, KING & CO.

CHICAGO, ILL. • FRESNO, CALIF. • MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



How Close to Divorce Have You Come?

You may never know the answer to that question. You may never suspect that your wife was even thinking of such a serious thing. But stop and think for a moment, "What are the three things that she really expects from you, her husband?" The answer must be love, companionship and financial security.

Ask yourself this question honestly now: Are you giving your wife the companionship she craves? Are you in good physical condition—fully alert, and able to endure the daily stress and strain of your job?

If you haven't the pep and youthful vitality you'd like to have, if you find you're all "worn out" after a day's work, if you lack enough energy for both work and play then watch out! You may be suffering from a very common, but easily corrected nutritional deficiency in your diet, and something should be done about it!

Thousands of people who once felt worn out, weak and nervous because their diets did not contain enough vitamins, minerals and lipotropic factors have been helped by the famous Vitasafe Plan. If you would like to discover whether this safe, high-potency nutritional supplement can help you too, just mail the coupon for a trial 30-day supply on the amazing no-risk offer described below. You owe it to yourself to find out—before it is too late—whether you can once again have the pep and vitality you want!

25¢ just to help cover shipping expenses of this FREE 30 days supply of HIGH POTENCY CAPSULES LIPOTROPIC FACTORS, MINERALS and VITAMINS

Safe, Nutritional Formula Containing 27 Proven Ingredients: Glutamic Acid, Choline, Inositol, Methionine, Citrus Bioflavonoid, 11 Vitamins (Including Blood-Building B-12 and Folic Acid) Plus 11 Minerals

To prove to you the remarkable advantages of the Vitasafe Plan . . . we will send you, without charge, a 30-day free supply of high potency VITASAFE C.F. CAPSULES so you can discover for yourself how much healthier, happier and peppier you may feel after a few days' trial! Just one of these capsules each day supplies your body with over *twice* the minimum adult daily requirement of Vitamins A, C, and D—*five times* the minimum adult daily requirement of Vitamin B-1, and the *full* concentration recommended by the National Research Council for the other four important vitamins! Each capsule contains the amazing Vitamin B-12, a remarkably potent nutrient that helps nourish your body organs. Vitasafe Capsules also contain Glutamic Acid, a natural sub-

stance derived from wheat gluten and thought by many doctors to help nourish the brain cells for more power of concentration and increased mental alertness. And now, to top off this exclusive formula each capsule also brings you an important dosage of Citrus Bioflavonoid—the anti-cold factor that has been so widely acclaimed. This formula is so complete it is available nowhere else at any price!

You can use these Capsules confidently because U. S. Government regulations demand that you get exactly what the label states—pure ingredients whose beneficial effects have been proven time and time again!

**WHY WE WANT YOU TO TRY
A 30-DAY SUPPLY—FREE!**

So many persons have already tried VITASAFE C.F. CAPSULES with such out-



standing results . . . so many people have written in telling us how much better they felt after only a short trial . . . that we are absolutely convinced that you, too, may experience the same feeling of health and well-being after a similar trial. In fact, we're so convinced that we're willing to back up our convictions with our own money. You don't spend a penny for the vitamins! All the cost and risk are ours.

**AMAZING PLAN SLASHES VITAMIN
PRICES ALMOST IN HALF**

With your free vitamins you will also receive complete details regarding the benefits of an amazing new Plan that provides you regularly with all the factory-fresh vitamins and minerals you will need. You are under no obligation to buy anything! If after taking your free Capsules

SPECIAL FORMULA FOR WOMEN

Many women also suffer from lack of pep, energy and vitality due to nutritional deficiency. If there is such a lady in your house, you will do her a favor by bringing this announcement to her attention. Just have her check the "Woman's Formula" box in the coupon.

for three weeks you are not entirely satisfied, simply return the handy postcard that comes with your free supply and that will end the matter. Otherwise it's up to us—you don't have to do a thing—and we will see that you get your monthly supplies of capsules on time for as long as you wish, at the low money-saving price of only \$2.78 per month (a saving of almost 50%). Mail coupon now!

FILL OUT THIS NO RISK COUPON TODAY!

VITASAFE CORP.
43 West 61st Street, New York 23, N. Y. **764**
Yes, I accept your generous no-risk offer under the Vitasafe Plan as advertised in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Send me my FREE 30-day supply of high-potency Vitasafe Capsules as checked below:

☐ Man's Formula ☐ Woman's Formula

I ENCLOSE 25¢ PER PACKAGE for packing and postage.

Name.....

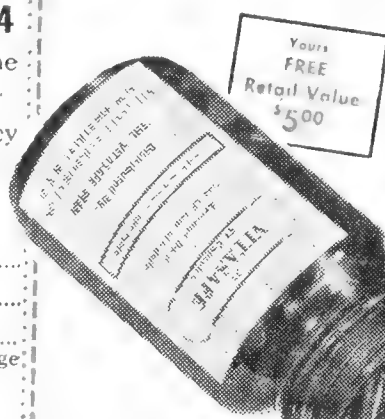
Address.....

City..... Zone..... State.....

This offer is limited to those who have never before taken advantage of this generous trial. Only one trial supply per person.

IN CANADA: 394 Symington Ave., Toronto 9, Ont.
(Canadian Formula adjusted to local conditions.)

VITASAFE CORPORATION, 43 West 61st Street, New York 23, N. Y.
IN CANADA: 394 Symington Ave., Toronto 9, Ontario.



EACH DAILY VITASAFE CAPSULE CONTAINS

Choline Bitartrate	31.4 mg.	Vitamin C	75 mg.	Phosphorus	58 mg.
Inositol	15 mg.	Vitamin B ₁	5 mg.	Iron	30 mg.
dl-Methionine	10 mg.	Vitamin B ₂	2.5 mg.	Cobalt	0.04 mg.
Glutamic Acid	50 mg.	Vitamin B ₆	0.5 mg.	Copper	0.45 mg.
Lemon Bioflavonoid Complex	5 mg.	Vitamin B ₁₂	2 mcg.	Manganese	0.5 mg.
Vitamin A	12,500 USP Units	Niacin Amide	40 mg.	Molybdenum	0.1 mg.
Vitamin D	1,000 USP Units	Calcium	4 mg.	Iodine	0.075 mg.
		Pantothenate	2 I.U.	Potassium	2 mg.
		Vitamin E	0.5 mg.	Zinc	0.5 mg.
		Folic Acid	75 mg.	Magnesium	3 mg.
		Calcium			

Compare the richness of this formula with any other vitamin and mineral preparation.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Feed cost to produce a ton of milk can vary \$22. Feed is 80% of the cost of producing beef and lamb. When costs are down, profits are up.

Lower Costs With Home-Grown Feed

DAIRY and livestock farmers in the humid regions of this country have an opportunity to reduce the biggest item of cost involved in producing milk, beef and lamb. These humid regions have an excellent climate for the production of high quality forage as pastures in season, grass silage, and nutritious hay.

This opportunity is important for two reasons:

1. Feed makes up about 65% of the entire cost of producing milk, and at least 80% of the cost of producing beef and lamb. Lower-cost feed of satisfactory quality reduces the costs of producing livestock and their products, and this increases the possible margin of profit.

2. Palatable and nutritious forages may be produced at lower costs per unit of total digestible nutrients than those of any other feed. In general, pastures will provide feed nutrients at about one-half the cost of producing the same feed value in the form of corn, in most of the eastern regions.

Good hay and grass silage cost more to produce than pastures, but a feed unit from these sources is much less costly than from grain feeds.

Livestock farmers are looking more and more to efficient production of feed to keep costs down, while maintaining the output of milk and livestock. Maximum use is made of improved pastures; and harvested forage such as grass silage or hay is produced to carry livestock when feed from pastures is not available. Grains are fitted into rotations primarily because of their usefulness in weed control, the opportunity provided to mix lime and mineral fertilizers through the soil profile, and for the straw bedding that grain crops provide.

This emphasis on good forage as the major product of the land pays big dividends, and the shift from grains to forage has put the eastern farmer in position to more nearly control his own business. The economic advantage of this shift is illustrated by relative costs reported in New York State, showing that one ton of fluid milk may be produced at

By
**HOWARD B.
SPRAGUE**

Professor of Agronomy,
The Pennsylvania State
University

a feed cost of \$12 on good pasture, for about \$18 on hay and silage, for \$25 on home-grown grain, and at a cost of \$34 on western grown grain.

Since good forage will support about 80% of the maximum milk flow of even the high producing cows, good forage can largely replace grain feeding. For beef cattle and sheep, good forage may replace grain even more, and thus permit livestock production to be geared to the most suitable production of the farm. The eastern humid regions have large acreages admirably suited to forage production. Practically every farm has fields that are not well suited to growing corn or grains, but which are excellent for forage production.

Lime and Fertilizer

Whatever the choice of crops to provide the most effective use of all land in the farm, there is no substitute for adequate applications of lime and fertilizer. Higher crop production per acre generally means a lower cost per unit of feed,—per bushel of grain, per ton of hay or silage, and per pound of digestible nutrients from pasture.

Eastern soils are generally very responsive to good management, and to the wise use of lime and commercial fertilizers. There is a handsome return from these materials; usually \$2 to \$4 in feed values for every dollar spent on fertilizer. By contrast, there is no hope of profits from crop and pasture land without lime and fertilizer.

Lime and fertilizer applications must be

adjusted to several factors if the greatest returns are to be realized: (1) to the current fertility level of the soil, (2) to the nature of the soil as to depth, texture, and drainage, and (3) to the rotation system being followed.

Soil tests are the best guide to the amounts of lime and fertilizer that will give most profitable returns. The interpretation of a chemical soil test must recognize the kind of crop to be grown, the average weather conditions expected for the area, and the season when feed production is desired (particularly for pastures).

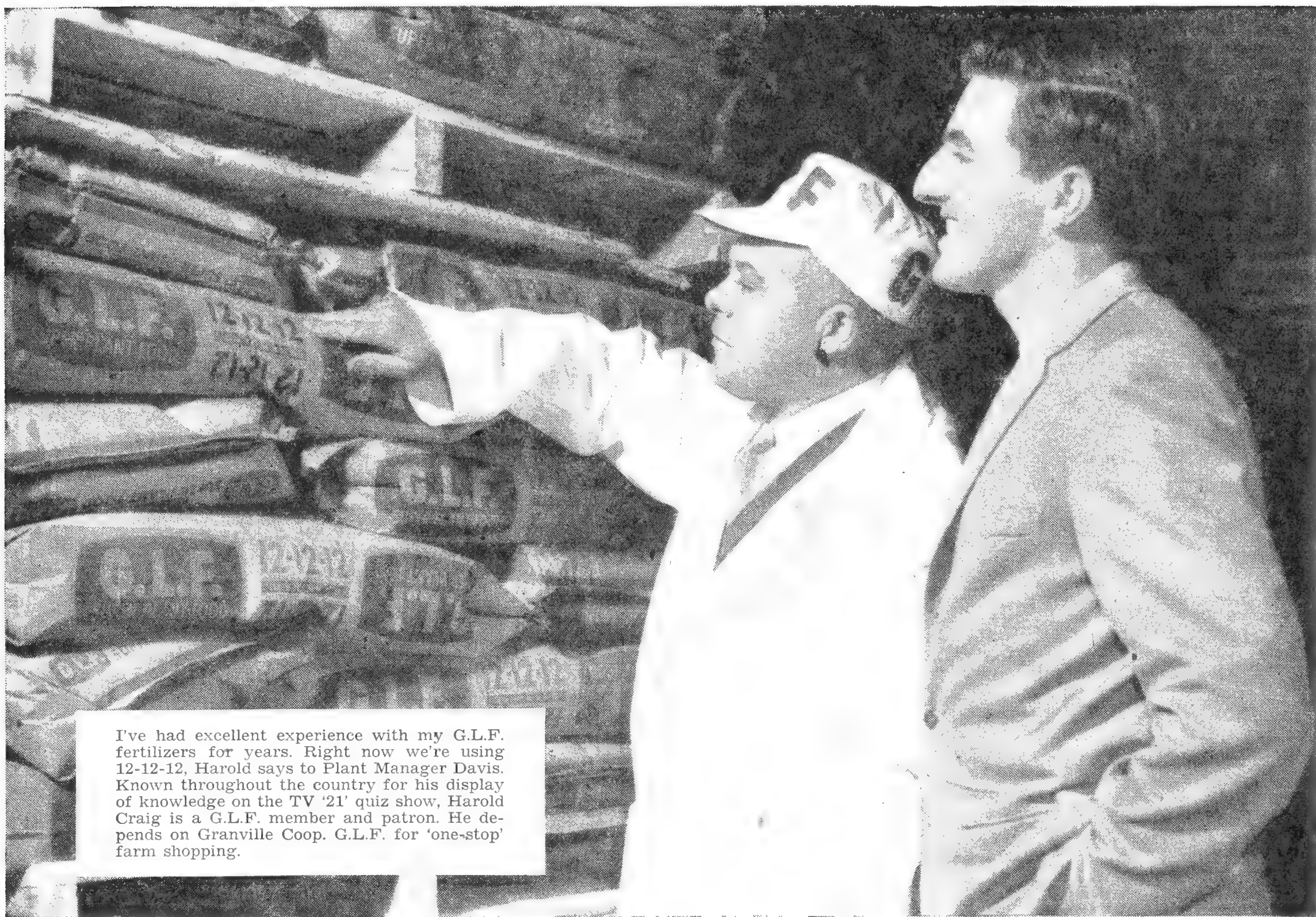
When soil tests are made by the state soil testing service (usually through the County Agricultural Agent), specific recommendations are made for each field and crop. These are planned to give the greatest returns per dollar spent on lime and fertilizer, for the crops indicated. These tests are a great aid to sound planning, and should be used regularly.

Production of nutritious feed at low unit costs, pays the greatest dividends when a definite rotation is followed, and the treatment given every field each year is part of long range plan. Each crop benefits from the one preceding it, and the benefits are just as great for the short term pastures and grass silage that are a part of the rotation, as for corn and grains.

Most rotations start with a small grain crop. The preparation of the seedbed for small grains provides an excellent opportunity to incorporate lime and phosphate and potash fertilizers in the feeding (Continued on Page 31)



Harold Craig is ————— FARMING WITH G.L.F.



I've had excellent experience with my G.L.F. fertilizers for years. Right now we're using 12-12-12, Harold says to Plant Manager Davis. Known throughout the country for his display of knowledge on the TV '21' quiz show, Harold Craig is a G.L.F. member and patron. He depends on Granville Coop. G.L.F. for 'one-stop' farm shopping.

I'm More Convinced Than Ever...

Says top TV award winner, Harold Craig, "that G.L.F. Super Plant Foods are the best fertilizers for my farm."

HAROLD and a group of his neighbors, all patrons of G.L.F.'s Granville, N. Y. service agency, were among the first members to accept the G.L.F. invitation to visit their Albany fertilizer plant.

Taken on a complete tour by plant manager Harold Davis, the group was attracted to operation of the complex network of belt conveyors, elevators, and processing equipment. Craig commented, "I had never realized that making fertilizer was such a complicated operation."

They met the men whose adept hands skillfully guide the controls of weigh hoppers and mixing equipment. Batching and mixing are precision operations with every ingredient carefully weighed to produce exact grades.

Building premium fertilizers, however, means more than efficient mechanical operations and regular inspection of equipment. Highly trained G.L.F. men and women, experienced in chemistry, purchasing and fertilizer technology are the backbone of Super Plant Food quality.

A fertilizer chemist first works out the formula for each grade. His blend of ingredients must produce a fertilizer with both drillability and the right plant-food content.

Based on these formulas, raw materials are ordered by the G.L.F.

purchasing staff . . . men who are in daily contact with suppliers throughout the nation. Each shipment must meet strict specifications and are purchased at the most advantageous price for G.L.F. member-owners.

As ingredients arrive at your G.L.F. plant, a sample is sent to the G.L.F. Soilbuilding Division laboratory. Here, a competent staff of chemists and technicians make certain that each shipment meets full specifications.

These specialists also analyze samples from each batch of mixed fertilizer. A series of tests check plant food content, moisture level and particle size.

At Albany, Harold Craig checked actual reports of these laboratory tests. Each showed G.L.F. Super Plant Foods equal to, or exceeding, specifications . . . dramatic proof of G.L.F. quality.

Today, Harold Craig is more convinced than ever that G.L.F. Super Plant Foods are the best fertilizers for his farm. We invite you, as a G.L.F. member-owner, to come and see as Harold did. See for yourself why G.L.F. Super Plant Foods are truly all-premium fertilizers.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.



G.L.F. SUPER PLANT FOODS

Standard of Quality for the Northeast

COUNTRY STORIES

Wrong Hook-Up By GLADYS GREENE

PA HIGGINS who was past 70 had led his daughter Bess and Phil her husband a merry life. Since his retirement from farming 10 years ago the old gentleman had become nervous and somewhat inclined toward hypochondria. From time to time he would be taken with strange ailments which, for some reason or another, never developed into anything serious.

One morning however, just at breakfast time, it appeared Pa was really sick. He staggered down the stairs with ashen-face and terror-stricken eyes. His body was bent forward.

"Bess, Bess," he wailed, "help me."
"Phil," the daughter shouted, "come quick, something is wrong with Pa."

"What happened," the son-in-law asked, as he helped the stricken man to a chair.

"It came on while I was dressing," Pa explained. "All of a sudden I found that I couldn't lift my head or straighten up."

"Are you in great pain?" the daughter asked nervously.

"No, no pain at all—it's probably paralysis. Oh Bess call the doctor," the old man pleaded.

After the doctor arrived he bent over the old man to examine him. Then turning to Bess he burst into laughter. "What is it, what is it?" the woman demanded indignantly.

"Why nothing at all," explained the doctor between outbursts of laughter, "except Pa has the third buttonhole of his vest hooked to the top button of his trousers."

* * *

Slow Boil

By E. L. VAN DYKE

HENRY, the former city factory employee, having been laid off, could find no other work, and in desperation applied to Farmer Smith. The latter, in need of hired help, was willing to listen.

Carefully Henry explained the 40-hour work week contract he'd had before, with its various fringe benefits. "And of course," he added, "I'd expect time and a half for Sundays."

Farmer Smith nodded, quite as if a deal has been reached.

"Shucks," said he, "let's get time and a half business started right away—full time for me to say 'No' and half time for you to get out of sight before I get mad."

* * *

You Can't Win

RECENTLY a group of visiting Latin Americans asked a Texan about the livestock business. He told them:

Livestock are animals that are being bred and raised in this country to keep the producer broke and drive the buyer crazy. Livestock are born in the Spring, mortgaged in the Summer, and given away in the Winter.

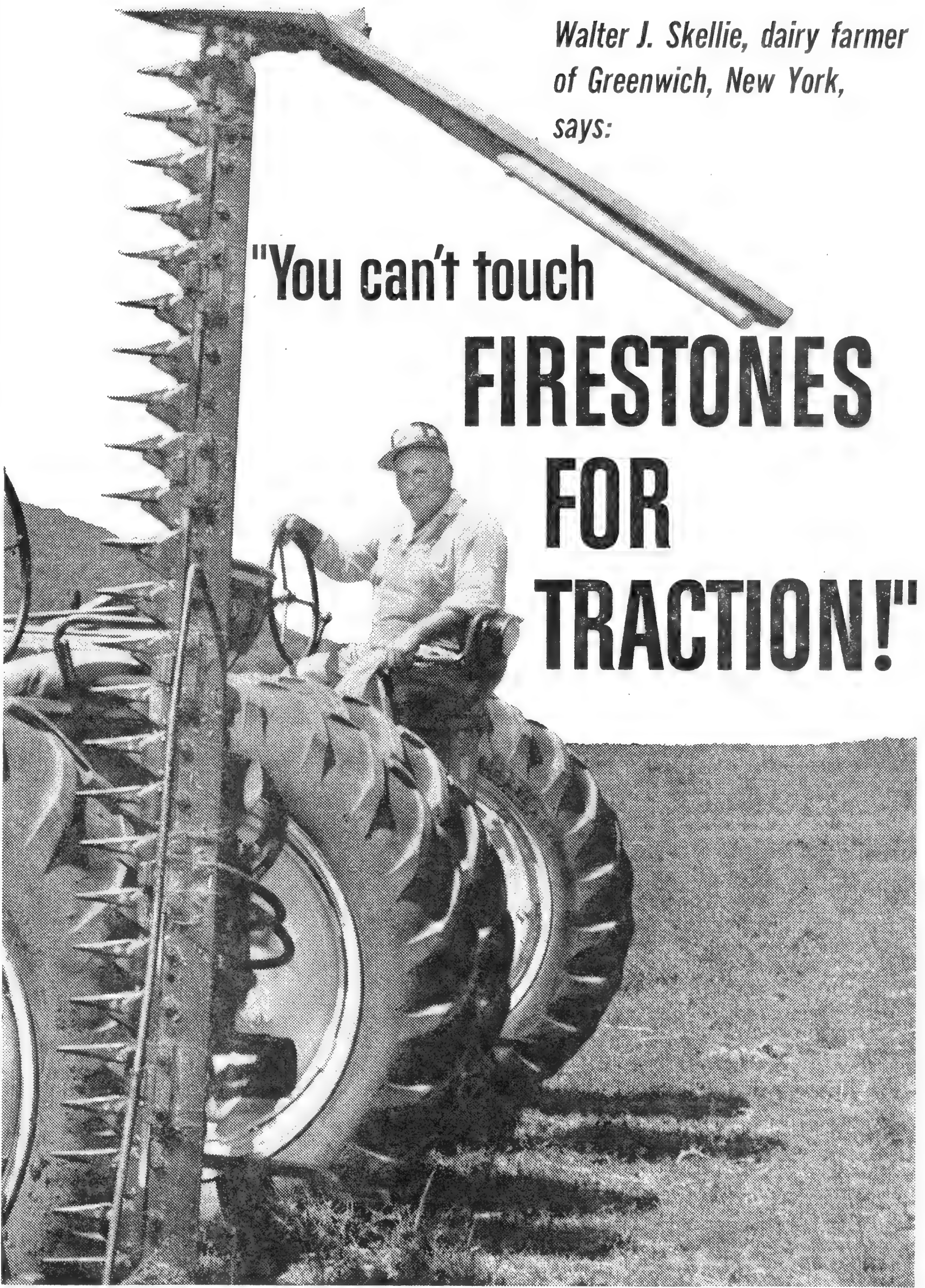
They vary in size, color and weight, and the man who can guess their weight and market grade is called a livestock buyer by the packer, a robber by the rancher, and a poor businessman by his banker.

The price of livestock is determined in Chicago, and always goes up after you have sold and down after you have bought a lot of cattle and hogs.

Just last week I sent a man to Chicago to find out more about the livestock market. He phoned me back and said: "Some say the market will go up and some say the market will go down." I say the same. Whatever you do it will be wrong, so act at once and get into the business with us. It keeps us all plum sociable.—*American Cattle Producer*

Walter J. Skellie, dairy farmer
of Greenwich, New York,
says:

"You can't touch
FIRESTONES
FOR
TRACTION!"



Walter J. Skellie and his sons, Warren and Richard, form a hard-working trio on their 350-acre dairy farm in upstate New York. They keep three tractors hustling to grow enough feed for their first-class dairy herd of 90 Holsteins.

The land the Skellies farm varies from gravel to sandy loam, but in any type of soil they've found Firestone farm tires have the bite and grip to supply superior traction that keeps them going in the tough pulls. They've also learned Firestones have more of what it takes to give them extra years of wear.

"For traction, nothing can touch Firestone," says Walter Skellie. "We proved that to ourselves when we borrowed a neighbor's tractor not equipped with Firestones. There's

no comparison. Besides lots more traction, we get lots more wear, too. And we like the helpful service our dealer, Leland R. Robertson of Greenwich, gives us. For our money, Firestones are definitely a better deal."

Once you start rolling on Firestones, you'll know why the Skellies are so sold on them. See your Firestone Dealer or Store right away—for all your tire and service needs. If you have tire trouble he will loan you new Firestones to use while your other tires are being repaired or retreaded.

Get the same proved performance in Firestone truck and passenger car tires that is built into every Firestone farm tire.

ALWAYS A YEAR TO PAY

Firestone

BETTER RUBBER FROM START TO FINISH

Enjoy the Voice of Firestone on ABC television every Monday evening

Copyright 1958, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company

Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



FIRST THINGS FIRST

THE NEW YORK State Board of Regents has asked for an additional \$78 million in state aid for schools, a proposal which deserves the backing of every voter in the state. Primarily, the job of maintaining good schools is up to the local district, but the principle of state aid to equalize the burden has been long established. Helping to maintain good schools is a job for the states, rather than for the Federal government, unless we want the latter to control education some day.

Only through good schools free to teach truth and to give every child equal educational opportunities can our democracy endure. We have good schools in this country, but not enough of them today to take care of the tidal wave of children that soon will flood schoolhouses from one end of this land to the other. With big families the rule today rather than the exception, school authorities are already beside themselves, trying to find enough classrooms and teachers.

It is going to take a lot of money to build the schools we need—more than it would have taken to build them a few years ago, because school construction costs, like everything else, have increased. But there is no question as to the need, and the importance of meeting it. Education should be No. 1 on our priority list of things needed to preserve our democratic way of life. The billions spent for military defense will be wasted unless our children can get the kind of education they must have if they are going to grow up to be responsible, informed citizens, able to grapple with the great problems that confront the free world today.

MY WIFE'S AWAY

AS OUR feminine readers know, we print only tested recipes. During the present spell of "keeping bachelor's hall" my creative instincts urged me to do a little cooking. (Hazel is enjoying the A.A. California tour). The result was eminently satisfactory and meets our requirements for tested recipes, so let me tell you about it.

Naturally, hamburger is one of the mainstays of masculine cookery, so that's where I started. But I wasn't satisfied just to fry it in the same old unimaginative way. So I proceeded as follows:

My thoughts turned to spaghetti—but I was too hungry to wait for raw spaghetti to cook. So first I browned the hamburger, breaking it into small pieces with a fork. Then I opened a can of spaghetti—the first one I found on the shelf—and dumped it in the fry pan, along with a pint of home-canned tomatoes (the store kind will do).

After the mixture bubbled to my satisfaction I tasted it. Humph! Rather insipid!

There's where my imagination got to work. I added several hunks of sharp "rat cheese", pieces about the size of the butter pats you get

in a moderate-priced restaurant. Next came a "gullup" of Worcestershire sauce. Again I tasted and noted a decided improvement. But it was still short of the perfection I was striving for.

So I added a sprinkle of celery salt, another of onion salt, a dash of salt and pepper, and a very small pinch of garlic.

Now I had it! A main dish fit for a temporary bachelor, or even a king. Try it, fellows, the next time you are left alone. Just one caution—be sure to follow the measurements exactly! That's very important!

MEN AGAINST THE WEATHER

WHERE ARE the old-timers who boast about "old-fashioned" winters? We have one!

Road crews working around the clock. Schools closed. Empty feed bins. Cars completely buried under drifts. Broken snow-fighting equipment.

Not the least of the problems of some dairymen was getting the milk to the plant. Some were able to deliver two days' production in one, but thousands of dollars worth of milk was a total loss, a serious matter for dairymen.

It has been a tough time. But gradually secondary roads are being opened up although helicopters have had to be brought in to get food, and particularly fuel, to isolated families. There's nothing "soft" about this winter!

FOUR-H CLUB WEEK

THE AIMS of National 4-H Club Week, which this year is observed from March 1st to 8th, are:

To honor parents and recognize the important part they play in the lives of children and youth.

To inform the public about 4-H training, and its value in character building and the development of good citizenship.

To give 4-H members a special opportunity for evaluating past achievements and planning future activities on their farms and in their homes and communities.

To highlight the 4-H Club program to other young people and encourage them to enroll.

To interest more public-spirited, youth-minded citizens in volunteering for service as local club leaders.

Surely these are aims which every farm family can uphold. 4-H Club work has done untold good to young people and to farming, and with the wholehearted support of rural people, will continue to do so.

SEED CATALOG TIME

ILIKE TO PICK berries, any kind of berries, but especially long blackberries. I readily admit that I wouldn't care for it as a job, but for fun it's fun!

The trouble is, it's almost impossible to find wild berries of any sort. Not far from Ithaca are hundreds of acres of State-owned land, but some years it's too dry, and when it isn't, some

other guys who like to pick berries (dozens of them) always get there first.

In years past, when berries seemed to be more plentiful and pickers more scarce, a milk pail plus a smaller pail to pick into was standard equipment. When the milk pail was full, if you were that lucky, you headed for home.

I remember one day, after a thunder shower, when I headed for the woods. Berries seemed unusually scarce considering the season, but eventually I found an almost impenetrable thicket of briars higher than my head. I literally crawled in on my stomach, dragging the pail behind me. Then, turning over on my back and finally breaking canes so I could get on my knees, I filled the pail in less than thirty minutes.

I never again found a similar bonanza and never will. These days, if you really want berries you have two choices: buy them in the market or grow them. Take your choice. Buying them is easier; growing them more fun. Why not send for a catalog and fill out your order?

POULTRY INSPECTION COMING

SINCE January 1 of this year, poultry dressing plants approved by the U. S. Department of Agriculture may ask for and get Federal inspection for wholesomeness. In fact, it is estimated that about 50% of poultry meat sold is now inspected under this voluntary plan.

The Poultry Products Inspection Act provides that all poultry and poultry products moving in interstate commerce must be inspected for wholesomeness beginning January 1, 1959. Red meats in interstate commerce have been under inspection since 1907.

Indirectly, all poultrymen will be affected by this law. So far little objection has been voiced and considerable comment indicates that this requirement will be good for the poultry industry.

"FEAR OF VIOLENCE"

The Justice Department has advised Farm Bureau that collection of unloading fees does not constitute a violation of the Hobbs Anti-Racketeering Act unless "the element of violence or fear of violence is present."

THE STATEMENT was made by Matt Triggs, the American Farm Bureau's Assistant Legislative Director, at the annual meeting of the AFBF last fall.

An unloading fee is similar to a ransom fee in that a truck (in this case a load of farm products) cannot be unloaded without permission of a labor union after payment of a fee for "the privilege."

The official pronouncement quoted above is one of many indications of the "bias" which government agencies have toward labor. Who can measure "fear of violence"? Certainly, if asked for, "fear of violence" testimony would be overwhelming.

They Say - - - -

INCREASING exemptions for certain veterans and dependents, taking out of the taxable class of growing amounts of land for institutions, various denominational church properties, fraternal and charitable properties, have forced upward the tax on remaining land, with the brunt of the burden on the farmer. — Carleton I. Pickett, Exec. Secy., Mass. Farm Bureau Federation.



AA's Farm Dollar Guide

MILK PRICES: The January uniform prices for the New York-New Jersey milk shed was \$4.67 compared to \$4.57 in January last year, and \$4.93 last month. Milk production for the month in the market was up 4.76%. For the nation production was up 1%. On January 1, U. S. dairy cow population was 3% lower than a year ago. In January, 58.64% of the milk delivered in the milk shed was used as fluid milk. In December the figure was 60.46%.

BRUCELLOSIS: On April 1, dairymen shipping milk to New Jersey must have herds free of brucellosis. July 1, 1959, is the deadline for New York State. Those are important dates for milk producers. Although New York dairymen are permitted to keep brucellosis reactors in the herd under quarantine, they could well consider disposing of them NOW!

Undoubtedly, when the 90% or more of the herd owners in a county have cleaned up the disease, there will be some provision made for compulsory clean-up of the remainder. Meanwhile, progress is being made in New York. Schoharie and Essex have been added to Warren and Hamilton as counties certified by the USDA as free of the disease, within a small tolerance.

WOOL INCENTIVES: The presidents of the National Wool Marketing Corporation and the National Wool Growers Association have urged Congress to extend the National Wool Act. This act is designed to increase wool production through a subsidy. Unless it is extended, the marketing year beginning April 1, 1958, will be the last when these so-called "incentive payments" will be made to wool growers.

FREIGHT RATES: The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized railroads to increase freight rates, interstate, on some commodities. Included are: a 3% increase on freight rates for grain; 3% on livestock, with a minimum of 5¢ per 100 lbs; and 2% on lumber.

Unquestionably the railroads need the revenue; but unquestionably also this will increase farmers' costs without any provision for increasing their income!

PROPOSALS AFFECT DAIRYMEN: A Senate agriculture subcommittee is making several recommendations to the full committee. These recommendations include: a 3-year extension of the special milk program for schools, to cost \$75 million a year; a 2-year extension of the accelerated brucellosis eradication program, costing \$20 million a year; and a 2-year extension of the program for using surplus dairy products by the armed services and the veterans' administration.

HOGS: Earnings of meat packers in '57 were down from 20% to 30% compared to the year previous. Some statements have been made that the historic 1¢ a pound profit in the packing industry is no longer applicable, and that packers must earn profits more comparable to other industries.

This will have its effect on livestock producers. For example, northeastern hog producers can well contact college extension services and trend toward the development of lean-type hogs. Consumers are no longer willing to buy fat pork and pay a profitable price for it.

MARKET PROSPECTS: Movement of APPLES out of storage made records both in December and in January. Holdings on February 1 were still a little heavier than last year, when stocks were short, but the situation is definitely improved. POTATO growers are also encouraged. Bad luck for southern winter potato growers spells good luck for northern growers who still have potatoes.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

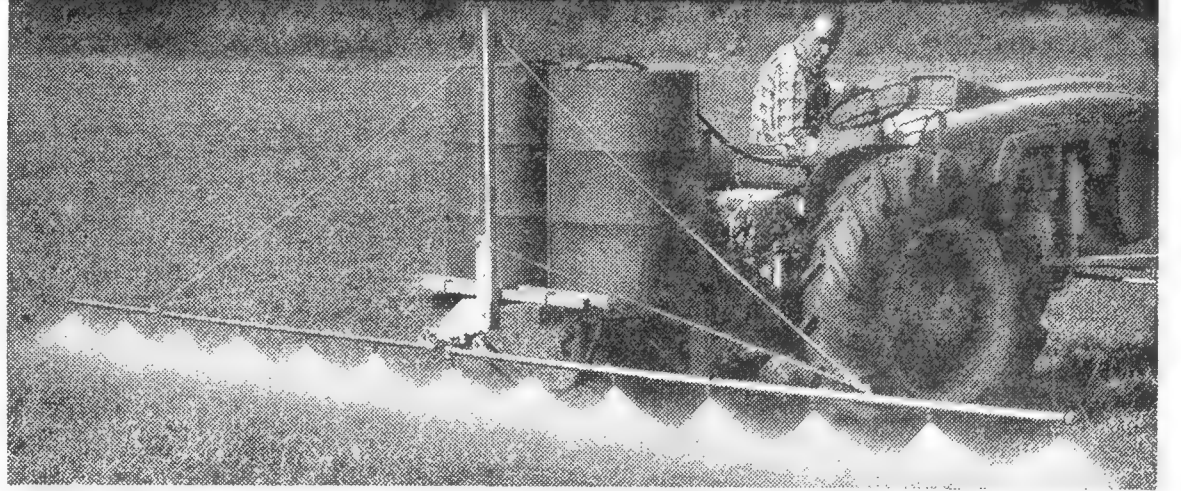


ALONG about this time of year is when we can expect to hear a pitiful, heart-rending wail from the poor guy who brings our mail. He spends five minutes at each stop, his car is loaded to the top with catalogs of seeds and flow'rs that keep him working extra hours. He says he's not surprised a bit that there's a postal deficit, he claims that even twice the rate would hardly cover all that weight; he thinks it's quite preposterous that more taxpayers do not fuss instead of acting glad to see those catalogs arrive, by gee.

Well, taxes don't irk me a bit if they return some benefit, and I am one who'll gladly pay to pass a pleasant winter day in reading words of prose that sing about the joys of gardening. Those catalogs all make it sound like dropping seeds into the ground is all you have to do to get the very finest garden yet, with carrots, beets, tomatoes, too, all looking

like those pictures do. I read and dream and drool, by jing, and pray we'll have an early spring; I wish Mirandy could begin right now to get her garden in.

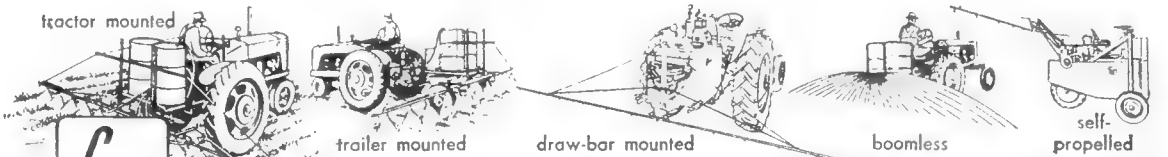
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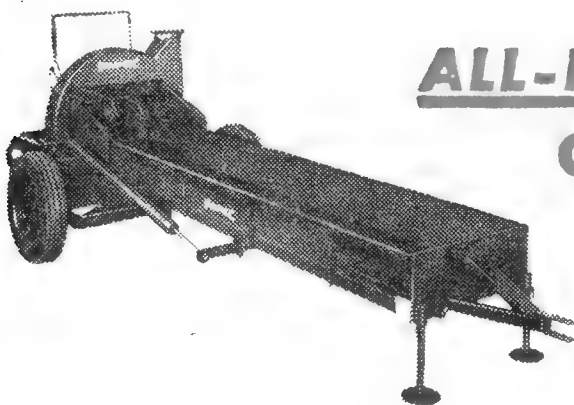
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**Pointers on
Selecting
a
TRACTOR**

By MELVIN E. LONG

WHICH is the best tractor?" That query is often received by persons connected with the tractor industry. Like many seemingly easy questions, it has no easy, direct answer. If an agricultural engineer is to answer this question, he must first ask the questioner for many more items of information, and then he may be able to give an answer. However, this answer would not necessarily apply to another farmer, or to another situation.

Here's how an engineer would go about selecting a tractor. Mentally supply the answers or information in each part, and you may have a better idea of the "best" tractor for your needs.

First of all, get a Nebraska Tractor Test Bulletin, from the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska. The information in it is accurate, honest, and unbiased. It represents the facts as they exist, and plays no favorites.

The large test results sheet may at first seem to be a bewildering array of figures. But a careful study of the directions and explanations given in the bulletin itself, will enable you to interpret the information that is applicable to your situation. This is far better than taking the word of any tractor salesman that his tractor is "best" by Nebraska Test.

There are three fundamental decisions to make in selection of a new tractor. They are type, size, and make. It is probably wise to make the various decisions in that order.

Type

The choice between a row-crop (or tricycle) and a general purpose (or four-wheel) tractor is generally dictated by the type of crops that you're growing. If you have no row crops, you'll probably select the general purpose type tractor, for its greater stability and better steering qualities in soft or loose ground.

If you need a tractor for row crop cultivation, several manufacturers supply high clearance four wheel tractors, as well as interchangeable front end assemblies to convert the tricycle type to four-wheel operation where the wide front end is desirable.

If you feel that the general purpose type tractor meets your needs, then you can choose between wheel types and track types. If you have a large enough operation, to keep one tractor busy without using it for row crop cultivation, you may also wish to consider the track type.

Several manufacturers of farm tractors have track type models available. Although their first cost is somewhat higher, the increased flotation and traction in soft ground conditions often enable you to get into a field well ahead of wheel tractors. Their ability to do earth moving work during the off season, either on your farm, or on a custom basis, is also worth considering.

Size

Since the end of World War II, all farm tractor manufacturers have increased the horsepower of their tractors. Many of the so-called small tractors that were one row cultivation and one plow tractors are now in the 2-3 plow class, and will handle a four row corn cultivator. So, when considering a new tractor, think in terms of the

capacity of the present model, rather than the capacity of its ten year old counterpart.

The inclination to "keep up with the Joneses" in tractor size can result in the purchase of a much larger tractor than is really needed. Here is one of the many places where the Nebraska Test information can serve as a reliable guide.

Other factors to be considered in size selection are present size of farm and future plans for expansion during the expected life of the tractor; and present tractors on hand that will be used along with the new unit.

Make

Many farmers tend to consider price as the most important item in the selection of which make to purchase. Actually, the original purchase price is only one of the many factors to consider, and in the final analysis is probably one of the less important considerations.

The cost of tractor power is made up of operating expenses, such as fuel and lubricant; fixed overhead, such as taxes, insurance, interest on investment, and depreciation; and repairs. These costs must be charged against the hours of use that the tractor furnishes. This in turn depends upon the hours of use given the tractor each year, and the expected life of the tractor. Here, again, the Nebraska results will give you the best information on the all important item of fuel consumption.

What about the type of fuel—gasoline, diesel, or LP gas? Gasoline is the most popular fuel, and probably with good reason. LP gas offers some advantages over gasoline, but except in regions where the gas is plentiful, and therefore cheap, it cannot compete cost-wise with gasoline.

It's difficult to justify economically a diesel engine in any tractor smaller than the 4-5 plow class, and then only if you have at least 1000 hours per year use for it. Here are the reasons: The increased first cost of a diesel over a gasoline tractor can only be recovered by the savings in fuel cost.

A diesel of the 4-5 plow size can, by its inherent characteristics, be designed to use less fuel than a comparable size gasoline engine. But it will take at least 1000 hours per year of use to save enough during the life of the tractor to make up for the extra first cost, taxes, interest, insurance, etc. In the smaller

(Continued on Page 13)

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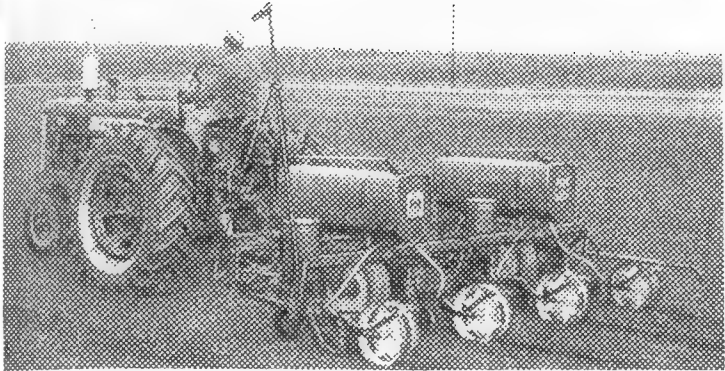
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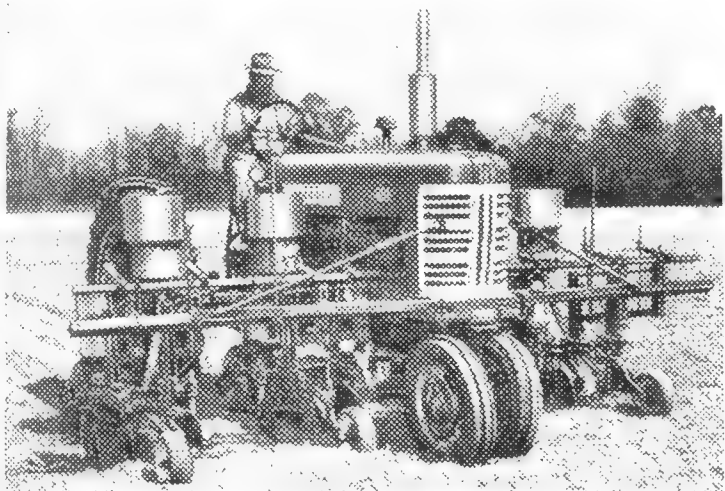
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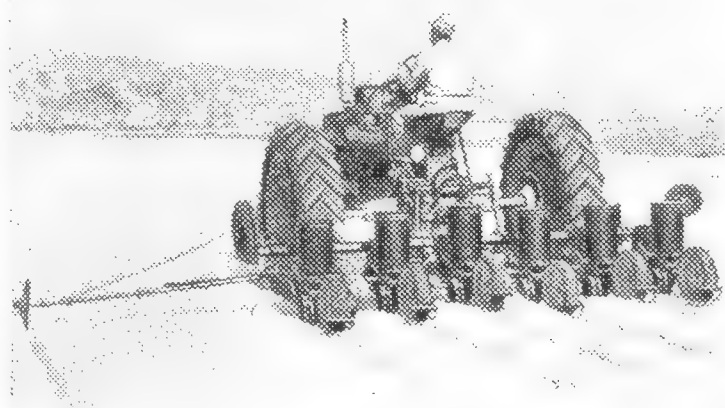
"I was just about asleep when some jerk in the berth above dropped his shoes on the floor!"



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McCormick self-contained planter units turn any McCormick two or four-row cultivator into a low-cost planter. Drill corn and many other crops accurately . . . distribute fertilizer at the same time.



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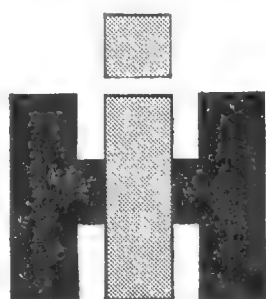
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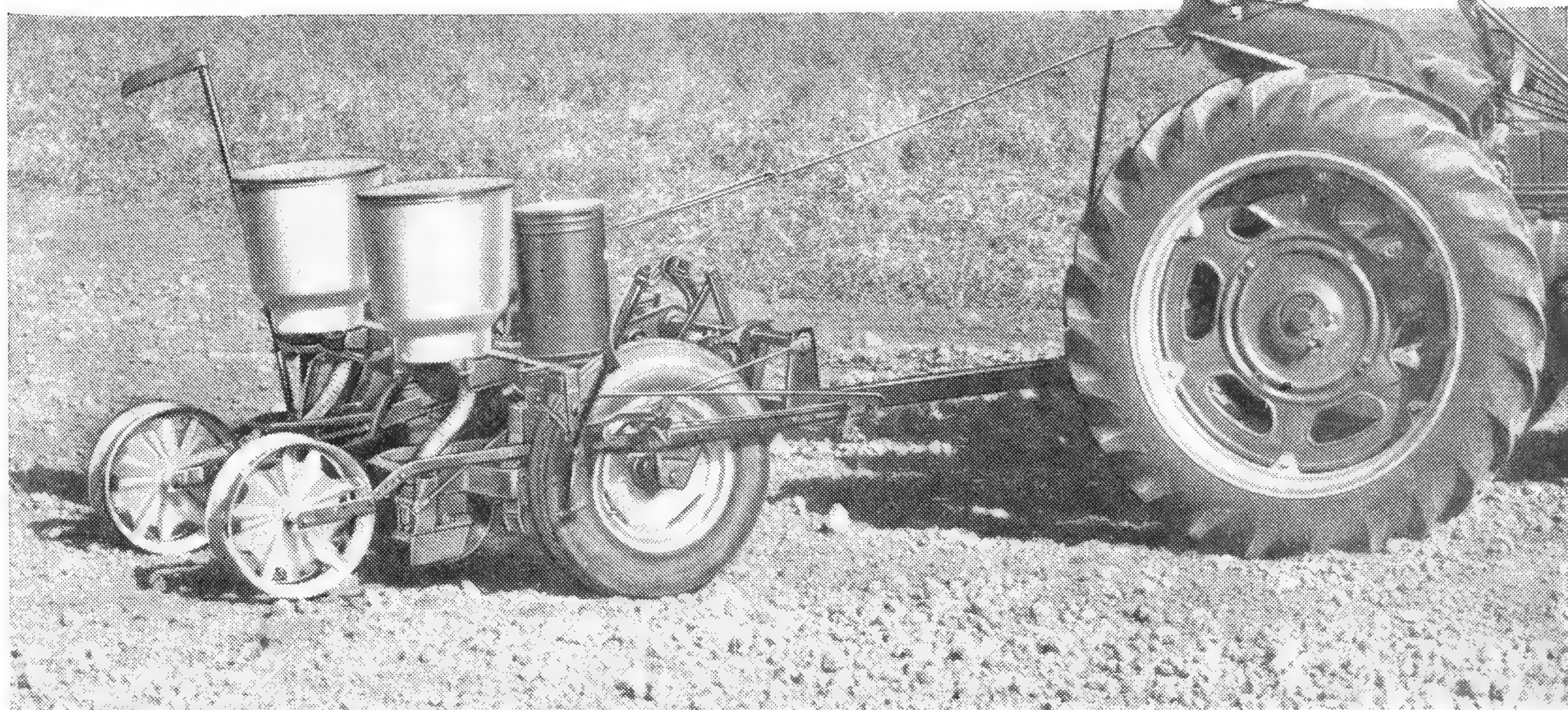


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Poultry House Ventilation

THE PROPERLY designed and installed system should provide the following benefits to the poultryman during the colder months:

1. Provide a continuous supply of fresh air to help to keep the flock in good health.
2. Maintain a temperature above 30° F. and a relative humidity below 80 per cent during the cold months.

Research studies show that laying hens reach maximum production at a room temperature of 50° to 55° F. The highest feed efficiency is at a room temperature of 55° to 65° F. Authorities feel that brooder room temperature

should be maintained about 45° if possible.

3. Reduce the labor required to ventilate the house.
4. Help to keep the floor litter dry, resulting in fewer dirty eggs, less labor, and more profit.
5. Retard the deterioration of the house by reducing the moisture and frost that forms on the walls, windows and ceiling.
6. Prevent a high concentration of ammonia or dust in the air that often produces unhealthy conditions.
7. Prevent large temperature fluctuations and drafts in the house that

often occur during periods of sudden weather changes.

It is essential that the poultry house be insulated enough to prevent this valuable heat from being rapidly lost through the floor, walls, and ceiling. This not only helps to keep the best temperature and humidity conditions for the birds but prevents the water system from freezing, helps to keep the frost from forming on the walls and ceiling, and provides a comfortable house in which to work. Unless the house is well insulated, no assurance can be given that any type of ventilation system will keep the litter dry during the winter months of December, January, February, and March.

A properly designed electric exhaust fan and intake system of ventilation allows the poultryman to close or adjust the windows, start the fan in No-

vember, and then make no further adjustments until next March.

For brooder houses, the fan is started after the first or second week and only the thermostat needs adjustment afterward. This system can provide many benefits even in cold (uninsulated) houses, and always assures maximum benefits in well-built warm (insulated) houses. Both the fan and the well-distributed inlet openings are essential for satisfactory operation.

The use of only a fan in a window or the wall is seldom successful. Research studies have shown that a well-designed system can be simple, inexpensive, and effective.

Pressurized Systems

The authors' experiences with ventilating systems designed to force air into the house with the fan have been unsatisfactory. This creates a positive pressure in the house that causes the moisture from the birds to move through the structure and condense on its way out.

During cold weather, the doors and windows freeze tight and frost appears under the roof in attic spaces. The moisture soon loosens the paint from the siding, and reports of research have shown that the insulation becomes wet in the walls. Therefore, this system would seem to be undesirable for the climate found in most parts of New York State.

Further details on ventilation may be found in Cornell Extension Bulletin 947, "Ventilate Your Poultry House with Electric Fans," by C. N. Turner. —O. F. Andrew, H. R. Davis, G. C. Perry, E. D. Markwardt, Cornell University.

— A. A. —

TODAY'S FARMS

NEED MORE CREDIT

ONE of the subjects discussed at the recent meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation in Colorado was farm credit. Charles N. Shepardson, member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve system, pointed out the tremendous increases in capital requirements for farmers, and saw no indication of any reversal in the trend toward rising investment per farm worker.

"In fact, continued improvement in the standard of living, both of the farmer and the population as a whole, is dependent in no small measure to its continuance," he maintained. "However, this continuing increase in capital requirements calls for more credit and on different terms."

Shepardson then cited the need for the right types of short, intermediate and long-term credit, primarily for the two million commercial farms which produce 90 per cent of the nation's food and fiber. "Farm lenders must find the way, and devise the safeguard necessary to meet farm credit needs," he maintained.

On the same subject, Ed Blankenburg, secretary-treasurer of the Lincoln County and Tri-National Farm Loan Associations at Beresford, S. D., said that the 1,000 cooperative National Farm Loan Associations and the 12 Federal Land Banks owned by them will be able to meet the challenges facing agricultural leaders in farm credit.

John E. Eidam, president, Omaha Bank for Cooperatives, agreed that farmers face the need for capital to finance more expensive farming operations. Cooperatives can help, he said, but they also require more capital to finance the more extensive and more costly facilities which they require.

D. Earl Jones, secretary-treasurer of the Production Credit Association, said: "I maintain that as far as short and intermediate term credit is concerned, and when used on a sound operating and credit basis, Production Credit loans can meet the challenge."

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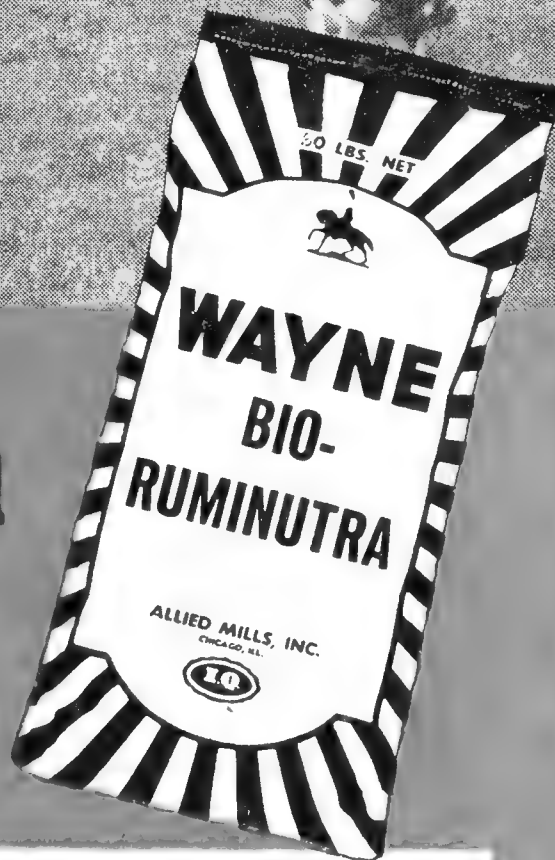


Wayne Calnip, the milk replacer that costs less to feed than milk, can help you build better calves. A successful Dairyman says, "Calnip enables me to control scours."

• Now . . . for the first time, dairymen can reap the benefits of a feed fortified with the most effective antibiotic for every-day feeding to dairy cows. In this new feed, Wayne has combined antibiotic for ruminant feeding with premium nutrition to keep the digestive system at top efficiency.

Bio-Ruminutra is also valuable for growing heifers.

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Vermonters Builds and Is "Chief" of Farm's Own Fire Department

By WILLIAM GILMAN

MOST country dwellers aim to keep small extinguishers handy in case of fire. If it turns into a really bad fire, they depend on bigger apparatus arriving in time. That is where Carl Daniels is so different.

He has small extinguishers, too. But this genial do-it-yourselfer high in the north Vermont mountain township of Waterford wasn't satisfied until he made himself chief of his private, home-made fire department. It is centered around a powerful 500-gallons-per-minute pumper ever-ready to start hurling water at a moment's notice.

It's a department of "all chiefs, no Indians." When using 1½-inch hose, it's a one-man department. But for the 2½-inch hose line, with its rampaging nozzle, Daniels is helped by the deputy chief—his nephew Glen. Together, they run the dairy farm owned by Carl, and Glen's mother.

In his pretty enviable life, the fire department is only one example of Carl's fondness for farm shopcraft and kindred hobbies. Indoors, when he isn't out trout fishing or deer hunting in free time, he likes to convert guns and busy himself with an unusually versatile setup for reloading bullets himself—or else, just "invent" things.

The way he set up the fire department shows he is pretty canny too.

Handy Workshop

He already had a farm workshop, but it was spilling over, and he wanted another one. He also needed a fire house for his pumper. So he built the house big enough to do both. Its stove in winter keeps the fire apparatus freeze-proof, and keeps Carl snug too while he is working at metal lathe or drill press.

It's here, when the 75 head of cattle don't need him, that Daniels likes to be on fire call while tinkering with firearms—or just plain relaxing away from the womenfolk. The shop has its own flush toilet in a corner. There is a couch where Carl can read or even grab a nap—as befits the man who is his own boss and fire chief too.

This private department doesn't race anywhere—doesn't have to. The pumper stands on the cement floor in its station house right next to a farm pond holding 300,000 gallons of water. With his welder, Daniels built his own reels for two hose sizes, each 300 feet long. Either reel can be wheeled to the doorway, and hose is strung out from there—with all the farm's buildings within easy reach.

Due to the handy water supply, he receives standard reduction on his insurance rate. But a complete fire department right at home is so unusual that underwriters can't find regulations entitling Daniels to even more discount.

This doesn't bother him. With do-it-yourself methods and an eye for bargains, the entire setup—fire house and equipment—cost him only \$2,000 in actual money. And the Yankee figures he would be repaid by the first serious fire emergency.

Has Fire Alarm

Sleeping through the perilous start of a night-time fire doesn't worry him. He wired all buildings with a home-made automatic alarm system. Along ceilings run 700 feet of special protective wiring whose insulation melts at 165 degrees. This shorts the pair of wires, starting a big gong clanging in the bedroom stairway of the Daniels house.

He hasn't had a serious fire yet in 10 years of vigilance, but he figures that prevention beats cure. In practice sessions, it takes less than a minute to open a water-supply valve, start the industrial engine pumper with a push

button, and start reeling out hose.

The one-man department is Carl's answer to a common rural problem. There is no need for him to try getting through on a party-line phone to St. Johnsbury's firemen six miles away, wait helplessly for them to get up his country road—then try to find water, especially during winter.

The setup is only one example of his self-sufficiency, and keen eye for picking up bargains in tools and equipment. In the older workshop across the driveway, he can choose three ways to weld. He has an oxy-acetylene torch, also a 180-ampere a.c. electric welder, also his old-fashioned blacksmith's forge for "pressure welding"—heating metal, then fusing the pieces together with blows on an anvil.

Horseshoes are handled here too. The farm has two tractors. But for the pleasure of friends from the city, Daniels keeps four saddle horses.

For other tinkering hobbies, he has his choice between two drill presses. In the older shop is his post-type one, powered by a 2-hp. electric motor that also runs Daniels' big grindstone and the power hacksaw he built.

Or he can step across the driveway to his firehouse with its newer drill press. Here, its 2-hp. motor also runs Carl's man-sized lathe with 14-inch swing and eight-foot bed. A four-speed gearbox gives it flexibility.

To save space, he rigs up portable equipment—one reason why he has accumulated five dozen electric motors. For example, his welding built a grinding stand for smaller jobs. Mounted on it is a pair of quarter-horse motors. One runs the emery wheels used for sharpening knives and the like. The other runs a cutting wheel handling up to 20-gauge metal.

There is a grinding stand, solidly built on a base made out of an old truck brake drum, reserved just for sharpening mowing machine knives.

All over the place are Daniels-made products like the pair of baled-hay conveyors, and the half dozen "easy" chairs that his welder made from implement seats.

The most used hobby gadget on his place is the bullet-rebuilding stand he constructed. This shell loader handles three types—.38 Special revolver, 30-06 and .270 rifle.

Daniels hasn't yet seen any way to mechanize his trout-fishing. But it was this hobby which led, indirectly, to both the fire department and workshop.

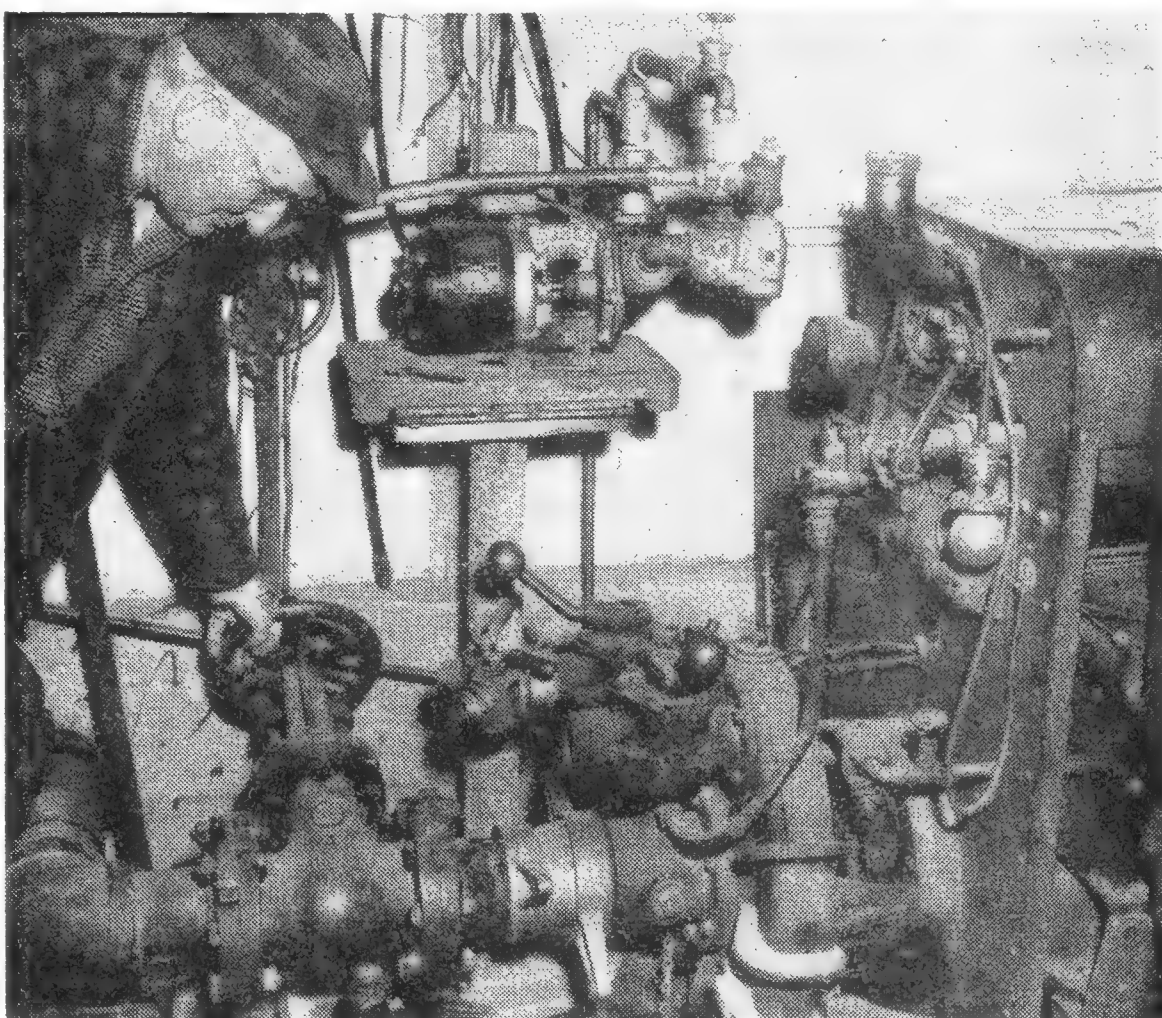
Eleven years ago, he bulldozed a pond, principally to stock it with trout, then farther up the brook, he added two more ponds to hold another two million gallons of water. They have paid off in trout up to 17 inches long.

But with the closest pond so near his farm buildings, he saw its fire-protection possibilities. And when he heard of a war-surplus bargain—the 500 gpm. centrifugal pumper—he bought it for \$500. Then, turning into concrete mixer, carpenter, plumber, he added the fire house and other equipment to go with it, including the den corner of the 15' x 21' building where he can flop on a couch, pull up his feet and browse through the magazines he likes.

Whether busy workshoping, or just relaxing in fireman fashion, he feels snugly secure against fire disaster. The first pond brimming with water from up the mountain is only 20 feet away, and is permanently linked to his pumper by a 4-inch waterline down below frost level.

All he has to do is turn a valve, push a button, and farmer Carl Daniels is a fire chief right on the job.

In practice session Carl Daniels at right, and nephew, Glen, partly open up their 2½-inch hose line. Handling this nozzle is a two-man affair. On the 1½-inch line, capable of handling most fires, a "one-man fire department" is sufficient.



Here's "hydrant" end of the home-made fire department. Four-inch water supply line at Carl Daniels' knee comes underground from nearby pond. Turning the 4-inch gate valve he bought as a second-hand \$10 bargain brings water to suction intake of pumper. The two knob-topped levers control output lines. Thus, pumper can provide two 2½-inch streams or, with Y on one, can handle one 2½-inch stream and pair of 1½-inch lines. There's even a flush toilet in this combination of farm fire-house and hobby den.



Producing Jersey milk is the "home-made" aspect of Daniels' farm life that brings in the pay checks. Here's nephew Glen, "deputy fire chief," setting up milking machine to pump out one of the farm's 75 head of cattle.

—Photos: William Gilman



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THE PLOW shown here is the new No. 72 mounted plow designed especially for the MF65 tractor with its 3-point Ferguson System hitch. This basic 4-furrow plow easily converts to 3 furrows for use on other tractors with 3-point hitch mountings; available with 10, 12, 14 or 16 in. bottoms.

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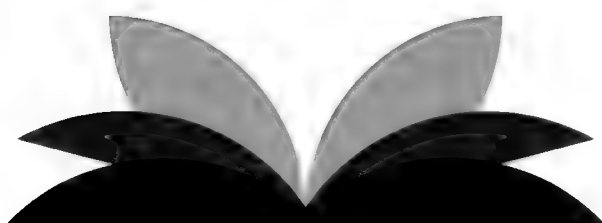
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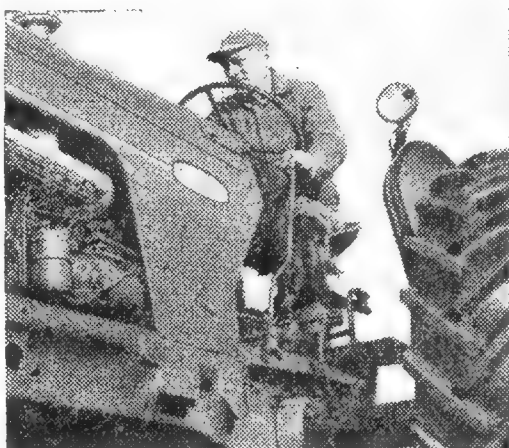


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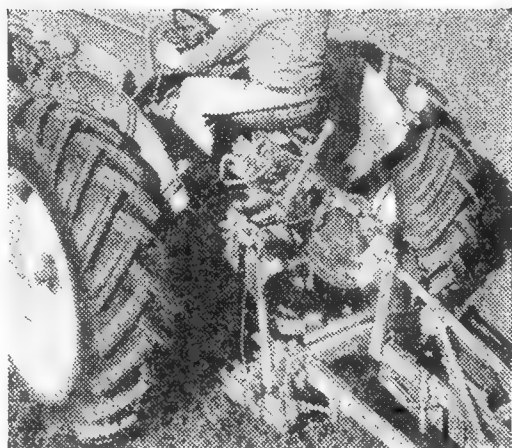
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The Oliver Corporation, 400 West Madison Street, Chicago 6, Illinois

Tips On—

Cleaning Vacuum Lines to Head Off Trouble

CLEANING the vacuum line is a job often forgotten by dairymen because the effects of a dirty or clogged line may not show up readily or may not be recognized when they do show up.

Trouble resulting from dirty and clogged vacuum lines is the end product of a long chain reaction, says W. A. Dodge, Vermont extension dairyman.

The first link is that pressure to the milking machine is decreased proportionately with the amount of dirt in the line.

The second is that decreased pressure will result in a longer milking time. Not only does an excessively long milking time cut down the efficiency of the dairy operation, it also can damage the udder and make the udder prone to mastitis—causing bacteria.

In vacuum lines where moisture is present, dirt can result in bacterial contamination which will get into the milk. Off flavors in milk have often been attributed to dirty and clogged lines.

Dodge says the following procedure is an efficient way to clean most vacuum lines.

1. In a container (pail or washpan), prepare an alkaline detergent solution such as that used for washing milking utensils. The total amount of solution should be about two-thirds the capacity of the sanitary trap.

2. With the vacuum on, suck the detergent through the line from the stall cock farthest from the pump.

3. Remove the sanitary trap from the line and dispose of the washing solution collected in the trap. Or if a plug or stop-cock is on the bottom of the trap merely open and let the detergent out. After the detergent has been emptied from the trap, place the trap back in the line or close the outlet.

4. Prepare a lye solution (2 table-spoons of lye to 1 gallon of hot water). Again the volume of solution prepared should not exceed two-thirds the capacity of the trap.

5. Starting at the stall cock nearest the pump, suck the lye solution into the system by turning on the vacuum pump. After all the solution has gone into the line, again empty the solution from the trap. Save the solution from the trap and repeat at each stall cock, moving away from the pump.

6. After running the lye solution through each stall cock discard the lye away from the barn.

7. Use plain hot water and repeat the operation described for using the lye solution. The hot water can be sucked into the line from several stop cocks at a time. However, be certain that the total volume does not exceed two-thirds the capacity of the sanitary trap. The water should be discarded after one circulation through the pipe. The water should also be discarded outside the barn since it will contain some lye.

8. Open all stall cocks and remove or open the stop cock on the sanitary trap to allow the line to dry.

—A. A.—

PROTECT INVESTMENT

SEEDING-DOWN is not cheap procedure. The investment often approaches \$50 per acre, when done right. Your returns are based largely on the number of years you can maintain the productivity of the stand. Red Clover, with its 2-year life, doesn't appear to be a good choice.

Failure to lime properly, failure to clip weeds or harvest oats early, and failure to remove the first crop as silage to reduce grass competition are all ways to forfeit your investment.

High yields, long-lived stands and quality roughage go hand in hand, and all are related to your net returns.

—From U. of Vt. "Green Mountain Dairyman."

POINTERS ON SELECTING A TRACTOR

(Continued from Page 6)

size tractors a diesel engine burns almost as much fuel per horsepower hour as a gasoline engine. Therefore, the only saving is in the cost of fuel.

With the present system of refunding all the federal gasoline tax, and in most states, all the state tax, diesel fuel is very little cheaper than gasoline. In addition, the difference in first cost of a diesel tractor over gasoline is about the same whether it's a 4-5 plow size, or a 2-3 plow size. So, in terms of available horsepower, the first cost of a small diesel is considerably greater than that of a large diesel.

However, there are two items worth considering: If you already have a large diesel tractor, it may be desirable from the standpoint of fuel storage and convenience to have a small tractor in the diesel version. Also, the tractor fuel is not subject to pilferage for use in automobiles. These items also apply to the use of LP gas as tractor fuel.

Other important considerations in tractor selection are design and construction of the tractor. This includes such things as quality of material used; workmanship in the tractor construction; accessibility of such frequently serviced items as air cleaner, oil filter, oil filler, and radiator screen.

Also to be considered are such things as availability of hydraulic system, live PTO, power steering, power adjusted wheels, and all the other features necessary in a modern tractor. It's also a good idea to check such features as operator comfort, visibility, and safety.

Consider the dealer from whom you intend to buy the tractor. Does he have an adequate service department and carry a good stock of repair parts? If not, consider very carefully before buying from him. If you happen to break down in the busy season, and he can't supply you with parts and service quickly, his bargain price may prove to be very expensive. The small dealer with low overhead (if it means no parts and few mechanics), may be on the verge of going out of business. Buy from him, and you are in a very poor position to keep your tractor operating properly.

So, which is the best tractor for you to buy? It's still up to you, because there is no one "best" tractor. It all depends upon the situation.

— A. A. —

A NEW BOOK ORCHIDS FOR EVERYBODY

How many of you ever think of the lady's slipper as queen of the American hardy native orchids? Do you know that an orchid seed is so tiny that a million of them can be lodged in a capsule not larger than half the size of your little finger? Do you know that vanilla, the flavoring used in American homes every day, is extracted from the pod of the oriental orchid?

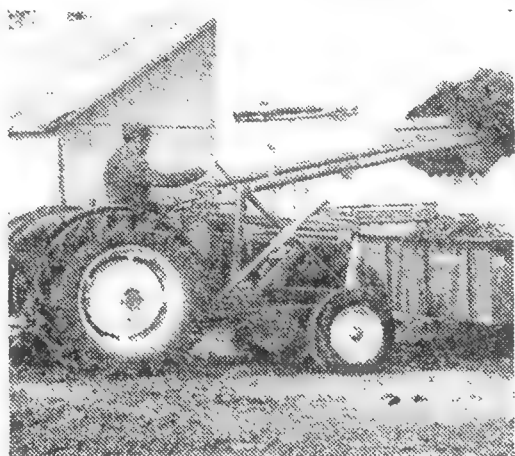
These and many other interesting facts are contained in a fascinating book written by Lee Wickham of Wickham's Gardens, near Odessa. Mr. Wickham's pioneer forefathers came from the Isle of Wight 300 years ago, and he has inherited their pioneering spirit, for he has spent years in finding a way to produce a hybrid orchid that will help re-populate our countryside with miniature orchids. And from whom do you think he got the secret? From a red squirrel!

Mr. Wickham has crossed the native New England arethusa with an oriental variety of orchid to produce a promising hybrid. He thinks of the orchid, growing in hidden and unsuspected places, as a symbol of the way in which love of God and of God's creation brings beauty, truth and goodness to light amid the swamps and bogs of civilization.



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See the 5-6 plow 950, the 6-plow 990, and —mightiest of all— the 995 Lugmatic (with GM diesel). Lugmatic features the amazing new torque converter that increases pull power over 100%.

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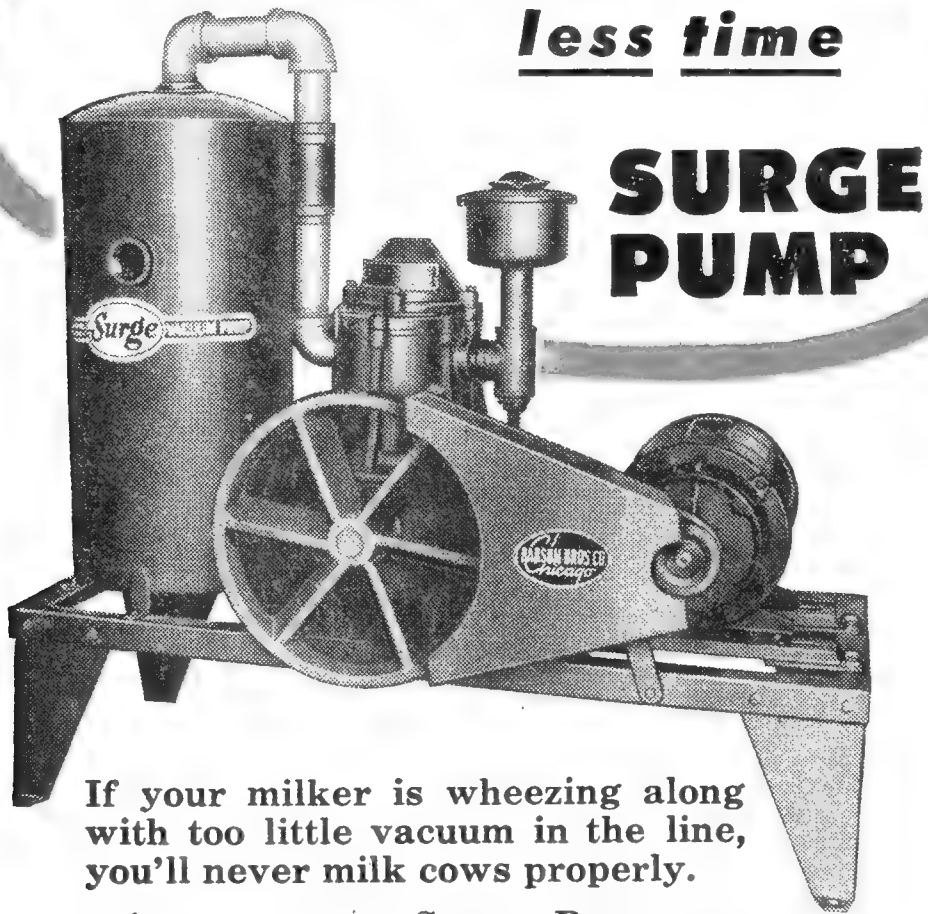


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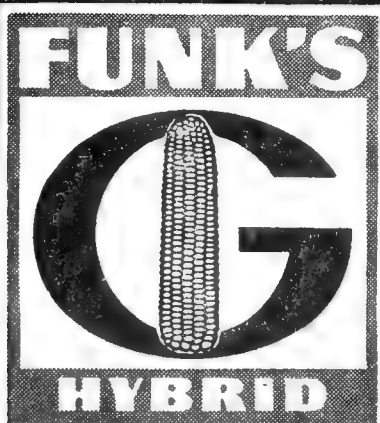
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NIAGARA COUNCIL PROMOTES FLUID MILK USE

THE BOARD of Directors for the Dairy Council of the Niagara Frontier Area are shown discussing the Special School Milk Program at their October meeting. More than 400 schools in Erie, Niagara and Orleans Counties are now in the program.

Seated from left to right are: Dan Gernatt, Collins Producers Co-Operative, Inc.; Fred Lewis, Milk for Health on the Niagara Frontier, Inc.; Jennings Pickens, Dairymen's League Co-Operative; Isidore Meyer, Buffalo Milk Producers Co-Operative Assn. Inc.; and Harvey Wittman, Collins Producers

Co-Operative, Inc.

Standing from left to right are: William Sadler, Arcade Farms Co-Operative Association, Inc.; Miss Eleanor Holmwood, Assistant in School Lunch Administration, State Education Department, Albany; and Council President W. Clark Hall, Niagara County Milk Producers Co-Operative, Inc.

Other directors are: Edward Hellert, Orleans County Dairy Commodity Committee; Walter Kreutter, Hollisville Milk Producers Cooperative, Inc.; and Carl Yunker, Genesee County Dairy Commodity Committee.

Which Bull Today



By **CARL ALMQUIST**

CAN THIS be an artificial breeding technician speaking? Does this mean that a dairyman has the free choice of any bull which the co-op owns? The affirmative answer to these questions will soon be a reality to all dairymen in cooperative artificial breeding.

One remaining criticism of AB where liquid semen is used, is that a farmer has restricted choice of sires for any given day. This is obvious since most bull studs collect semen once a week and it is good for one to two days.

Not all dairymen care about **unlimited selection**, but there are some who like the challenge of choosing their own sires in the hope of doing a little better than the average. At first, we thought the advent of frozen semen was the answer to this dream. Latest research may say differently.

Both Illinois and Penn State have published results in extending the use of liquid semen. Illinois developed a technical process of treating semen with carbon-dioxide gas at room temperature. Several co-ops are now experimenting with it in the field.

At Penn State, a simple new development has been accomplished by Dr. John O. Almquist and his associates by adding glycerol to the commonly used boiled milk diluter in liquid semen. This treatment has maintained satisfactory fertility for at least 4 days after collection.

Four days is not a week, but this same Penn. State Research Team has long studied sexual behavior of bulls, finding that the large majority of sires can be collected twice a week without any long term harmful effects. The combined practice of these two discoveries by AB Co-ops would mean that dairymen could be offered any bull every day of the year without raising the breeding fee or lowering the conception rate.

And where will this leave frozen semen? If field usage proves that extended fresh semen will maintain high conception and remain at the low fees of present day, frozen semen will see limited use in "within state" breeding co-operatives. "Mr. Zero Bull" will still remain important to many purebred

breeders and artificial breeding units with a nation-wide patronage.

Most commercial dairymen desire three things in AB. 1. Low cost per service. 2. Highest possible conception. 3. A wide selection of sires. Frozen semen can give us the third objective but not without accepting the possibility of higher costs and lower conception rates.

One probable big advantage to a wider selection of bulls is the improvement of type. The lack of uniformity in many AB bred herds could be overcome by selecting and using a few sires that are noted for type improvement. Everyone values the type good looking cow whether she is grade or registered.

The use of liquid semen beyond the normal 1 and 2 days should not present any major technical or economic problems for breeding units. Fuller use of the semen sample is possible over the

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The difference between a poor cook and a good cook may be only a quarter pound of butter.—Saturday Evening Post

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longer period. Co-ops may save time and money by collecting bulls only twice a week instead of six times a week.

Fewer sires will be required since twice a week collection increases the volume of semen by 65% to 70%. Only the very best bulls will be used extensively. The young analyzed sire program can be stepped up since more cows can be served over a shorter period of time.

So it seems that the day of unlimited selection of sires is near at hand. Research has found the answer to this one remaining criticism in using liquid semen. The brightest note is that this **wide selection of sires** will be possible without raising the cost of the breeding fee or increasing the risk of lower conception rates. We'll watch with interest whether our breeding co-ops can adopt this discovery to practical usage.

Speaking of Merry-Go-Rounds

By HUGH COSLINE

IF SOMEBODY asked you to define the word "subsidy," how would you do it?

You'd probably say that it's money paid to encourage production of some needed product—and if you had to give an example, a good one would be back at the beginning of World War II when more food was needed and farmers were guaranteed a price by law.

The next question might be, "Where does the money come from to pay it?"

If you answered, "from government tax receipts," you'd be only partly right. If the guaranteed price of, say, cotton is higher than what the free market would have brought, you'd be dead right. But if it's lower, then the consumer pays the difference. Actually it doesn't make much difference, because we're all taxpayers, as well as consumers. Of course, if some government agency buys a price-supported commodity to maintain the price, and later gives it away or sells it for less than was paid for it, you, the taxpayer, stand the cost.

Protective Tariffs

We hear so much about farm subsidies that some people may think there aren't any others . . . but let's see. There are protective tariffs, originally provided to protect infant U. S. industries against foreign competition. Some of those baby industries are now giants, but they're still being protected. It is

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A man may make mistakes, but he isn't a failure until he starts blaming someone else.

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said that we have to protect the American standard of living from competition with cheap labor abroad. Our higher production per man hour frequently wipes out any cheap labor advantages over there, but you don't hear much about that.

Government subsidies to airlines is another example. In this case, the idea was that a rapidly developing airplane industry is desirable for defense—and it's generally conceded that we need all the air power we can get. So this is a case of encouraging production of something we don't have too much of at present.

Public utilities are sometimes spoken of as getting a subsidy because their rates are under government control. But the truth is that they are far from being subsidized. In their case government controls have kept rates from increasing as rapidly as they would have.

When it comes to getting subsidies, you can't beat the government itself when it goes into business. Take those government-built dams and the generation of electric power. It looks like "cheap power" on the surface—but a lot of the costs, such as management, aren't charged to it.

Wages of organized labor are sometimes referred to as a subsidy because they aren't really determined in a free market. Various ways are used, including strikes backed by violence and intimidation, to get wages that are higher than could be secured by more moderate means. While you can't call these methods a "subsidy," it is true that government agencies tend to support labor's demands, and the net result is higher prices for consumers.

Getting back to farm subsidies, you may say, "Well, we're just as much entitled to them as anybody else!" Which is perfectly true. The only trouble with this argument is that it overlooks the real one as far as farmers are concerned. The truth is that farm subsidies hurt agriculture. You can't have them without government controls, and eventually they limit your opportunity. Look at what has happened to the tobacco growers. Sure they have subsidies—but the govern-

ment has squeezed down quotas to an average of half an acre!

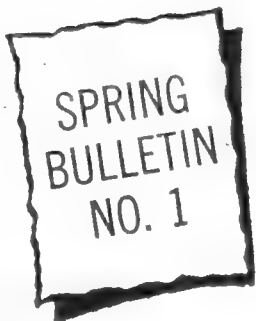
Subsidies are not necessarily always bad. But they do warrant careful watching, and to do that you need some kind of a yardstick. Three questions provide such a measure:

1. Is the purpose for which the subsidy was started good?
2. Is the subsidy accomplishing the purpose?
3. If so, is the result in the public interest rather than a special privilege for a group?

No one in his right mind today would recommend cutting out all subsidies at one time. That would be disastrous. But they could be lessened gradually, so people could adjust themselves to

the change with the least amount of upset. It would probably be desirable to reduce subsidies to levels where they would be sort of a backlog or insurance against disaster, but not high enough to encourage overproduction.

Of course, some people say you can't taper off subsidies. But what's the alternative? More and more government controls, less and less opportunity for individual achievement, and bigger and better subsidies for more and more people if the trend continues. Then each of us would be taxed to help pay for our own subsidy, plus everybody else's, plus the government's cost for administering the subsidies. It could get to be quite a merry-go-round, and right now might be a good time to begin thinking about slowing it down and eventually getting off.



Feeding News & Service*

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO., INC. • SCRANTON, PENNA.

Helpful ideas for first days on spring pasture

A crucial time in the management of your dairy operations is the first week you put your cows on spring pasture. Incorrect feeding practices during these early pasture days can lead to unnecessary weight loss, and a resulting summer slump later on.

To help maintain good health and high milk production, here are three feeding practices to consider before putting your milk cows on early spring pasture:

1. The first day, turn your cows on pasture for one hour only. Increase this by one hour each day. Then, by the seventh day, you can leave your herd on pasture full time.
2. During this first week, feed your cows less silage each day. But feed them as much of their usual hay and grain ration as they will eat.
3. Feed more free-choice salt, to compensate for reduced consumption of prepared feeds containing salt, and for increased water intake.

Want more information on effective livestock feeding? You can get it from International Salt Company's

Animal Nutrition Department in Watkins Glen, New York. Just drop us a line, and we'll be glad to help you in any way we can.

WINNING SALT IDEA

from Mrs. C. E. Bruce, State College, Pa. "After a cow freshens, give her a pail or two of lukewarm water to which have been added two tablespoons of salt (preferably Blusalt). This quickly helps to replenish the salt lost through expelled fluids."

WIN \$10 FOR YOUR SALT IDEA!

We'll pay \$10.00 each for the winning Salt Ideas used in this series of advertisements. A Salt Idea should be a helpful and original suggestion on the use of salt around the farm. Send your ideas to the Farm and Feed Salt Department of International Salt Company, Inc., Scranton 2, Pennsylvania.

Every idea that wins a prize will be published in this Salt Idea column. All entries become the property of International Salt Company. None will be returned, and we are the sole judge of winners. In case of duplicate entries, winner will be decided on basis of earliest postmark.



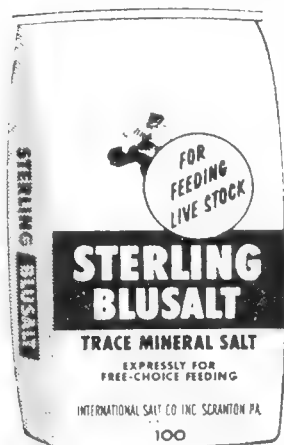
"For best milk production, I mix 40 lbs. of Blusalt per ton of feed!"

. . . says S. J. Reynolds, owner of the 100-cow Hub Farm in Dutchess County, New York. "I know that the more milk a cow produces, the more salt she needs. That's why I mix so much Blusalt in my feeds. And that's why I also feed plenty of loose Blusalt free choice in rubber tubs throughout my pastures. You ought to see how my animals eat it up—especially my 80-lb. cows!"

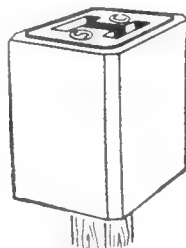
Mr. Reynolds also believes in the importance of trace minerals for good health and reproduction in his herd. This is another reason he uses Blusalt! Because seven essential trace minerals are correctly mixed right in each bag of Blusalt, S. J. Reynolds doesn't have to buy and store them separately.

Maintain adequate salt, trace minerals with Sterling Blusalt blocks

STERLING BLUSALT: trace-mineral salt for free-choice feeding and for your custom grist mixes



100-LB. BAG



50-LB. BLOCK

Blusalt contains high-quality salt plus manganese, iron, sulfate sulfur, copper, cobalt, iodine and zinc. Look for Blusalt in 50- and 100-lb. bright blue bags, 4-lb. blue Licks and 50-lb. blue blocks.

Also available from your feed dealer . . .

STERLING GREEN SALT . . . trace-mineral salt plus 10% phenothiazine for control of certain internal parasites. In 100-lb. bags, and 25-lb. bags with a handle for your convenience.

STERLING GRANULATED SALT . . . high-quality white salt for both feed mixing and free-choice feeding. In 25- and 100-lb. bags. Also pressed into 50-lb. blocks and 4-lb. Licks—plain, iodized, and sulfurized.

Cows on spring pasture eat less prepared feeds, and consequently get less of the salt and trace minerals included in feed. You can compensate for this reduced salt and mineral intake by giving your animals access to Sterling Blusalt blocks. These are 50-lb. blocks of high-quality salt plus seven vital trace minerals. Thus, with one Blusalt block for every 3 acres of pasture, your animals will get both salt and trace minerals needed for good health and high milk production.

It's also a good idea to feed loose Sterling Blusalt in your loafing areas. For this purpose, you can put up a simple, inexpensive salt feeding box that will pay for itself many times over by assuring your animals a fully adequate supply of trace-mineral Blusalt.

*Service and research are the extras in
STERLING FARM & FEED SALT



When "Pa" Is Sick

By LONA C. THURBER

IT SEEMS kind of funny to be writin' 'bout Pa an' sickness, fer Pa don't have much of it hisself—an' he don't intend to have none, neither. At least none that he has to give in to.

You never saw such a man as Pa! He can get the awfulest cold, have the worst headache, even run a good-sized fever, an' still be up an' around.

"This ain't nothin'," Pa'll say, "I'm jes a mite out o' kilter today. Be as good as new tomorrer."

Any one of them ailments is enough to put me an' most folks I know in bed fer days at a time, so I marvel at Pa. He goes right on about his chores, an' if it weren't fer him lookin' kinder peaked an' draggin' his feet a bit, you'd never guess anythin' ailed him.

One forenoon last week Jake, our hired man, comes into the kitchen with Pa an' I could see right off that Pa was sick. Jake had a hold o' him 'cause Pa was so dizzy he couldn't see. My, but I was scared! We got Pa to bed an' had the doctor right off as fast as we could get him.

Our doctor is the best you ever see in all your born days. If you're fixable, our Doc can do it. An' no matter what time o' day or night you need him, he'll come. Don't jest bring his black bag an' pills, either, but always has with him his kindness, encouragement an' his heart-warmin' smile. My, but you feel a sight better 'jest to have him come in the room.

Doc gives Pa some medicine, says fer him to stay in bed a spell, an' fer me to phone the office the next mornin' how things is.

Pa's pretty miserable all day. He can't even turn his head without he blacks out an' he lies as still as death. Tillie, Jake's wife, runs in to see him an' to give him her brand o' cheer. "My, my, Pa," she says, "Jake jes told me you was took terrible bad. An' I can see he was right fer you look awful, Pa, awful. As white as a corpse."

"This bein' dizzy is a sure sign o' heart trouble, they say. That's what my own Pa died of—an' he wan't sick but a few hours. Do hope you ain't goin' to be took off like he was. Nothin' worse in the world than heart trouble. It's plain to see that you got it, Pa, an' I'm sorry, real sorry. Well, I must be gettin' back to the house. Good luck, Pa—an' I guess you'll need it. 'Bye!'" An' off Tillie scurries, real pleased with herself fer havin' brought a bit o' sunshine to the sick.

After she's gone Pa gives me a wry smile an' I could see a twinkle in his eye. "Tillie sure offered me some real sympathy an' help," he says. "She not only laid me in my coffin but hammered a few nails in the lid, too." Pa is wonderful. He can see the funny side of most anythin'!

Along toward night Pa can eat a small piece of toast and take some hot broth through a tube. An' the next mornin' he's a sight better. He can turn over, his temperature is normal and he enjoys a small breakfast in bed. I talk with the doctor an' he is plumb tickled with the report. "Good," he says. "Pa's goin' to be all right. An' now you quit worryin' 'bout him. Jes keep him in bed most of the day an' be sure he don't go outdoors 'til tomorrow, anyway."

When I relays this to Pa he 'most

explodes. "What in tarnation does that fool doctor think? That a farmer can stay in bed fer a month o' Sundays jes 'cause he had a dizzy spell? I got to git up an' git goin'. What in the Sam Hill did you do with my clothes? I want my pants!"

There's no holdin' Pa. He's bound to be up an' dressed if'n it kills him—an' go to the barn, too. So off he trudges, white as a sheet an' still mad as hops. "Bed," he keeps mutterin', "bed, bed! What's the medical perfession comin' to when all they can order is bed? Been there most a whole day a'ready. Stay there much longer an' I'll lose the use o' my legs!"

I wish I could say that Pa comes in pretty soon on some pretext or other an' has a nap on the couch. But no, he goes off—an' fer all day. I tries not to worry an' I don't—much. However, I'm pretty tickled to see him comin' in the back door 'bout six o'clock—chipper as a two-year-old an' callin' out "What you got fer supper tonight, Ma?"

Now I'd intended to have somethin' light an' nourishin' fer Pa. The potatoes was bakin' in the oven an' I had eggs out fer a nice fluffy omelet. But I could see right off that Pa was lookin' fer a meal with four corners to it, so I changed my plans instanter. I scoots the eggs back in the refrigerator an' gets out a good thick ham steak. Pa likes red cabbage with this, so I opens

I don't have to be an invalid all my life, do I, jes because I was a bit pale around the gills yesterday? Wish the whole world felt as spry as I do right this minute. Did the mailman bring us anythin' worth lookin' at today?" It makes me pretty thankful to see Pa actin' so normal.

Even tho' Pa don't pay no mind to his own sicknesses, he's like a hen with one chick when I'm ailin'. I ain't got a speck of Pa's gumption—I gives in easy like to this, that an' t'other. But Pa says I'm not as strong as he is an' won't have it that I'm not jes as full o' grit.

When I'm laid up Pa keeps comin'



in to see me—wants to know ev'ry fifteen minutes how I'm feelin'. He smooths the blankets, shakes up my pillow an' brings me tea an' toast—altho he declares that what I need is a good steak, with onions.

'Bout twice a day Pa talks with the doctor an' wants his opinion on my state o' health. The poor Doc don't know what to say. If'n he tells Pa that I'm not very sick an' will be all right in a day or two, Pa is certain Doc doesn't understand the case an' is takin' it altogether too lightly. On the other hand, if the doctor says he's a bit concerned 'bout my fever an' that I must be extra careful I don't develop somethin' worse, Pa is mos' wild.

Pa is jes the same 'bout accidents as he is regardin' sickness. He is a real stoic 'bout pain—jes don't pay it no mind. I sometimes think farmin' is as dangerous a business as there is, what with all the animals, the 57 varieties of machinery and the cussedness of things in general.

I remember one evenin' last summer when Pa was takin' a piece o' machinery to loan a neighbor. When they come to unhitch it from the truck, the man let it fall full force on Pa's hand. It bruised it somethin' terrible and crushed one finger which was a gory

mess when they lifted the machine off'n it. The neighbor was scared half out o' his wits and wanted to rush Pa to the nearest doctor. But Pa refused any help. He jes got an old rag out o' the truck an' begun workin' on the mashed finger, tryin' to mold it into shape an' get the nail back where it belonged. Then he drove off alone. He got within half a mile of the doctor's when the battery of the car fell out an' poor Pa had to walk the rest of the way. The Doc complimented him on the good job he'd done in finger sculpture an' said he couldn't a done it better hisself. Told Pa, too, that he'd have a pretty good lookin' hand if no infection set in.

'Twas late when Pa finally got home an' I was already abed an' asleep. But I heard him come in an' when he begun fussin' around in the medicine cabinet I knowed somethin' was wrong. I hopped out o' bed to see what I could do to help, fer Pa can't never find nothin' nohow.

'Course I saw the bandaged hand the first thing—such a thick wrappin' around it, an' in a sling, too! My heart sank an' I could hardly wait to hear what had happened. But Pa didn't want me to know a thing about it—jes said he'd hurt his hand a mite an' would relate all the details in the mornin'. "If I tell you now," Pa said, "you'll fret all night. It ain't nothin' worth mentionin'. I'm only lookin' fer an aspirin or two. You git back to bed."

So I had to be content with that. I found Pa the aspirin, fixed an extra pillow to rest his arm on an' he went to sleep in jes a little while an' only woke up a couple o' times in the night. Guess I ought to know 'cause I heard the clock strike ev'ry hour until mornin'!

The very next day Pa discarded the sling an' his only complaint was that the doctor put "swaddlin' clothes" on his hand. "Can't git hold o' nothin'" Pa grumbled. But that ended all the talk—Pa's no fusser.

'Nother time I remember was when Pa delivered some hay to a man in town who kept a ridin' horse. It was the devil's own job, Pa declared, to get the hay through the small door of the loft, an' as he was puttin' the last bale up there he give his head one terrible whack that sent him reelin'. Pa sets down fer a minute an' then goes to the house fer his check. As he steps inside the kitchen an' pulls off his heavy, tight-fittin' cap, a gush o' blood comes with it, floodin' his face an' neck, his jacket an' the blue-an'-white tile floor.



The woman most faints but Pa assures her it's nothin'—nothin' at all. He claps his cap back on, takes the check, apologizes fer the mess on the floor, an' beats it fer home. 'Course he don't let me see him 'till he's washed his face at the barn, scrubbed off his jacket an' disposed of the cap. Fact is I'd never have known nothin' about it if the top of Pa's head hadn't had that deep gash. He sure beats all.

I'm so proud of Pa. In sickness, accident or whatever, he's got such a sight of courage an' fortitude. But you mention how brave he is an' he jes laughs. That poet Henley might well have had Pa in mind when he wrote:

"In the fell clutch of circumstance
I have not winced nor cried aloud;
Under the bludgeoning of chance
My head is bloody but unbowed."

People like Pa are real heroes, I say, an' should be paid tribute. Hats off, folks! Here comes Pa!



a can an' gets it on warmin' along with some succotash we had left over. I slides yesterday's apple-pie into the oven with one hand an' puts the coffee pot on the stove with t'other, fer I don't want Pa waitin' fer his vittles a minute longer than necessary.

How that man does eat! Appreciates good food, too, an' ain't afraid to tell you that he likes your cookin' an' that he might a done a lot worse.

After Pa has had his second piece o' pie—an' his third cup o' coffee—I cautiously asks him how he feels. Pa don't like to be reminded of anythin' so disgraceful as his bein' sick fer a day an' he riles up quick. "Feel," he snorts, "I feel fine—jes fine. What d'you expect?"



When Pa is Well.

PROS, CONS and TIPS on:

Trellis Tomatoes

By J. T. Kitchin

The "Granite State Gardener," University of New Hampshire

MANY GARDENERS raise their tomatoes on trellises. They claim that by so doing they can get larger early yields, larger total yields, cleaner fruit and better insect and disease control. If the trellised crop is managed correctly, all of these things are possible.

On the other side of the ledger it should be realized that it takes time and material to construct the trellis, it takes time to prune and train the plants and, under certain conditions, losses from sun scald and blossom-end rot may be greater.

The objective and amount of time and money to be put into the crop largely determines whether or not trellising is to be recommended. If the objective is to get as many fruits as possible as early in the season as possible or to get as large a yield as possible from a limited area, then raising tomatoes on a trellis is certainly worth a trial.

The "A" type trellis method is more

Side shoots are the secondary stems which develop from the axil of the leaves. They should be removed before they are four inches long.

When the plants are growing very vigorously, they should be pruned and trained every four to six days. The training may be done at the same time the plants are pruned. Training involves directing the top growth of the plant so that it loosely encircles the string. In removing the side shoots (pruning) they are broken off close to the stem by bending them. They break

off very easily when they are young. It is not necessary to cut them with a knife or pair of scissors.

The objective in pruning and trellising tomatoes is to get a more rapid development of the main stem. By removing the secondary shoots the top growth of the plant is purposely restricted while root growth is not.

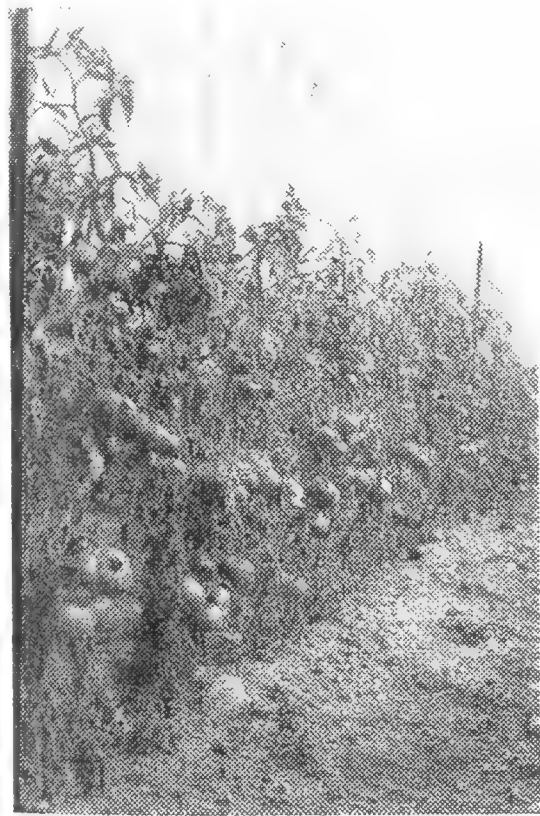
From 50 to 100 percent more plants are used with a trellis than without a trellis. This factor of more plants growing in a given area is important in bringing about the increased early and total yield.

Since with the trellis system more plants are used, more plant nutrients and water should be supplied. Since the plants are trained upright, they get better air drainage and consequently dry off quicker in the morning and after being wet. This could be a decided advantage in helping to prevent

the spread of certain tomato diseases. Also, since the plants are upright, it is much easier to get good coverage with sprays used for insect and disease control.

Water loss from the plants by transpiration and from the soil by evaporation will be increased. Trellised tomatoes frequently require more frequent irrigations than tomatoes not grown on trellises. Mulching the soil with straw or some such material will reduce water loss.

The tomato variety Trellis-22 was bred and developed at the University of Massachusetts specifically for growing on a trellis. Most any variety may be pruned and trained to grow on a trellis. If the objective is earliness, and this most often is the purpose for raising tomatoes on a trellis, one of the earlier-maturing varieties should be used.



Tomatoes grown on a trellis take more water, more fertilizer, but give a big yield in a small area.

efficient than the older, single row trellis method. In the "A" type trellis a number 10 or 12 wire is stretched along the tops of posts placed 20 or 25 feet apart along the row. The wire should be at least five or preferably six feet above the ground. Two rows of tomato plants, one row one foot to the right and the other one foot to the left of the center of the trellis, are planted. If the plants are to be pruned to a single stem, the plants should be about 12 to 15 inches apart and so placed in the double row so that they are staggered rather than opposite each other.

A piece of four-ply jute or binder twine is securely tied to the wire and loosely fastened to the plant stem shortly above ground level. As the plant grows it is trained up the string. It is important that the string be fastened to the plant stem loosely so that as the stem grows in diameter the string will not girdle the plant. Trellises are usually placed about eight feet apart.

Pruning

As the plants grow they are pruned and trained to grow around the string which supports the plant and keeps it off the ground. Most growers prefer to prune their plants to one stem but some growers permit two or three stems to develop. With more stems per plant the plants should be put farther apart in the row. Pruning means the removal of side shoots as they start to grow.

what's it worth

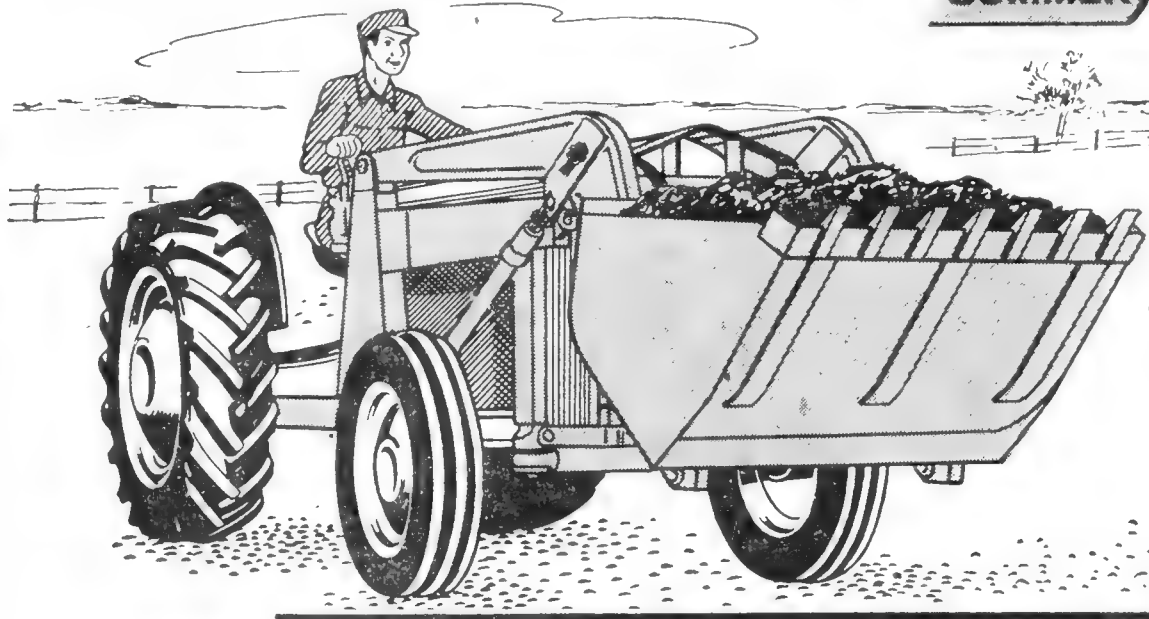
TO FINISH JOBS

WHILE THE TIME IS RIPE?

THE DAVIS LOADER

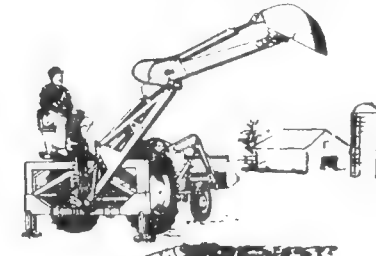
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The Davis Loader is not a "one-season" machine. It will save you hours — and save your back — all the year 'round. It will help you do chores, complete repair jobs, and wind-up maintenance work "on time" during the off-season. It serves in many ways in handling crops, produce, and supplies during the marketing season. Chances are, you will find more jobs around your place to do with a Davis Loader than with any other implement. The Davis Loader was designed as a multi-purpose machine. It has built-in stamina for years of dependable service, and its many quick-change attachments let you handle job after job with ease!



the DAVIS BACKHOE

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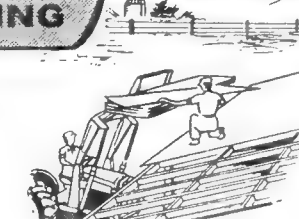
The Rugged Davis Backhoe has many farm applications — digging laterals and septic tank holes, building foundations. Because it can dig at right angles it is ideal for cleaning irrigation canals, roadside ditches. Also can dig flush alongside buildings, fences, etc.

Davis Loaders and Backhoes are available for all popular models of International, Ford, Fordson Major, Ferguson, Case, Massey-Harris, Allis-Chalmers, Oliver, John Deere, Minneapolis-Moline, and Work Bull Tractors.


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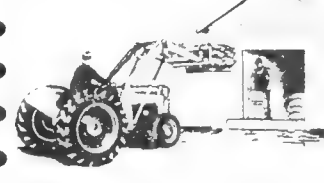
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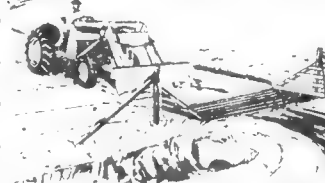
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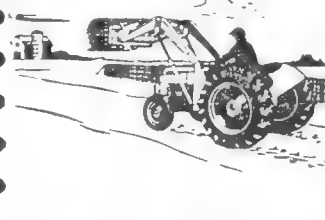


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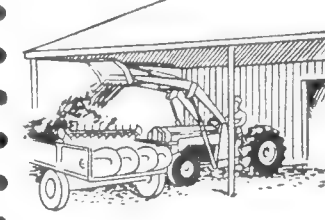


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I WAS JUST FIGURING...

by Cy Watkins



A lot of folks will be baby-sitting with chicks and new pigs during the next couple of months. Calling it **animal husbandry** isn't quite the word, seems to me. If you're really out for profits, you almost have to be a **mother**.

In the past few years there's been a good deal of talk about the effects of "stress" on young birds and animals... how it affects their growth, health and even their survival. ("Stress"... that's a \$2 word for getting your feet wet and catching a cold.)

The general idea of avoiding or reducing stress isn't new... it's always been important in successful livestock and poultry raising. But in recent years, they've really made a scientific study of the thing. They've shown how uncontrolled stress can cause disease and death, slow growth, poor production or production slumps.

The most conservative estimates of losses due to "stress" start at about 25% (national average) and go on up. Unfortunately, this 25% loss comes off the top of your profits... you pay "stress" before you can pay yourself... so it can easily cost you your entire year's salary and then some.

When are livestock most susceptible to trouble caused by stress? First, when they're very young and haven't developed natural resistances. Second, when they're in high production and taxing their body reserves.

What are some typical sources of stress? Rapid temperature changes or drafts that cause chills. Overcrowding. Poor nutrition. Poor sanitation. Certain management "shortcuts"... such as the hog raiser that catches, worms, weans and vaccinates all at once.

As usual, prevention is usually better and cheaper than cure... and good facilities and management are the best answer to "stress." But to be **PRACTICAL**, stress situations **DO** occur on the very best farms. And that's when the antibiotic-vitamin concentrates are a blessing.

Watkins has two outstanding antibiotic-vitamin concentrates for high-level use... for both prevention (when you anticipate unavoidable stress) and for cure. The one, **T-V Special**, is to mix in the feed. The other, **Water Soluble Antibiotic-Vitamin Powder**, is to mix in the drinking water when birds or animals are off feed and an antibiotic is needed. Both will do a bang-up job.

The important thing is, you should have them on hand **BEFORE** you need them... ready to go when the emergency strikes. See your Watkins Dealer and get a supply of both.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

The QUESTION BOX



I was very much interested in the article on "Drying off Dairy Cows" and the review of the mechanics of milk secretion. Would irregularly long intervals such as 9 and 15 hours in a 24-hour milking cycle slow up or limit milk secretion, thereby causing a considerable loss in annual production per cow, or cause a cow to dry off prematurely?

It is true that holding milk in the udder until a late milking will prove uncomfortable for a cow. Whether or not it will slow up or limit the production of milk will depend on the total amount of milk produced daily by the animal. If she gives 25 pounds of milk after fifteen hours, and 18 pounds for a nine-hour interval, the irregular milking probably isn't decreasing her milk production. We say this because she would then be producing about 2 pounds of milk per hour around the clock.

On the other hand, if a cow produces 25 pounds of milk after fifteen hours, and about the same for the nine-hour interval, it is likely that their regular milking is decreasing her production. This is explained by the fact that udder pressure evidently becomes greater than blood pressure, stopping milk secretion until the pressure is relieved by milking. However, we doubt that this would dry off the cow prematurely.—J. W. Bailey

What can be done to control corn smut?

The smut organism winters in the soil and crop debris, and then is carried by the wind to other plants. Remove the smut galls before they begin to mature and discharge spores, and rotate the corn crop every year. Sweet corn varieties differ in resistance to smut, but none is completely resistant.

Will trees live when it is necessary to "fill in" over the roots?

As little as 6" of fill will kill some trees. Here are some precautions to use in making a shallow fill as suggested by the New Jersey College of Agriculture.

1. Cover the area under the spread of the tree with gravel about 2 inches deep.
2. Make sure that the slope of the

gravel fill is such that excess water will drain from the tree and not collect in the fill.

3. Cover the gravel with about 1 inch of salt hay, leaf mold or peat moss.

4. Add topsoil for final grading.

If you must raise the grade a foot or more, it is best to lay drainage tile in addition to spreading gravel, and probably you'll need to build a circular well around the tree trunk too.

How much sudan grass is needed per cow for summer pastures? Is there much danger of prussic acid poisoning?

An acre of sudan grass is usually figured as sufficient for 2-3 cows for six weeks to two months in the late summer.

The danger of prussic acid poisoning can be reduced by growing the variety "piper," which is low in prussic acid, and by avoiding turning cows on sudan where the growth has been slowed either by frost or dry weather.

How often should daffodils be dug up and separated?

About every three years. July is a good time. They can be re-planted then or later in the fall, whenever it is most convenient.

How many people are now getting Social Security checks?

About 10 million compared with the 65 million persons now employed.

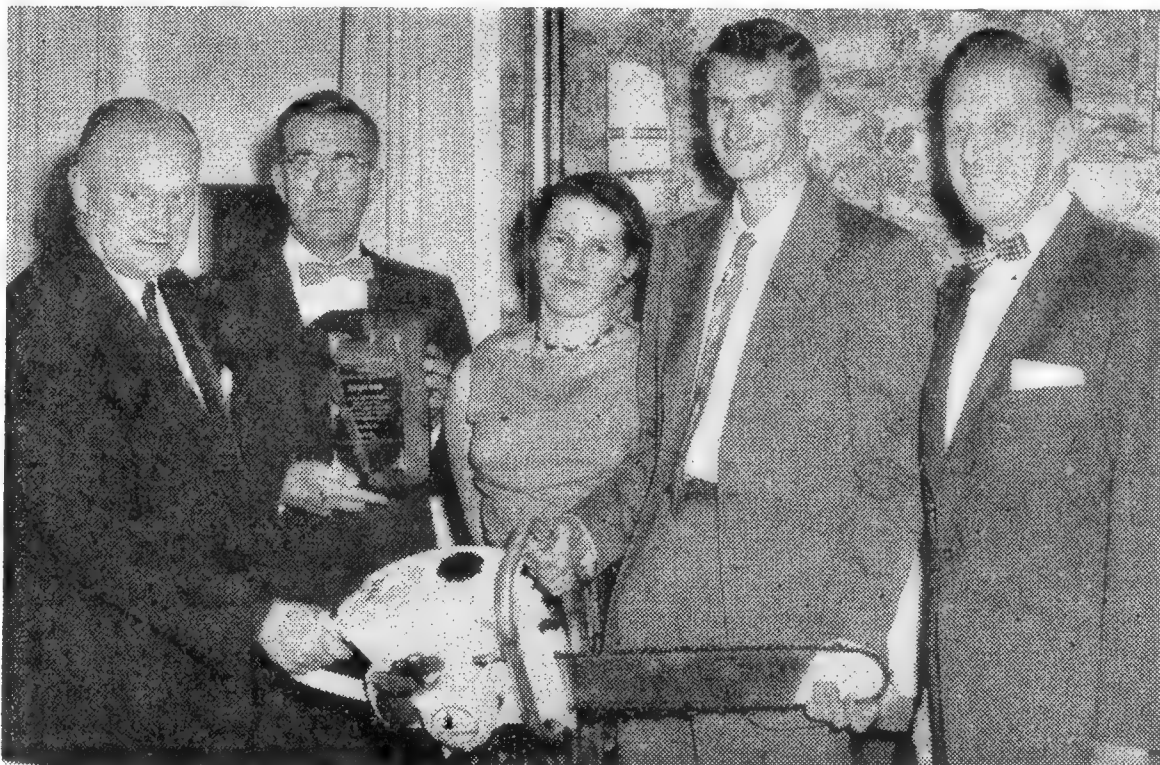
How can one recognize the difference between true and false type of cowpox?

The "true" type of cowpox is caused by a virus, the other by a bacterium of the streptococcus family. If a cow is infected over and over, it is doubtless the "false" type.

Sulfathiazole ointment applied after every milking is often effective for this trouble, but the clearing up is slow. See that the animals' quarters are clean and dry to prevent re-infection.

When I store gladioli bulbs, should I peel off the papery skin on the outside?

It isn't necessary, but it does no harm. If you have had a lot of trouble with thrips peel them and then dust with a 5% DDT powder.



Melvin Ames of Sebec, Me., received the outstanding tree farmer award after winning the 1957 contest sponsored by the Maine State Grange and the Grange Herald, Portland. A bronze plaque was presented by the Herald and a power saw by Stantial-McCulloch Co., Medford, during the State Grange annual meeting. Left to right are Herbert A. Holmes, Stantial-McCulloch Co.; Kenneth M. Hancock, chairman of the Grange Forestry Committee; Mrs. Ames; Mr. Ames; and Maynard Dolloff, State Grange Master.—The Forestry Digest, American Forest Products Industries, Inc.

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is like money in the bank!"
The money you spend for a Craine Silo is an investment in profitable feeding that pays **real cash dividends** for years to come. And since Craine Silos cost no more—why settle for less than the best?

5 TYPES TO CHOOSE FROM...

Concrete stave, tile stave, tile block, wood or Triple-Wall — there's a Craine Silo built and priced to fit your needs. And you'll like to do business with the friendly folks at Craine — we're never satisfied unless you are, too. **WRITE FOR FACTS** and prices today...

CRAINE, INC., Dept. A-318, Norwich, N.Y.

CRAINE SILOS

Apple Growers Must Unite To Halt Decline In Sales

By JAMES MORTON

Waverly Growers Cooperative, Waverly, Florida

IN our chosen vocations, we apple and citrus growers have many common problems: a constant battle with insect pests and diseases; combat with drought, excessive rainfall, hail and wind damage; frost and freeze. Always we are engaged in strenuous constant effort to produce maximum crops of select varieties and best quality at minimum cost. Then we have to find and in large measure create markets that will yield a fair return on our investment, or risk our labor.

Every one of these points to be solved is a challenge to you. But there are no obstacles in apple growing and marketing that are insuperable if, and it's a big IF, you have the will and determination to work unselfishly together. Difficulties that cannot be surmounted by individual labor are readily conquered by united strength and effort.

The production, processing and marketing procedures of a few years ago will not suffice in disposing of today's fruit crops. Today you are selling in a brand-new market to millions of new customers. You are offering your apples to a generation that demands quality in all its purchases. They desire and have the money to pay for the best and will not be satisfied with or continue to purchase low quality or poor grade.

To move rapidly and in increasing volume, our fresh fruits must not only have the appearance of freshness and quality, but must be all that they appear to be. In looks they should have all the eye appeal and appetite arousing invitation that we can possibly give them.

Growers Must Sell

Our fruit must be sold to the housewife before we send it to market and we are the ones who must sell it.

We no longer have the personal selling that the old-time grocery store or fruit market used to furnish. Today the supermarkets and giant chain stores have taken the personal touch out of retail food selling and the vending of our fruit requires a new approach. We producers must place greater insistence on top-quality in both fresh and processed fruit to keep the cash registers ringing.

You are in keen competition for your fair share of the housewife's dollar. Every product that Mrs. America needs and uses is constantly brought to her attention through television, radio, magazine, newspaper and other means of advertising. If you are going to maintain your place in the market, you too must catch and hold her attention to the fruits you produce.

While the per capita consumption of citrus fruit has been rapidly increasing, the per capita consumption of apples has been steadily declining. As I see it, it is because you have failed unitedly to compete in the market for your fair share of the consumer's total food dollar. I see no reason why the per capita consumption of apples cannot be increased tremendously. But it is going to take work, and concerted effort to do it. Think of it! Your wonderful fruit can be carried in the pocket, in the lunchbox, to school, in the automobile, on the train, on the plane, and can be eaten without muss or loss.

If every pound of pork consumed in America had its proper quota of applesauce, there wouldn't be enough apples to go around. A few days ago I had a pork dinner in a leading restaurant. Oh, yes, there was applesauce, and it was good applesauce. But the portion was so small it could scarcely be seen, let

alone tasted. Apple pie, that truly delicious and decidedly American delicacy, could be given promotion easily and profitably. Have you ever met anyone who didn't like a big wedge of good, luscious apple pie? Why in some families it used to be served even for breakfast.

I honestly believe that you apple growers are sitting on a potential gold mine that could be turned into usable cash and increasing prosperity IF, and this is the big IF, you get together and do the job by united effort. Advertising can be a very effective part of your program, but it must be accompanied by these three essential items:

First—Close attention must be given to cultural methods for producing the largest crops of the highest quality at the lowest possible cost. Don't compare your costs on an acreage basis, but on a box basis. This is because the acre that cost most, frequently has the lowest per-box cost, and that is what counts.

Second—High standards of maturity, quality, appearance, packaging, and marketing methods are all important.

Third—Organization should be such that every box of apples in the area would bear its proper share of advertising costs. Advertising should be directed by a small group of dedicated men who are interested only in the advancement of the industry and the prosperity of every apple grower, large or small.

Florida has three major citrus organizations, each born of necessity and each of which came into being after arduous effort by men who recognized the need, developed the remedial plans, and sold them to the industry.

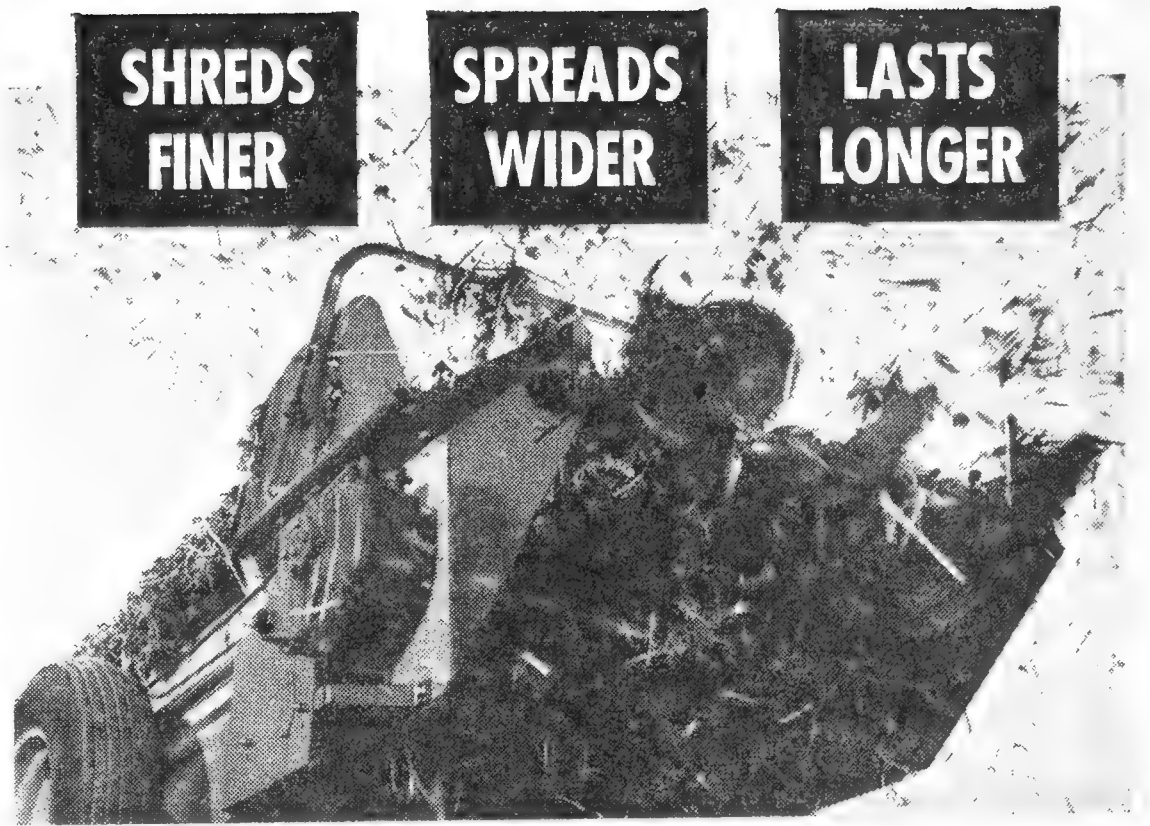
1—The Florida Citrus Commission—created by the State Legislature and governed by directors who are industry leaders appointed by the Governor.

2—Growers Administrative Committee and Shippers Advisory Committee—empowered by the Federal Secretary of Agriculture may, with his consent, forbid shipment at certain times of undesirable grades and sizes, and may at times control the volume going to fresh market or declare a shipping holiday when advisable.

3—Florida Citrus Mutual—a voluntary citrus growers' association, now in its ninth year. Mutual is not a marketing organization, it does no advertising but is a clearing house for all activities helpful to growers. It keeps its grower members numbering nearly 9,000 fully informed on all matters affecting their welfare. Mutual daily secures from every shipper and processor prices paid and received for fruit, volume utilized, auction prices and market conditions. This is compiled and every morning there is on the desk of every shipper and processor yesterday's report of the amount of fruit shipped and prices received; the amount of fruit that has gone to processing plants and the price that has been paid for it; the amount of processed fruit that has been moved to market and the stock that remains in warehouses and the prices that have been paid by both wholesalers and consumer.

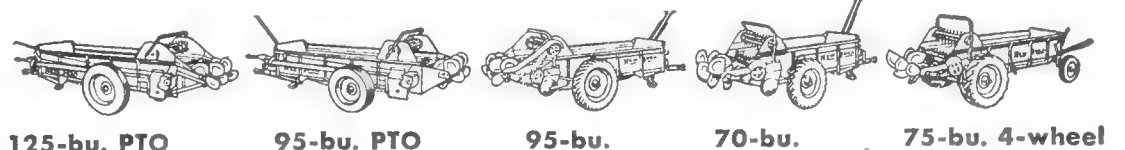
Organization, standardization, advertising and merchandising are solution to some of your major problems. You can and you will solve them. You have to.

*Excerpts from a talk before the Western New York Apple Growers Association at Rochester, N. Y.



That's why more farmers buy New IDEA spreaders

SHRED FINER ... because they have blade-like U-teeth, triple staggered to give finer shredding. **SPREAD WIDER** ... because they have strong, scientifically designed, replaceable paddles to slice manure and deliver a wider, more uniform pattern. **LAST LONGER** ... built to rigid standards after torture-track and on-farm testing.



See a New IDEA spreader at your New IDEA dealer's
Or write for free literature

New IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT CO. DIVISION **Arco** DISTRIBUTING CORP.
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SAVE 75% ON WORK CLOTHES!

Terrific values you've got to see to believe!

SHIRTS 79¢
4 for \$2.99
Made to sell for 2.99. Now, 4 for the price of one! Tho used, sterilized and ready for long, tough wear! In blue, tan or green color choice. Send neck size, 1st and 2nd

PANTS to match 99¢
Sold for 3.85, now only.....
Send waist measure and inside leg length. 4 for \$3.75

COVERALLS 2.29
wear 'em used and save plenty! Were 6.95, now.....
Send chest measurement. 3 for \$6.75

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE ... if not satisfied. Order TODAY! Send \$1.00 deposit on C.O.D. orders. Add 25c for postage on pre-paid orders.

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For sore, scab, injured, obstructed teats. Flex-O Medicated Teat Dilators—by their antiseptic, gentle dilating action—provide soothing relief, resist infection and promote clean, rapid healing. Keep teat canal OPEN in its normal shape until healed. Also for hard milkers.

FIT ALL SIZE TEATS

TWO SIZE DILATORS
Regular — for average teats
Large — for larger teats

48 Dilators . . . \$1.00
24 Dilators65

At your dealer, or postpaid.
DAIRY REMEDIES CO.
Cedar Grove 16, New Jersey

FLEX-O medicated TEAT DILATORS

The ONLY cloth-covered dilators that contain NO WIRES

For BIGGER and BETTER CROPS

DIBBLE'S TESTED SEED CORN

NE-310, OHIO K-62, CORNELL M-4 MICHIGAN 250

This year's outstanding hybrids for grain and silage—produce more bushels per acre.

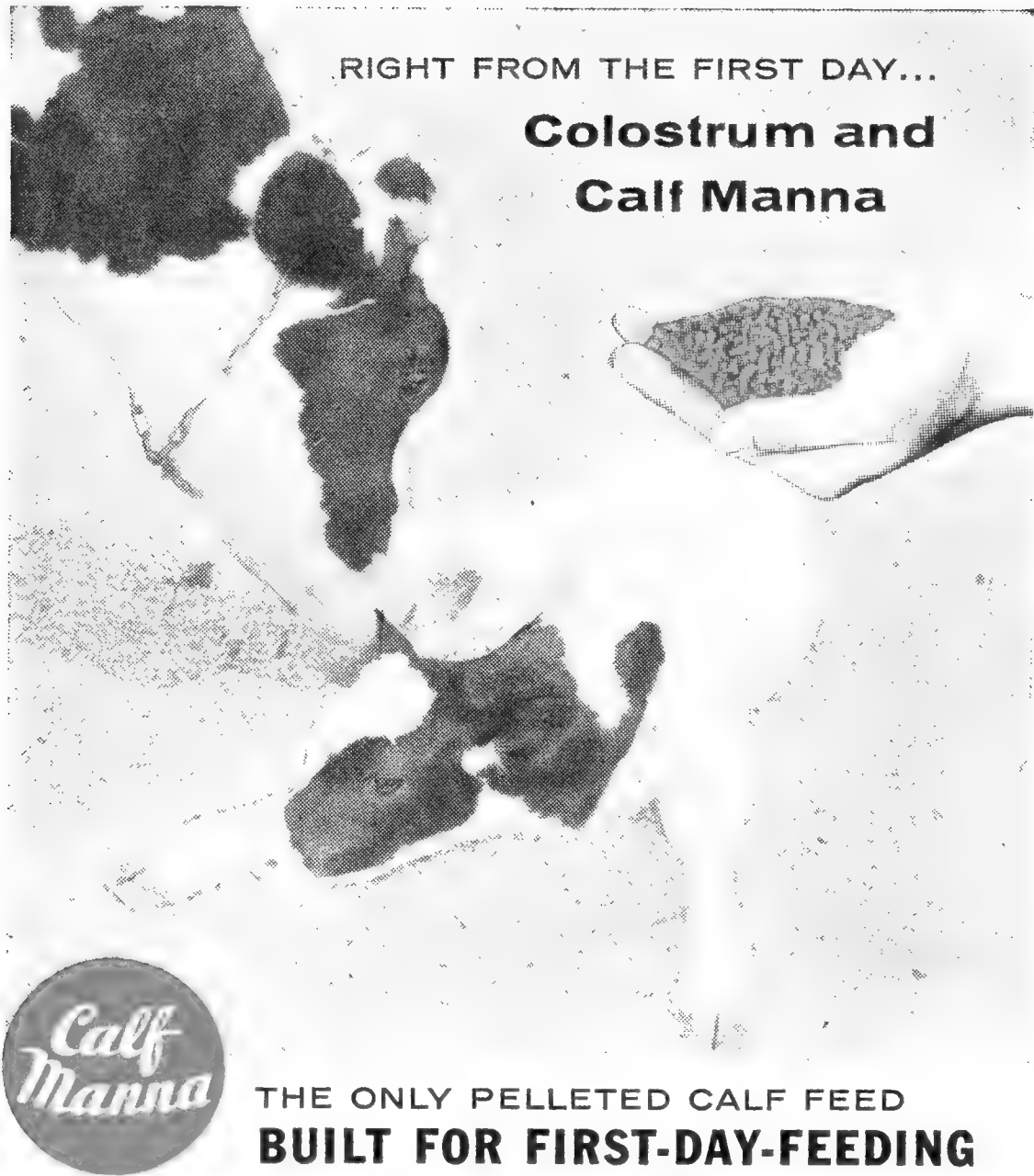
We also have 6 other varieties of hybrid and open-pollinated corn and a complete line of other farm seeds. All tested and proven on Northeastern farms. All backed by our 67 year reputation. Write for price list!

EDWARD F. DIBBLE Seedgrower
Box C, Honeoye Falls, New York

FARM SEEDS ONLY Since 1891

RIGHT FROM THE FIRST DAY...

Colostrum and Calf Manna



Calf Manna

THE ONLY PELLETED CALF FEED
BUILT FOR FIRST-DAY-FEEDING

Albers Calf Manna, fed right from the first day, is built to develop big calves with enormous roughage capacity early in life. This saves real money later on. When these heifers come into production, they can produce vast amounts of milk and butterfat largely from roughages... a sure formula for profits for you!

Feed Calf Manna with colostrum the first four days; then Calf Manna, and Albers Suckle fed from Albers plastic Suckle bottle, until the calf is eating 1 lb. of Calf Manna per day; then Calf Manna with hay and grain.

The Calf Manna and Suckle program not only doubles rumen size in 56 days but provides the best known combination of nutrients for rapid growth and multiplication of the rumen bacteria—and only these rumen organisms can digest coarse grains and roughages! Promote rumen action right from the first day with the only first day calf feed—Calf Manna.

See your Calf Manna-Suckle dealer today or write for the 40-page Albers booklet on "Raising Better Calves."

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1016 Central Street : 5045 Wilshire Boulevard
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Mix your own feed and SAVE!

BROWER Whirlwind MIXER

- FRESH-MIXED FEED AT LOWEST COST
- SAVES UP TO \$16 A TON
- A SIZE FOR EVERY FARMER'S NEEDS
- 30-DAY TRIAL EASY TERMS
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COWPOX* Ringworm

Blu-Kote dries up cowpox lesions, controls secondary infection*. Promotes clean, rapid healing of teat sores, skin sores, abrasions. Is Germicidal and Fungicidal. It stays on.

\$1 at drug and farm stores or write: H. W. NAYLOR CO. • MORRIS, N.Y.



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HARRIS SEEDS

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in order to grow large, mild, Sweet Spanish Onions that often weigh a pound or more. Keep for months if stored dry and cool.

Our plants are fresh because they are shipped, the day they are pulled, by overnight refrigerated plane, from our Texas grower.

We ship the plants east of the Mississippi and North of Virginia between early April and May 20th only.

SEND FOR OUR **FREE CATALOG**

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., INC.

68 Moreton Farm, Rochester 11, N. Y.

1958 CATALOG now ready



Edward Withey, his son Dick and Dick's wife pose with their Championship prize and trophies won in the 1957 DeKalb corn contest. They produced 180.76 bushels per acre.

Witheys Repeat '56 Victory In Corn Growing Contest

EDWARD WITHEY and his son, Dick, of Skaneateles produced 180.76 bushels of corn per acre to win the 1957 DeKalb corn growing contest. The victory also made them the first in New York to win the DeKalb championship two years in a row.

Their 1957 production was 23 bushels to the acre more than they produced to win the '56 contest and they needed this extra yield to top the 177.75 bushel yield that gave second place for 1957 to Ted Minns of Geneva in Ontario County.

The Witheys are partners on a 259 acre dairy farm on the east shore of Skaneateles Lake in Onondaga County. They feel that their high yield was possible because they were able to plant relatively early—May 14—and because they planted the corn thick. Their corn was planted in 32-inch rows at an average spacing of 7 inches and when the final count was made they had a spacing of 9 inches, giving them a population of 20,780 plants per acre.

The five acres in the contest had been in corn the last two years. They grow a total of 38 acres of corn and have 50

acres of oats. The balance of their dairy farm is in hay and pasture.

Last year their corn land was manured with around eight loads per acre during the winter and 350 pounds of 5-10-10 starter fertilizer was also applied. Their corn was cultivated twice and was sprayed for weeds.

County champions in each of the 26 counties participating in the DeKalb contest this year were as follows:

County	Name	Yield
Cattaraugus	Gerald Scutt, Portville	68.20
Cayuga	Chas. H. Riley & Co., Sennett	161.75
Chautauqua	E. G. Smith & Son, Silver Creek	97.55
Chemung	Ralph Tanner, Elmira, R.2	103.23
Chenango	J. R. Cunningham, Sherburne	71.20
Columbia	Wesley Werner, Jr., Germantown	110.47
Cortland	Webster Bros., Homer, R.2	110.53
Dutchess	Gilbert Bros., Hyde Park	100.46
Erie	Henry Mueller, Sardinia	94.49
Genesee	George Schneider, Alexander	126.28
Herkimer	Frank P. Guido, Frankfort	105.91
Livingston	J. Hammond, Sons, Dansville, RI	142.62
Madison	Warner L. Durfee, Chittenango	155.20
Monroe	Mrs. E. Hall & Son, Henrietta	91.90
Montgomery	Donald Bradt, Fonda, RI	142.50
Onondaga	E. Withey & Son, Skaneateles, R3	180.76
Oneida	Craig Sholtz & Son, Verona	130.11
Ontario	Ted Minns, Geneva, R2	177.75
Oswego	G. A. Hardcastle, Constantia	113.02
Rensselaer	Taylor Bros., Johnsonville	119.92
Schoharie	J. Roger Barber, Middleburg	163.87
Seneca	Stanley VanVleet, Ovid, R2	145.40
Tioga	Fred Hanford, Nichols, RI	148.60
Washington	Edward J. Mead, Johnsonville	84.59
Wyoming	Francis Gebel, North Java	126.70
Yates	Frank W. Voak, Penn Yan, R4	157.79

THERE CAN BE PROFIT IN YOUR FARM POND

Ever Think of Raising Fish Bait?

SOME NORTHEAST farm pond owners may find their ponds a source of profit as well as pleasure and protection.

Prof. Harlan Brumsted and research associate John Forney of the conservation department at the New York State College of Agriculture, report that raising bait fish and crayfish in New York farm ponds is on the increase because natural supplies are too small.

Cornell University, in cooperation with the State Conservation Department, studied cultural and management practices in connection with raising bait. Tests carried out in 90 ponds showed that the golden shiner, fathead minnow, white sucker, and crayfish can be raised successfully in properly designed ponds. (Information from the study resulted in the new Cornell extension bulletin E-896, "Raising Bait Fish and Crayfish in New York Ponds.")

According to the Cornell conservationists, the greatest demand is for hardy "perch-size" (2 to 3 inches) and "bass-size" (3 to 4 inches) minnows during mid-summer. For year round sale, "pike-size" (over 4 inches) are most popular.

Golden shiners spawn readily in ponds; and reach bass size in 6 to 12 months. Shiners over 2¾ inches can be seined, transported, and sold even in warm weather if treated with care.


The white sucker, says Forney, is reared in the northern states as a 4 to 6-inch bait for pike and muskellunge. Three- to four-inch suckers are hardy summer bass-size bait. Properly managed ponds stocked with eggs or fry in the spring will produce bass-size suckers by late summer and pike-size ones for spring angling.

The fathead minnow, a tough, hardy species, can be seined and transported in hot weather. It is a good summer perch bait and in some areas larger fatheads serve as a small bass-size minnow.

The only species of crayfish the conservationist recommends for raising in ponds is the "grass-crab" or "paper-shell" crab. A good bait for summer fishing, they bring a premium price while in the soft stage following molting.

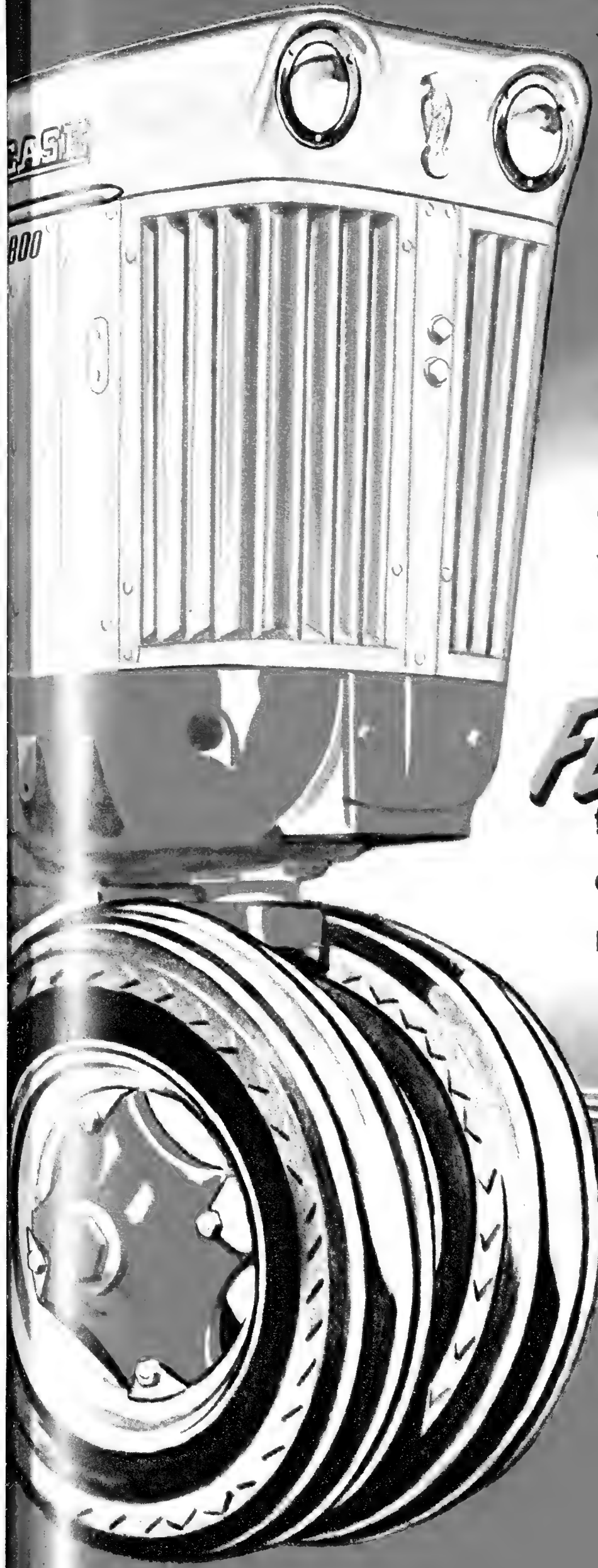
Before entering the bait business, the Cornell specialist advises persons to find out market possibilities and production costs. He emphasized the importance of good market outlets either directly to fishermen or wholesale to bait dealers.

Forney mentioned that although bait raising is definitely not a get-rich-quick scheme for every pond owner, it is a potential source of income for those able and willing to develop proper pond facilities.



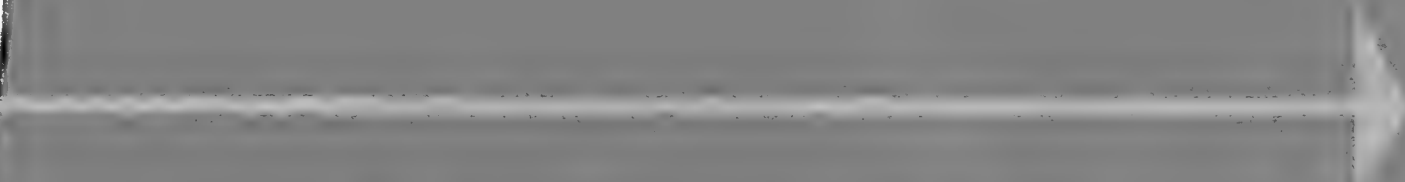
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so different from conventional
tractor power that you have
to feel it to believe it



SEE and drive these engineering
marvels that outpulled all
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World Premiere in Phoenix, Arizona.

FEEL this tremendous pulling power
for yourself. Call your Case
dealer today and
reserve a demonstration date.



... turn the page to learn about the
great new 1960 *Case-o-matic Line*
and see back page for special sale
of 1958 models now going on.

Revolutionary in concept...startling in performance

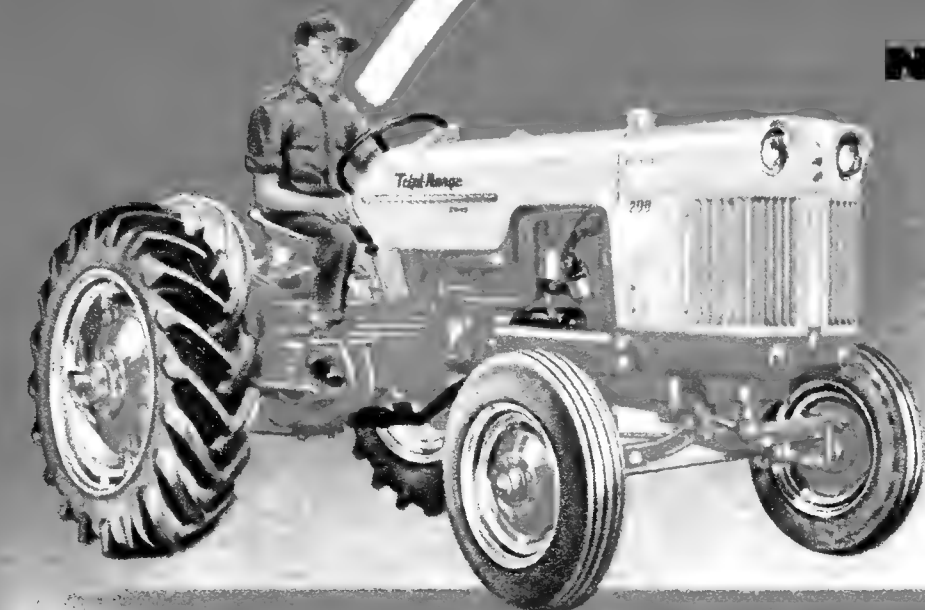
Case-o-matic Drive doubles pull power

senses the load...increases torque power
INSTANTLY...PRECISELY...AUTOMATICALLY

★NO CLUTCHING ★NO SHIFTING ★NO STALLING

At no higher cost to you than competitive models, step into a new world of easy handling . . . driving comfort . . . sheer operating pleasure . . . when you take the wheel of a tractor with Case-o-matic Drive. You start heavy loads in road gear and roll right up to highway speed — no nursing or slippage of the clutch, no lugging or overloading of the engine, no stalling. You can plow in a higher working range, move along faster . . . and if the pull gets harder, Case-o-matic Drive multiplies torque as needed up to double the drawbar pull. Besides all these benefits, Case-o-matic Drive gives you the convenient option of direct drive at the flip of a lever on the steering column. It's all so amazingly different from conventional tractor driving you just have to feel it to believe it. See your Case dealer, try a Case-o-matic Drive tractor, get the power thrill of your life.

plus a sensational new line of crawlers



NEW 200

2-plow gasoline tractor; 4-speed, 12-speed Tripl-Range, or shuttle transmissions. Standard 4-wheel, row-crop with dual wheels or adjustable front axle; standard or constant PTO; Snap-Lock Eagle Hitch.



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3-plow tractor; diesel, gasoline, LP-gas; standard 4-wheel, row-crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axle, 4-speed, 12-speed Tripl-Range, or shuttle transmission.

1960 IS HERE TODAY



NEW 400

Case-o-matic Drive 3+ plow tractor; 4 or 8 working ranges; gasoline, LP-gas; standard 4-wheel, dual-wheel row-crop, adjustable front axle.



NEW 500

3-4 plow tractor; 4-speed, 12-speed Tripl-Range or shuttle transmission; standard 4-wheel, row-crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axle; gasoline, LP-gas engine; complete hydraulics.

NEW 600

Case-o-matic 4-plow tractor; standard 4-wheel, row-crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axle; gasoline, LP-gas; 4 or 8 working ranges.



BRILLIANT NEW CASE TRACTORS . . . YEARS AHEAD IN DESIGN AND PERFORMANCE . . .

NEW 700

4-5 plow tractor; diesel, gasoline, LP-gas; standard 4-wheel, row-crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axle; 8-speed dual-range transmission. Duo-control hydraulics and Eagle Hitch.



NEW 800

Case-o-matic Drive 5-plow tractor; diesel, gasoline, LP-gas; 8 power ranges; standard 4-wheel, row-crop with single or dual front wheels, adjustable front axle.



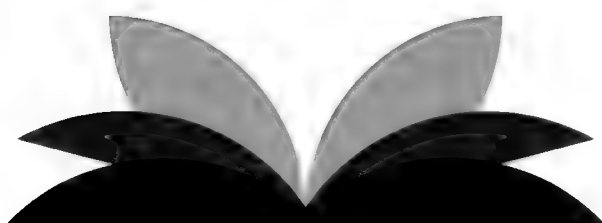
NEW 900

5-6 plow tractor with 6 forward speeds; standard 4-wheel; 6-cylinder Powrcel diesel or LP-gas engine; power steering and duo-control hydraulics. Constant power take-off and declutchable belt pulley are optional.



12 DISTINCT POWER RANGES . . . 194 MODELS

BHL



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4

Great New Farm Crawlers... from **CASE**
with industrial ruggedness and performance



New 310 has hi-torque 42 gross horsepower Case engine, 3-speed transmission, planetary differential steering, high-clearance frame, high-traction drawbar, Eagle Hitch, hydraulics, PTO, belt pulley, also loaders, bull dozers, angle dozers, winches and other utility equipment available.

New 610 62 gross horsepower gas or diesel engine. Terramatic transmission, four gear ranges both forward and reverse, with hydraulic power shift. Dual hydraulics for implements. Available with drawbar or toolbar-dozer combination.

New 810 80 gross horsepower, with either diesel or gasoline engine. Has Terramatic transmission and independent power control of each track. Four gear ranges, forward and reverse. Drawbar or toolbar-dozer combination.

New 1010 crawler has 100 gross horsepower diesel engine, Terramatic transmission, four gear ranges forward and reverse with hydraulic power shift. Dual-control hydraulics. Drawbar or toolbar-dozer combination.

MAIL FOR MORE INFORMATION

Get the inside facts about sensational new Case-o-matic Drive... full details on new wheel tractors... exclusive features of Case farm crawlers. Check the numbers of models that interest you... mail to J. I. Case Co., Dept. 988, Racine, Wis.

Wheel Tractors

☐ 200 ☐ 400 ☐ 600 ☐ 800
☐ 300 ☐ 500 ☐ 700 ☐ 900

Crawler Tractors

☐ 310 ☐ 810
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1st in Quality for Over 100 Years

**Why pay top prices for 1958 competitive models?
Get Yourself a Bargain —**

SALE NOW GOING ON!

Your **CASE** dealer is specially pricing his **1958** models to make more room for the new 1960 *Case-o-matic Line*, just off the assembly line

Come in to your Case Dealer's now — your old equipment will never trade for more!

Your Case dealer is making extra generous allowances on trade-ins. Visit him now. See what bargains he has on hand, what a deal he will give you. You probably won't need any cash with trade-in. Case Crop-Way Purchase Plan sets your later payments at times when you have money coming in from crops or livestock, spreads payments over several seasons if desired. No interest or carrying charges until just prior to season of use.

Avian Idiocy or Why I Hate Hens!

By MIRIAM BISBEE

IHATE hens!
In the first place, it is hens that have for years supported me in the manner to which I am (sob) accustomed. In the second place, their little pea-sized brain cavity is occupied by something that bears the same relation to a brain as a minus sign does to a plus sign.

When a baby chick has fought his way out of the shell, kicked some strength into his cramped legs and found the food and water in his little world he has shown all the intelligence he will ever have. Thereafter his life is one long, sordid chronicle of perverse, premeditated stupidity.

Take the brooder chick, for example. He can find the coldest corner in the brooder house in no time, flat, and die there of exposure; or, with the help of enough of his fellows, form a pile-up that will kill a dozen or so. (The most valuable pedigreed chicks can be depended on to work their way to the bottom of the pile.) But can he find a water fountain? Well, yes—when he stumbles into it. (We always provide plenty of waterers to give him every opportunity.)

Let's watch him as he makes the great discovery. Not unlike Balboa, he approaches his little Pacific, but his poor little mind is startled by no wild surmise—by no surmise at all, in fact

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The real proof of courtesy and restraint is to have the same ailment the other person is describing, and not to mention it.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

—he simply keeps on going. Right up to the rim he marches—will he stop in time? No. One more step and in he goes, kerplop! slopping water in all directions, then flop! out on the other side dripping like a channel swimmer. When he comes back that way, do you think he will have sense enough to go around? Don't be silly! The wonder is that any of them escape pneumonia long enough to reach the range shelters!

Nevertheless a certain number of them always manage to survive and the wise poultryman will keep them shut in those shelters for a day or two before he allows them the run of the range. If he is lucky they will learn during this period to look upon their wire-walled shack as home. If he is not, then he and his family face the prospect of arming themselves with old brooms each evening and going out to drive in the chickens.

I could write a whole frantic chapter on the subject of driving in chickens but I won't. Let's just say that there are many pleasant ways to spend a summer evening but that isn't one of them.

However, getting a chicken into the house at night is good fun compared to getting him back in the yard at feeding time once he has found a hole in the fence—and his ability to spot a hole when he is on the inside looking out is almost beyond belief. The sudden failure of his eyesight when he is on the outside looking in is equally incredible. His technique for getting out of the yard is to make a bee-line for the nearest hole. Presto! He's out!

His technique for getting back in is entirely different: he makes a bee-line for the nearest feed hopper. Presto! He runs up against the fence. He sticks his head through the mesh, pulls it out, sticks it through the next mesh, pulls it out, and so on until he reaches the hole where he got out. This he passes without a glance, but goes on with his

mesh testing till he reaches the open gate. Madly he dashes past the gate-way only to begin the whole silly business on the other side. The only thing to do is to catch him and throw him over the fence, stifling a secret hope that next time the cat will catch him first.

Chances are she will, too, because a chicken, faced with danger either fancied or real, instinctively does the wrong thing nine times out of a dozen. I have seen a flock of chickens contentedly eating while a goshawk devoured one of their number in their very midst. I have also known of their piling up against a fence in mass suicide—the cause? A low flying plane.

They will regard a hungry fox with only mild suspicious curiosity—or take to the woods in wild panic at the approach of an innocent summer visitor who merely wants to look at the pretty chickens. They will attack a fallen apple at neck's length as if it might explode, or walk off with a lighted fire-cracker clamped in an unsuspecting beak. They literally don't even know enough to come in out of the rain. Caught in a sudden shower, they may pile up five or six deep against the lee-side of a tree trunk although there is nothing but their own witlessness to keep from going back into the chicken house.

In spite of everything a number of pullets and a few breeding cockerels generally manage to stumble through till housing time; and helping them adjust to trap-nests is an adventure in itself.

In every flock there is at least one pullet who will come off the nest like a flushed partridge the instant you lift the trap; there is another who will brace her feet and defy you to pry her loose with anything less than a crow-bar. There is one who is ready to draw blood the instant your hand comes within range. (Believe it or not, you get so you can recognize one of this type by the expression on her face.) And there is one who scorns the nests entirely and lays her egg on the floor, preferably right in front of the door so you can experience the odd sensation of stepping on it when you come in.

Then there is the rooster who occasionally sneaks onto a nest and finding himself trapped, spends the next half hour frantically demanding release. When you open the nest he steps off pompously, as pleased with himself as if he'd just laid a double-yolked egg.

But it is not until a hen goes broody and hatches out a flock of chicks that she plumbs the true depths of avian idiocy. If not confined she will trail her brood through the wet grass, allowing stray cats to round up the stragglers, as long as she has one draggled follower in her wake. So you build a nice pen for her with a pan of water and a little chick-sized feed hopper full of goodies for her offspring and what does she do?

She scratches the feed out of the hopper into the dirt then walks on the edge of the water pan, making a mud-pie of all your kindly labors in her behalf. If she can manage to tip the hopper over onto one of her children in the process she is just that much better pleased. Let's give her credit, though, when threatened by dangerous intruders (a man with a basin of feed, for example) she does defend her brood valiantly—while standing protectively on their necks!

Well, as I was saying, I hate hens. You don't absolutely have to be crazy to be in the poultry business (even at the present price of eggs) but it ought to be a big help in understanding the silly critters.

PROFIT MINDED FARMERS GET BIGGER, BETTER YIELDS WITH VERTAGREEN

Vertagreen never surpassed as top producer for Hurley, N.Y. grower!

Henry Paul, Jr. of Hurley, New York proved to himself that VERTAGREEN does the job better. "As a young farmer I have tried all the new fertilizers and most of the old lines. Experimentation has shown that VERTAGREEN has hardly been equaled and *never* surpassed as a top producer."



Grower Alois Wrobel averages 650 bushels of potatoes per acre by using Vertagreen!

Proof again of VERTAGREEN's high-yield record! Alois Wrobel of Bridge-water, New York says, "I used Armour VERTAGREEN again this year as I have in the past several. My reason for using VERTAGREEN is because of the continual production of high yields and top quality potato crops. I especially like VERTAGREEN because it lasts through the entire growing period. My yields through the use of VERTAGREEN will average 650 bushels of potatoes per acre on 195 acres. I'll be a VERTAGREEN user again in 1958."

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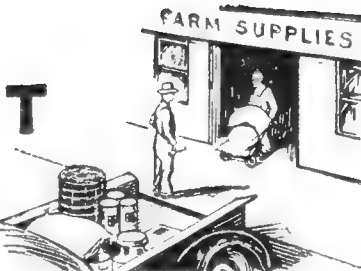


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With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



The PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION has a number of excellent booklets on the use of concrete in and around the home. The names are: "Beautiful Walls with Concrete Masonry," "Concrete for Outdoor Living" and "Concrete Masonry Homes for Better Living. Any or all of these booklets may be obtained by writing to the Association, 33 West Grand Ave., Chicago 10, Ill.

DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa, recently developed a unique new feed additive, Unistat. Its main purpose is to fight coccidiosis and stimulate fast, low-cost gains in broiler and replacement-type chicks. Research and field experience has shown that Unistat provides four principal benefits: It (1) prevents the most common and economically important forms of coccidiosis; (2) stimulates growth; (3) improves feed efficiency and (4) improves pigmentation in chicks and growing chickens.

Unistat is a yellowish powder, usually added to the feed by the feed manufacturer. Since it is used in very small amounts (2 pounds per ton) Unistat is economical and doesn't affect the ration so far as the chickens are concerned—they can't tell it's there.

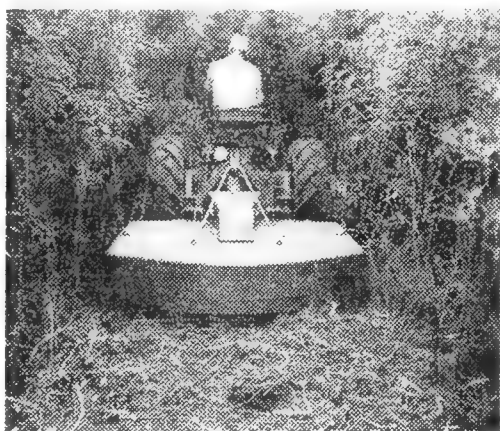
You can get more information about Unistat by writing direct to DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa.

By contacting your New Holland dealer or by writing directly to NEW HOLLAND MACHINE CO., Box 7, New Holland, Pa., you can get a free account book which will be of great help to you in keeping necessary records on your farm business.

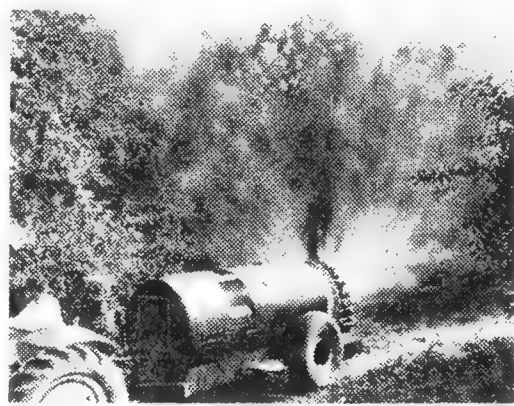
Weeds and brush along power and telephone lines, railroad rights-of-way, pipelines, public highways, and on industrial sites such as tank farms, can be cleared chemically at a cost averaging one-third below that of hand or mechanical cutting, according to a booklet on the subject published by MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY. Copies of the brush control booklet may be obtained from Mrs. Sharon Clayton, Organic Chemicals Division, Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis 24, Mo.

At the annual meeting of stockholders and directors of WIRTHMORE FEEDS INC. (Formerly Chas. M. Cox Co.), new officers elected included Arthur H. Irwin, Jr., Treasurer; Robert W. Richards, Vice President in charge of Purchasing; and Kenneth L. Knief, Assistant Treasurer.

For information on how Nitrofurzone helps beat mastitis, drop a postcard to HESS & CLARK INC., Ashland, Ohio and ask for their booklet, "Pen-FZ and the 10-point Mastitis Control Program."



This new 5½ foot heavy-duty rotary cutter, called the 207 GYRAMOR, is made by JOHN DEERE, Moline, Ill. It is designed for 2-row stalk shredding, pasture clipping, and clearing of brush including trees up to 4 inches in diameter.



Pictured in action is the JOHN BEAN model 40-G Speed Sprayer. This orchard and grove sprayer has a 500 gallon tank capacity and its centrifugal type pump moves 120 g.p.m. at 80 lbs. pressure.

At your Beacon Feed dealer or from the BEACON MILLING CO., Cayuga, N. Y., you can get free copies of "Profitable Poultry Management" and "Profitable Dairy Management" both of which are full of valuable information.

If you have a workable new idea about the use of salt on the farm, you might win \$10.00 by sending it to the Farm and Feed Salt Dept., INTERNATIONAL SALT CO., Scranton, Pa.

The CORNING GLASS WORKS, 29-1 Crystal St., Corning, N. Y., will gladly send you a booklet "Know These Facts About Pyrex Pipe." Pyrex milking pipelines are easy to clean, durable and give complete visual control.

A. H. HOFFMAN SEEDS, Inc., of Landisville, Penna., will be glad to send you a valuable booklet which they call their "Seed Guide." It is filled with important facts about the newest varieties of farm crops.

A new injectable form of GALLIMYCIN for treating poultry diseases available in February, reports Dr. Robert H. Hollis, head of ABBOTT LABORATORIES VETERINARY DIVISION, North Chicago, Illinois. The Gallimycin Injectable has low toxicity, is simple to handle, mix, inject and administer, and helps speed up treatment.

The Agricultural Sales Division, CHAS. PFIZER & CO., 800 Second Ave., New York 17, N. Y., will be glad to send you their technical bulletin No. 29, "Terramycin in Egg Production" which gives the complete history on this new feeding development.

The RALSTON PURINA CO., Checkerboard Square, St. Louis 2, Mo. has recently announced its Research Fellowship Awards program for 1958-59, under which ten outstanding agriculture college students will be able to do graduate work. Application blanks and rules of the annual program have been sent to agriculture colleges throughout the United States and Canada.

If you would like the name of your nearest Massey-Ferguson dealer, drop a postcard to the MASSEY-FERGUSON CO., Industrial Division, 1009 South-west St., Wichita 15, Kan.

Five trucks can be accommodated at once, while electronic scales weigh and pack nine bags of Blue Seal feed per minute at the H. K. WEBSTER COMPANY'S new production unit at Richford, Vermont. Meantime, a 100 H.P. attrition mill grinds the grain, which is carried by a ribbon-type conveyor to the sifters. The quantity of molasses is regulated through a metering pump, and sprayed on the feed through nozzles. Thirty separate feeders measure ingredients for particular formulas.

Young People — Cash In On Your Farm Experience

By E. W. FOSS

YOUR knowledge of livestock, crops, farm machinery, diseases, and farming business as a whole is worth real money to employers in businesses which manufacture and process products going to or coming from the farm. This same knowledge also gives you a head start in your Agricultural College farm experience requirement over the hundreds of "City" young men who enroll in the College of Agriculture.

During the 1800's and early 1900's, agriculture was essentially Farming. In recent years, businesses and services which supply the farmer and process his products have become increasingly a greater proportion of our total agriculture. Economists tell us that while farmers are becoming a smaller and smaller proportion of our total population, "Agri-Business" represents the same proportion to our total national business as it has in the past and grows with our total national population and income.

Your College of Agriculture has room for more students and urges you to consider the opportunities in these non-farming agricultural occupations. Starting salaries are in the \$4,000 to \$5,000 bracket per year, and from there on it is up to you. Many Agricultural College graduates are in executive positions in industry and government with salaries of \$10,000 per year and up.

In Agricultural Engineering, previous experience in operation and maintenance of farm machinery has helped graduates to become better field test engineers with farm machinery companies while others have profited in this work as "Block men" or area factory representatives for farm machinery companies. Experience with the handling of poultry has led one man

to the designing of poultry housing for a farm equipment company, while other men are helping a steel company to design prefabricated farm structures.

Previous experience in farm machinery and other practical farm mechanics helps students to do better work in College technical courses and is now helping farm reared high school teachers to do a better job in teaching applied science, whether it is physics, chemistry, botany, or biology. County agents, high school teachers of agriculture, and Soil Conservation Service technicians use their previous background every working day of their lives.

Agriculture is so diverse in its requirements that just about every type of interest with an agricultural background can find a place. For the farm boy who is interested in the ministry, the New York State College of Agriculture has a program. Agricultural missionaries have gone from Cornell University to many foreign governments. If you like finance, there is an excellent field as a farm representative with banks serving rural areas.

In years long gone by, growing up on the farm was somewhat of a handicap due to the difficulty in getting to and from school. At present, the central school has been brought to the end of your farm driveway by means of the school bus. You also have a whole world of experiences which the city youth does not have. Consider strongly this valuable rural background when choosing your college and future vocation—it is the same as dollars in the bank.

If you would like more information, write for "A University Education in Agricultural Science" to the N.Y. State College of Agriculture or to the College of Agriculture of your own state.

Good Planning Brings Honor To Maryland Dairyman

FOR increasing milk production by more than 2,500 pounds per cow and butterfat production by 83 pounds, over a 4-year period, feeding only 1 pound of grain for each 5.1 pounds of milk produced and other accomplishments that mark an efficient dairy operation, Marion Lee Holland has been judged the winner of the 1957 Maryland Efficient Dairy Production Contest.

The contest is open every year to all members of Dairy Herd Improvement Associations in Maryland. Judges make their decisions on the basis of records and reports, according to Robert D. Appleman, University of Maryland extension dairyman. Judging in the current year's contest is based on data collected during the previous year.

Mr. Holland farms near Pocomoke City in Worcester County. He has been a DHIA member since 1953. The single factor that was most important in the judges' selection of Mr. Holland as the winner was his success in increasing his herd average by improving his management practices. In 1953 he produced less than 11,000 pounds of milk per cow, according to Appleman, and by last year he had raised the average to 13,563 pounds. Butterfat averages showed a corresponding increase, his Holsteins maintained a 4 percent herd average to increase butterfat production from 442 to 525 pounds per cow.

Since economical feeding is an important measure of efficient dairy production, Mr. Holland's low grain-to-milk ratio also helped earn him top rating. His feeding of only 1 pound of milk

for each 5.1 pounds of milk produced was the lowest ratio of any of this year's contestants. He fed a 12 percent protein mix when the cows were on a part-legume pasture, and a 14 percent mix when they were in dry lot.

By producing on his 169-acre farm all the pasture, silage crops, and hay needed for his 31 cows, Mr. Holland further lowers his feeding costs. During 1956, the year on which judging was based, he also raised about 3,000 bushels of corn and 1,200 bushels of barley. These grains make up most of his concentrate mix. He bought only minerals and a small amount of protein concentrate.

All breeding on the Holland farm is done artificially. The owner feels he has a better breeding program now than in the days when he kept a bull, Appleman reports.

No replacement animals were purchased for the herd last year. Calf-raising is the responsibility of 13-year-old son, Wayne, and last year he had a perfect record by raising all the calves born on the farm. Of these, 10 heifers are being raised for replacements and nine were sold.

Mr. Holland also rated high in the judging for evenly distributing production throughout the year. He produced at least 30,000 pounds of milk each month, and produced only 45,000 pounds in the highest month. Consistent production like this tends to stabilize the prices paid, since demand is fairly constant regardless of the season of the year.

From the
Editor's
MAILBAG

**METHOXYCHLOR
FOR FLIES**

I AM writing to let you know the current status of methoxychlor as a fly material for dairy cattle, following several months of consideration by Du Pont and Federal agencies, and final action by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Food and Drug Administration.

The net result of all this is that methoxychlor remains in good standing for direct application to dairy cattle as a dust, and for use as a spray in dairy buildings. It is no longer recommended for direct application to dairy animals by spray or dip. It is the only residual chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticide permitted to be used directly on dairy cattle.

As you may have already learned from other sources, the Food and Drug Administration established a zero tolerance for methoxychlor in milk on January 17, which permits use of the insecticide only in ways which result in no residue. This action was based on the report of an advisory committee which considered milk not merely as another raw agricultural commodity but took into account the special place of milk in the diet of infants, children, the sick and the aged. In this case, a greater margin of safety has been established for milk than for any other item in the human diet. — *George H. Soule, Public Relations Dept., E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.*

— A. A. —

FOR THE BIRDS!

ALMOST every letter that came in as the result of H.F.'s plea for help to keep the robins from eating his sweet corn had a different solution. One reader suggested sprinkling hydrated lime around the corn, enough to make the rows white. Another suggested planting with wrapping paper or cardboard around the seed.

A New England reader suggested broadcasting a handful of corn as soon as planted and every few days thereafter. From Pennsylvania comes the suggestion of shooting a 22 bullet in the ground about eight or ten inches one side of the birds. The bang and the dust and dirt raised scares the robins away.

Moth flakes have worked well for another reader, sprinkled on each hill when planted and around them when the corn is up. White cloths tied to sticks fluttering in the breeze are a deterrent in some cases, or the light, shiny discs sold by some seedsmen.

We surely hope that some of the suggestions work for H.F.

— A. A. —

**HOW TO SAVE
ON FUEL BILLS**

MUCH can be done to reduce the fuel bill by cutting the heat losses from the house. Heat is wasted by moving warmed air to the outdoors by way of cracks in house construction and by transfer of house heat to the outdoors directly through house construction materials.

Tests show that about 25 to 35 per cent of the heat lost from a typical dwelling not insulated or weather stripped occurs through the walls, that an equal amount is lost through attic floor and roof areas, with 30 to 40 per cent lost through windows and around

doors and the remainder through construction cracks between foundation and sill and outside wall joints.

Weather stripping all windows and doors can save as much as 20 per cent of the fuel that otherwise would be wasted. Sealing the cracks between foundation and around window and door casings can save from 5 to 20 per cent of the fuel bill.

Installing storm or double glass windows, adding storm doors and protecting the main entrance with a storm entry can add 10 per cent saving to that afforded by weather stripping.

Insulation is most effectively used by placing it between the attic ceiling joist or the rafters. Wall insulation requires special equipment and skill and is possible only under certain types of construction. However, it can make appreciable reductions in the fuel bill.—*W. C. Krueger, extension specialist in farm engineering at Rutgers University*

— A. A. —

WORK GOOD FOR KIDS

I HOPE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST can get the Child Labor Laws changed in New York. They certainly need it. As I get it, a kid's lemonade stand breaks the law. Isn't that ridiculous? We grow strawberries and raspberries. It is practically impossible to get anyone over 16 to pick them. It is good, wholesome outdoor work — nothing heavy or dangerous about it.

Paid by the box, those that want to can make good money—those that fool do not get paid. The kids are far better off doing this than loafing around town, and the parents prefer it. Yet from 14 to 16 they must have working papers, and under 14 they cannot legally do it.

If we want to cut down on juvenile troubles, a change in the labor laws is a good place to start.—*Mrs. A.W., New York.*

— A. A. —

CAN YOU HELP

We have a problem in our barn with cows licking the water and making the mangers a mess. We wondered if your readers have had the same trouble, and how they broke their cows of the habit?—*L.M., N.Y.*

— A. A. —

MOTHERS STAY HOME

ABOUT juvenile delinquency and this crime business that is going on from age 14 to 19. I think it is a good lesson to mothers that we have to be more at home and see what our children are doing in their spare time, instead of blaming it on school teachers, TV and crooked politics.—*Mrs. I.T., N.Y.*

— A. A. —

BUMPTIOUS?

I WANT to tell you how much I enjoyed your article, "Can you Answer These Foreign Youths' Questions?" in the February 1 number of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Undoubtedly we Americans are a very bumptious people. Most of us trot around trying to tell the other fellow how to manage his affairs.

I believe the best way for anybody to make the world a better place in which to live is to improve himself.

—*John Goodwin, Hubbard, Iowa*

— A. A. —

BIG POTATO

I grew a potato on my farm this season that weighed nearly 4 lbs. and had a resemblance to a calf's head.

—*Charles Craig, Wells, N. Y.*



MILDER WINTERS?

You've heard people say, "we don't have any real Winter any more, it's just not like the 'old days' ". Could be the trend is toward warmer Winters. . . but remember those twenty and thirty below . . . and colder . . . days of last January! Maybe we seem to have less snow in recent years, but this may be the year for some real blizzards.

To be better prepared for Winter storms and cold snaps, listen to Rural Radio Network's Weather Roundup at 6:25 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. each weekday on the following stations:

FM STATIONS

Bristol Center	WRRE	95.1 mc.
Cherry Valley	WRRC	101.9 mc.
DeRuyter	WRRD	105.1 mc.
Ithaca	WRRR	103.7 mc.
Niagara Falls-Buffalo	WHLD-FM	98.5 mc.
Olean	WHDL-FM	95.7 mc.
Poughkeepsie	WKIP-FM	104.7 mc.
Troy-Albany-Schenectady	WFLY-FM	92.3 mc.
Utica-Rome	WRUN-FM	105.7 mc.
Wethersfield	WRRL	107.7 mc.

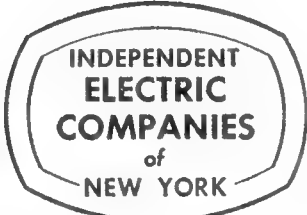
AM STATIONS

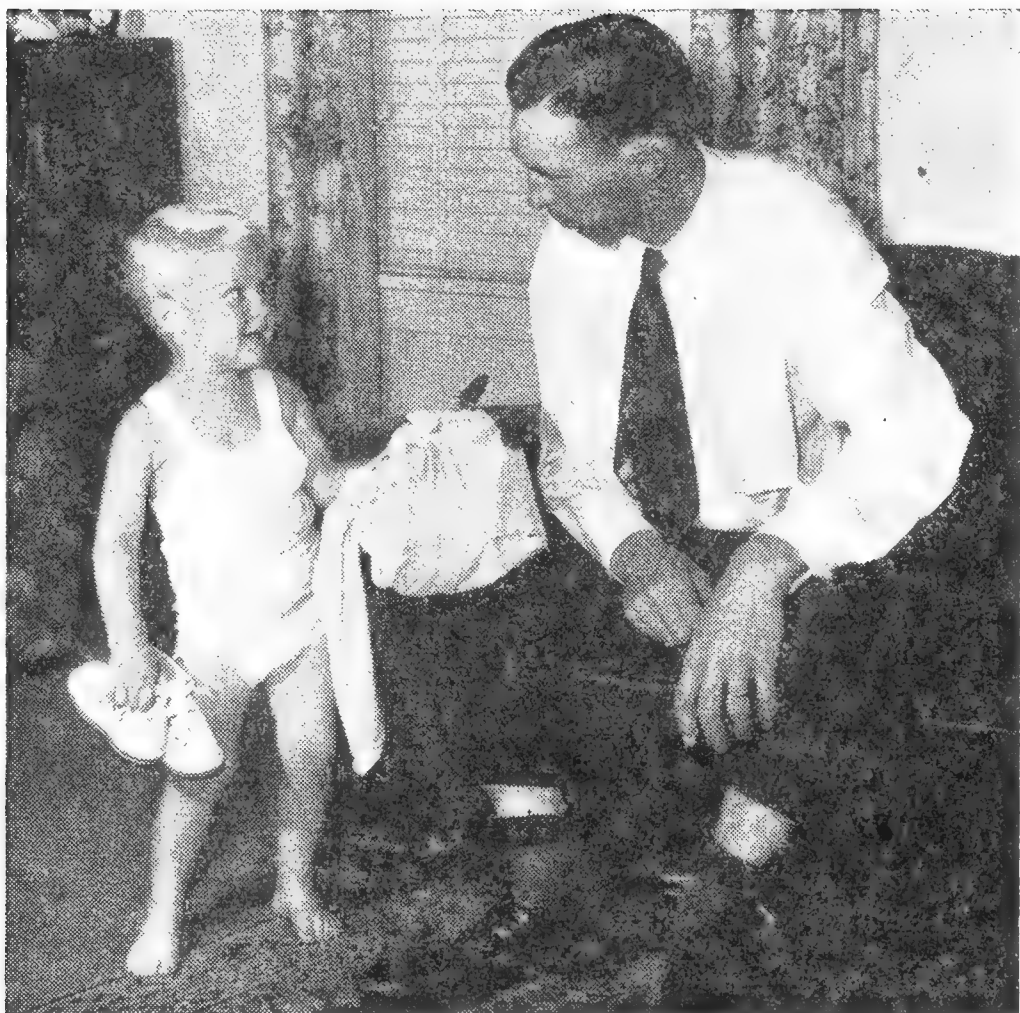
Albany	WPTR	1540 kc.
Binghamton	WNBK	1290 kc.
Buffalo	WKBW	1520 kc.
Elmira	WELM	1400 kc.
Hornell	WWHG	1320 kc.
Ithaca	WHCU	870 kc.
Jamestown	WJTN	1240 kc.
Massena	WM5A	1340 kc.
Newark	WACK	1420 kc.
Newburgh	WGNV	1220 kc.
New York	WRCA	660 kc.
Niagara Falls	WHLD	1270 kc.
Olean	WHDL	1450 kc.
Plattsburgh	WEAV	960 kc.
Poughkeepsie	WKIP	1450 kc.
Rochester	WVET	1280 kc.
Schenectady	WGY	810 kc.
Scranton (Pa.)	WEJL	630 kc.
Syracuse	WHEN	620 kc.
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Watertown	WWNY	790 kc.

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How to Dress A Small Child

By ERIC WAHLEEN

COME now, father, it isn't as hard as all that. If you're smart enough to dress yourself, you are smart enough to dress a small child. Maybe you think that small children should be dressed by their mothers — that you will take over his training when he gets old enough to handle tools, go fishing, hunting, etc. But the sooner you start a father and son companionship the better. That boy of yours is never too young to learn from you. So —

1 When a two-year-old boy asks for help in getting dressed, by all means give him a helping hand. After all, the little fellow wants to learn and he has absolute faith in your ability to solve this perplexing problem for him. You must impress him with your skill and dexterity in handling this situation.



2 Refresh his memory by waving your hand back and forth in the empty pants leg. Then retrieve the wayward leg by bending it at the knee and forcing it gently downward (or upward) into place.



3 Slip on the shirt next. Junior will get all wrapped up in this intricate maneuver. Somehow or other there will seem to be five waving arms searching for two small sleeves.



4 Don't be dismayed by an unexpected emergence of fist from sleeve. Junior will be as surprised as you are. Just keep in mind that he will want to repeat this delightful new game with the other fist, too.



5 Let him give you a hand with the socks. It will give him a feeling of importance to be actually working right along with you. It will also help to keep him out of mischief (perhaps) for at least a few minutes.



6 If you think the limp-leg method works better, you will find that Junior is capable of flapping his feet in all directions at once, making it very difficult for you to keep track of which goes where. Remedy this by placing one foot (Junior's) under your chin. This will keep the shoe on and out of the way while you work on the other extremity.



7 Perhaps Junior knew how to put his clothes on all the time—perhaps he just wanted to see if YOU knew how to dress him. But he's only a little boy and such trickery couldn't possibly enter his mind.

Visiting Hayfields

By
TOM MILLIMAN

Milepost 372

N. Y.
THRUWAY

MERIDA FARMS

BEFORE TELLING this little story, I'd like to ask a question. If you suddenly found yourself responsible for a bunch of poor cows, low in fat percentage and milk flow, but higher than average in mastitis and delayed breeding, would you keep them and build up by breeding and better care, or would you sell off much of the herd and buy close-up heifers?

I chose the hard way—to cull very lightly, provide better care and careful breeding, which means physical examinations by a veterinarian, and critical choice of bulls. Looking back, if I had it to do over again, I would take the other route by selling off many and buying heifers soon to freshen for the first time, even in the knowledge that some mistakes would be made on both selling and buying.

It is the story of Merida Farms, in what is called Eastern Townships, Province of Quebec, about 35 miles from Rouse's Point, the northeast corner of New York State.

The herd had been badly handled, and nearly all cows were in poor flesh. There were no records of value, and, to top it off, the registration papers were confused. After changing managers, I decided that condemning the herd ahead of time was not the thing to do. Give it a chance, and out of the trial would emerge many good cows, including several that on first judgment would surely have been sold.

So we hung on to what we had. At

first, I had an elderly retired farmer fill in as manager. He was honest, understood cows and was faithful. Then I hired Norman Cook as working manager, a young man from Franklin County, New York, who will soon start his fourth season. In the fall of 1955, I asked Norman to go to the Province of Ontario and buy 20 grade heifers soon to freshen. Apart from the fact that not all these heifers freshened as promised by the sellers, they were a good bunch. In 2½ years, only three have been discarded, and of these, only one for poor production. The remaining 17 are among Merida's better cows.

Too Many Poor Cows

But many of the cows we didn't sell failed to come up to what a cow should do. Although nice looking, they were apparently culled from other herds, bought when the Merida herd was assembled. Good feed and care, steadily improving pastures and hayfields, plus gentle handling, all failed to extract good milk flow from most of these original cows. Without buying more than the 20 referred to, we had to wait for young ones to grow up, and in that we had some luck.

The bull which had been previously purchased for \$1,500 turned out to be outstanding in raising butterfat test from its abnormally low level of 2.8 to 3.0%, and in pushing up total milk flow in practically all his daughters. In view of certain unpopular physical characteristics, such as poor tail set, etc., the

bull was overpriced in the purebred market, but not from the standpoint of production of his daughters. A little luck comes to all, even when least expected. We used other good bulls, also.

Even so, the time element was too great. With good Ontario heifers available at fair prices, and a good man to pick them, I believe now that replacement with more of these, and ruthless culling of the drones, with an occasional mistake, would have been the better course. Or would it?

Two Skills Together

When it comes to dairymen, a good cow man and a top-flight land operator are not often found in the same pair of overalls. This observation perhaps holds as true of farm owners as it does of tenants, managers, or hired men. My own first preference is land

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Lack of something to feel important about is almost the greatest tragedy a man may have.

—Dr. Arthur E. Morgan

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and its management, which serves to support the point.

But Norman Cook has amazed me with the fact that he is as skillful in the fields as in the stables. The land and fences were as badly run down as the cattle, if not more so. Another piece of luck showed up in the fact that lime in that area is priced at only \$2 a ton, spread on the land. With soil tests made on every field, the pH readings have been brought up to 6.5-7.0 on nearly all the land.

As the farm was turned more and more to legumes and grass for pasture, silage, and hay, we used fertilizer — mostly superphosphate and potash —

at about 75% of official recommendations. The lime made fertilizer appear to best advantage. Close attention was paid to pastures, and Empire birdsfoot is now prominent and vigorous on a large acreage. Alfalfa grows on every field fit for it except one, and that will be seeded this spring. Because the variety has done very well at Merida, we'll continue to use Ranger instead of the much more expensive Narragansett or Vernal. Also we'll use Climax timothy, a later maturing Canadian variety.

Turned the Corner

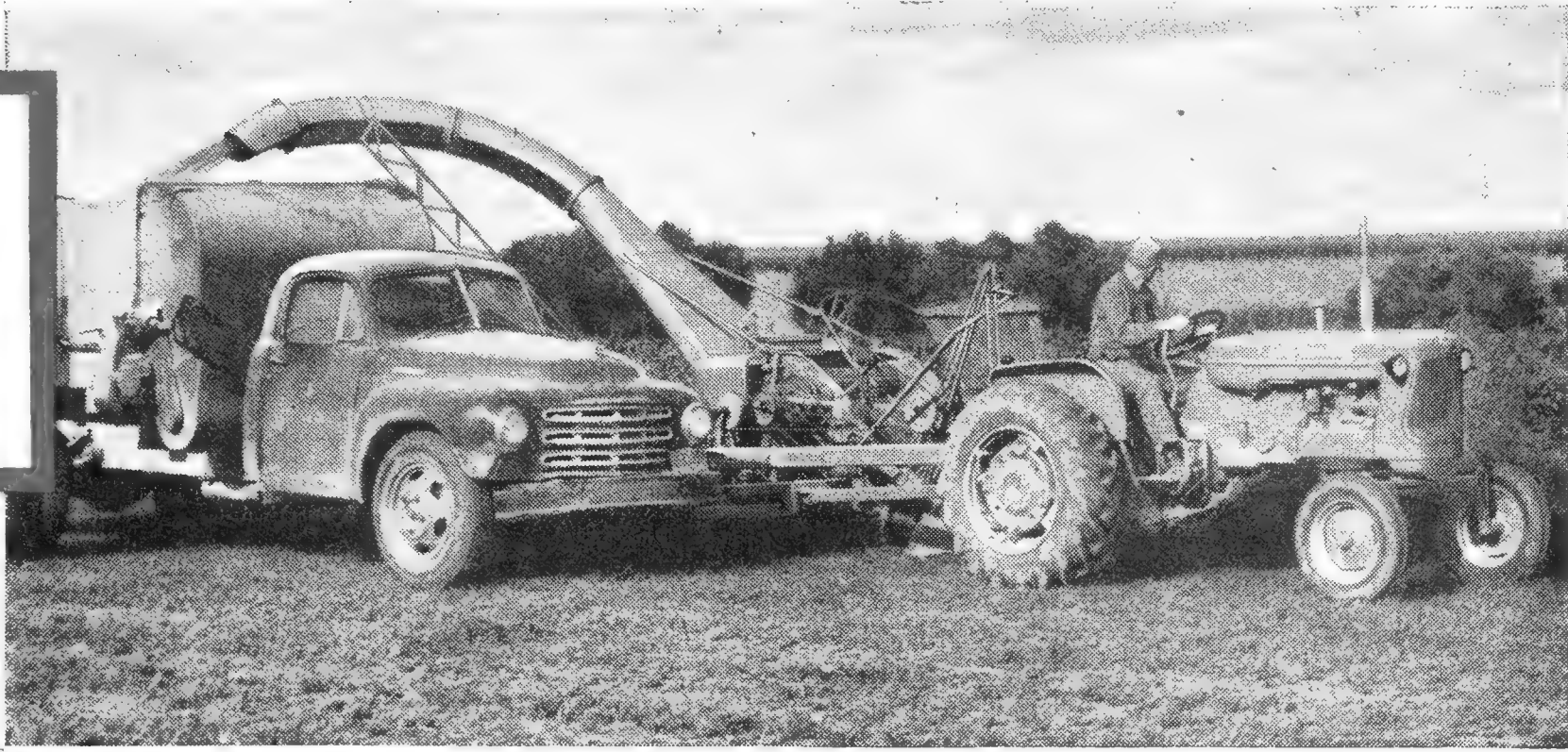
At long last, 900-acre Merida has about twice as many cattle as before, each of milking age, giving on the average 50-60% more milk of higher test; it need no longer skimp on pasture or buy hay; and the necessity to cry to the owner to send money to buy feed or meet the payroll has passed. It has been a hard struggle, the winning of which is mostly due to Norman Cook, the young dairyman I found in Franklin County, New York, a cow county.

Yet, cleaning house with the herd as we took it over would have been better; or wouldn't it? I wish I knew for sure. My last visit to Merida was the weekend of February 9, and if anyone wants to know about wind and cold, ask me.

I became involved in Quebec dairying through acquaintance with the non-resident owner's attorney, Harold Greenwald of New York City. The main objective having been largely achieved, I've asked to be relieved, effective as soon as acceptable to owner. With many other things to do, and age creeping up, four trips a year to Quebec and correspondence in between, when added to a touch of illness, seemed to be a burden I should shake off. But it was inspiring to help put the bloom on a big farm and aid in building up a much better herd of 125 cows and 100 young stock, by breeding.

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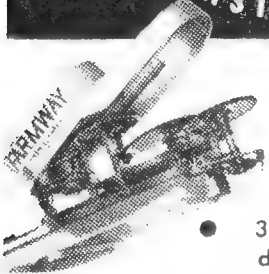
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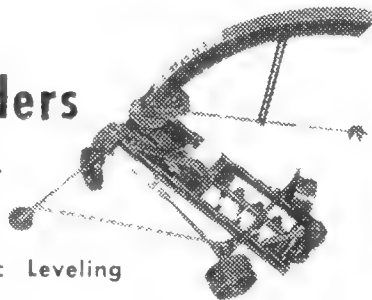


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Lucian Matthews of Mannsville, New York, surveys 14-year-old red pine plantation that is about ready for pruning and thinning.

Tree Farmers' Crops Soon Grow Into Added Income

By HAROLD D. ELLIS

District Manager, American Forest Products Industries, Inc.

IN America's booming cities today there are thousands of rural born men whose big ambition is to "go back to the farm someday." Millard E. Andrews of Machias, N. Y., is one man who did.

In 1945 after 22 years of working in a Buffalo dairy, Mr. Andrews brought his dream to reality when he bought a 250-acre farm in the pleasant hills of Cattaraugus County. He enjoyed 12 years living his former dream of farm life before turning the farm over to his son last fall.

One of the big reasons was his wise use of the forest resources on his 42 acres of woodland which have con-

ester showed him how, by selective cutting of mature and defective trees, the woodland could serve the double function of maple syrup and timber production. Trees were marked for harvest, and the woodlot was promptly fenced to keep grazing cattle from destroying new, young forest growth.

Then, following his big precept of making the most of his resources and time, Mr. Andrews used slack periods in his farm work schedule to cut, skid and haul the logs himself to a nearby sawmill. There he had the logs custom sawed at \$15 a thousand board feet into lumber for his own use. The result—a 28x40-foot extension to his barn and a 22x34-foot tool shed at a saving of "at least \$1,000."

That's not all. Later on, the former city man made two additional selective cuts of timber — in 1953 he sold 2,620 board feet of various hardwoods for several hundred dollars and in 1955 he sold 15,000 board feet of maple and ash for nearly \$700. All the while, the sugar bush continued to produce around \$1,000 worth of sap a year and an estimated \$200 worth of fuelwood.

But perhaps the biggest satisfaction of all is in the knowledge that because the defective and mature trees were cut out, his woodland was actually improved. The trees left for later years' harvests are now the most desirable ones and they are growing with increased vigor after their release from competition.

To focus attention on just that type of woodland management, industry, state and college forestry leaders have joined together to inaugurate the American Tree Farm System of voluntary forest management in New York. Fairly new here, but tested and proved in 42 other states over a 16-year period, the Tree Farm program encourages good forest management by giving public recognition to those owners who are doing a good forestry job.

The New York program was formally launched in 1956 when 38 "charter" New York Tree Farms, including Mr. Andrews' property, were officially dedicated. The ceremony, held in the midst of a heavily wooded area at the International Paper Company's forest management headquarters just outside the village of Speculator, featured the pre-

sentation of Tree Farm certificates and signs.

G. A. Pesez, Glens Falls, International Paper Company resident woodlands manager and chairman of the New York Tree Farm Committee, set the tone of the ceremony and pointed up the aims of the program when he declared, "Forest industries recognize that they have a job not only of carrying the message of protecting and technical assistance to landowners in their area, but also of selling a longer term philosophy to those forest operators who may now be thinking only of their current supply."

The New York launching was another milestone in the movement which was born in 1941 when the nation's first Tree Farm, the 120,000 acre Clemmons Tree Farm near Montesano, Wash., was dedicated.

From this beginning, the program has grown steadily until it now includes more than 8,300 Tree Farms embracing more than 39 million acres of timberland. The Northeast became Tree Farm territory in the past two years. Vermont joined the national system on May 12, '56 with the dedication of 10 Tree Farms in a ceremony near Woodstock. Connecticut rounded out New England's participation when nine woodland owners received Tree Farm membership in a ceremony at West Simsbury, two weeks later.

A Tree Farm is defined as an area of privately owned, tax-paying land dedicated by its owner to the growing and harvesting of repeated wood crops. The general requirements to become a certified Tree Farmer are the protection of woodlands from fire, insects and disease, while carrying on a planned program of regular timber harvests.

The Empire State program is sponsored by the New York Forest Industries Committee, representing major wood dependent industries of the state and headed by H. V. Hart of the St. Regis Paper Company, Deferiet. Co-operating with the industries committee are the state and district Forest Practices Boards, the College of Forestry of the State University of New York and the New York State College of Agriculture.

Actual operation of the program is in the hands of the New York Tree Farm Committee of 12 technical foresters representing the interested groups and headed by Mr. Pesez. Tree Farm certification is granted by this group upon consideration of a detailed inspection report on the landowner's property which may be submitted by any graduate forester.

When approved, the landowner receives a lapel pin, a certificate and a handsome green and white sign to display in a conspicuous place on his property as a badge of good forest management.

For information on becoming a certified Tree Farmer, landowners can contact any forester, write to Chairman, New York Tree Farm Committee, Box 500, Glens Falls, N. Y., to New York Forest Industries Committee, Room 1936, 11 West 42nd Street, New York 36, N. Y., or to AFPI at 1816 N. Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Because the big aim of the program is better management, forestry intentions are not enough to win certification. Actual, concrete forestry steps, such as selective harvests, pruning, weeding or thinning, must have been carried out.

Working to get best returns from their forest lands is just what won certification for the 38 charter New York Tree Farms on their total of 52,223 acres. The owners represented a cross section of American life typical of the national Tree Farm Membership.

But, from whatever walks of life, they all share the appreciation of the concept that trees are a crop just like potatoes, corn or hay.



Millard E. Andrews of Machias, New York with one of the products of his 42-acre tree farm—fence posts which he harvests regularly.

tributed an important share of the Andrews' income. Unlike far too many American farmers, the Machias man applied the expert's advice to his woods just as he did to caring for his 75 head of dairy cattle and other farm crops. He was a "tree farmer" as well as a dairyman.

Shortly after Mr. Andrews returned to farm life he got a forester's advice on managing his woodland, which, under the previous owner, had been used almost solely as a sugar bush. The for-

Home-Grown Feed

(Continued from Page 1)

zone for roots of the sod crop which normally follows. Lime and phosphate move very slowly in the soil, and unless incorporated in the root zone, would not provide the forage seedlings with sufficient amounts of these essential nutrients in the critical first year of growth.

A properly fertilized sod crop is the backbone of a successful crop rotation. The growth of nutrient-enriched roots throughout the soil by the grasses and legumes (in pasture and hay sods) provides the most favored medium for natural soil building processes. The addition of organic matter, the movement of fertilizer elements by the roots into the soil, and the production of root channels by sod, produce soils that absorb water better, erode less, are easier to work and grow better crops.

Phosphorus and potassium added to sods will benefit the sod, and in addition, will be placed in the best location and be in the best form to supply these elements to the long-season row crops which follow. Nitrogen produced by the legume or added to grass, will be present in organic form and will be released in the best possible way for the following row crop and small grains.

The following illustration utilizes these principles as applied to a common type of rotation:

First year—small grain crop. As part seedbed preparation, apply lime as indicated by the lime requirement test,

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Among the attributes of God, although they are all equal, mercy shines with even more brilliance than justice.—Cervantes

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and incorporate about 400 lbs. per acre of 0-20-20 fertilizer. At seeding time, use 300 lbs. per acre of 5-10-5 fertilizer as a "starter application."

Second year — legume-grass mixture (for hay, silage or pasture). Top dress with 400 lbs. per acre of 0-20-20 or 0-15-30 fertilizer after the first cutting or after June grazing.

Third year — legume-grass mixture (for hay, silage or pasture). No fertilizer during the growing season. Apply 10 tons of phosphated manure in fall on sod to be plowed down for corn. Phosphated manure is that accumulated when 1½ to 2 lbs. of 20% superphosphate is used per cow per day in the stable gutter, or in equivalent amounts, in cattle feeder barns. When manure is not phosphated, apply 300 to 500 lbs. per acre of 20% superphosphate to sod before plowing.

Fourth year—corn. During seedbed preparation, lime according to lime requirement test. Plow down or work in deeply, 50 lbs. of nitrogen (equals 250 lbs. of sulfate of ammonia, or equivalent). Apply as starter fertilizer in bands of 1 to 2 inches at side and same level as kernels, 300 lbs. per acre of 5-10-5 fertilizer.

In the 5th year, grain follows corn as the first crop of the second cycle of the rotation. For the sod crops, if grasses are grown without legumes (such as orchardgrass, smooth brome-grass, reed canarygrass), apply 60 lbs. of nitrogen (300 lbs. of sulfate of ammonia, or equivalent) in early spring, and an additional 40 lbs. of nitrogen after the first cutting.

Please note: The best economic returns from fertilizers are not possible on acid soils. Enough lime should be applied to correct soil acidity; partial-liming means that fertilizers will be only partly effective. The single excep-

tion to the principle of complete liming is on permanent pastures where improvement is being done by top-dressing only. On such fields, at least 1 ton of lime per acre yearly, or 2 tons in alternate years will be as effective as larger amounts, **provided**, this treatment is continued until the lime requirement is fully satisfied. If lime is needed, it is probably the best investment that can be made for soil improvement and for economic feed production.

Permanent Pastures

Improved pastures are vital for economic livestock farming, and if not produced as part of the crop rotation, they should be supplied by improving the "permanent" pasture land. There are two approaches to this—by renovation of each field, or by gradual improvement by top dressing. With renovation, the present inferior plant growth is completely killed by tillage, the soil is fully limed, complete fertilization is carried out as indicated by soil test, and the most productive grasses and legumes are seeded. When top dressing for pasture improvement, the lime requirement is handled as stated in the preceding paragraph, and yearly applications of 200 to 400 lbs. of 0-20-20 fertilizer are made. In addition, these pastures where there is less than 25% of legumes in the vegetation, should receive a liberal application of nitrogen fertilizer in early spring, and a second application in mid-June.

In many cases, and nearly always when a rotation is first being started, the use of lime and fertilizers for a given crop in the current year, will differ greatly from the general example given. The total nutrient requirements for each crop should be met by the use of enough fertilizer of a suitable grade to supplement the supply of nutrients available in the soil, so that high acre yields will be produced and cost per unit of crop will be low.

For corn, 100 bushels per acre or an equivalent amount of silage, is a reasonable goal on deep soils of good quality. To produce such yields it is necessary to (1) use adapted corn hybrids, (2) lime and fertilize adequately, (3) plant enough seed to provide 14,000 to 18,000 plants per acre to fully utilize soil, water and fertilizer, (4) prepare a good seed bed and (5) control weeds.

For best results, corn should follow sod in a rotation. The corn crop is a very heavy user of nitrogen, and at least 50 to 75 lbs. of nitrogen should be plowed down on land that has been manured, and twice as much on land that is not manured. In addition, 300 lbs. of 5-10-5 fertilizer should be applied at planting time in bands about 2 inches away from the seed.

In summary: feed is a major factor in livestock farming, and the eastern farmer is in a favorable position to reduce production costs by utilizing good pastures, silage and hay to supply high quality feed at comparatively low costs. Eastern farmers live in a region of favorable climate, and their soils are generally responsive to good rotations and the use of adequate lime and fertilizers. Lime and fertilizers are an excellent investment; when properly used they return 2 to 4 dollars worth of feed for every dollar expended on them.

New forms of fertilizers and new methods of fertilization have greatly changed the agricultural opportunities in recent years. Farm operators should keep pace with these changes, and test on their own land the value of new materials and practices. Effective use of land is basic to sound farming, and the intelligent use of lime and fertilizers should produce good feed at lower cost, while building greater soil fertility for the future.

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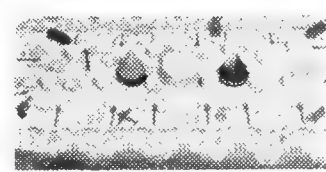
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REGISTERED GERMAN SHEPHERD puppies, males \$35.00. Litter greys due March 3. Mrs. E. A. Chaplin, Post Mills, Vermont.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS six weeks to four months old. Also two trained dogs, one to two years old, one strictly heel driver. Sydney Peters, Callicoon, N. Y. Tel. 53W-1.

BABY CHICKS

BABCOCK Bessies Make Great Layers of Nice Large Eggs. This year you can purchase Babcock Bessies which are a new strain cross we have which starts in with quite a bit larger egg than our regular strain Babcock pullets which we call Babcock Barbaras. These Babcock Bessies will prove profitable to you. If you wish to raise the same Babcock Leghorns we've had down through the years, order Babcock Barbaras. They don't come up in egg size quite as rapidly, but will make great layers for two or three years if you want to keep them going for several years. Probably on life time of lay, they'll lay more large eggs than any strain that you can buy. Also, Babcock Leghorns won the Poultry Tribune Trophy this past year with the highest production both for eggs and points ever made for this Trophy and with 100% livability. Babcock Poultry Farm Inc. Box 286G, Ithaca, N. Y.

SPECIAL—EXTRA QUALITY bloodtested chicks. Straight run Vantress Cross, Reds, Rocks, \$8.00-100; \$15.00-200. Quick COD shipment. Crestwood Farms, Sheridan 7, Pa.

HUESTED'S NOW OFFER YOU Ghostley Strain Cross Leghorns and Ames In-Cross Leghorns. Heavy breeds from leading strains. Day old and started. It will pay you to get our foider and low prices before you place your order. Husted's Hatchery, Greenville, N. Y.

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BABY CHICK BARGAINS \$5.75 — 100 COD. Rocks, Reds, Hampshire, Crosses. Price at hatchery. Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 4, Pa.

MEADOW VIEW CHICKS are dependable for top breeding. Get the latest information about the Mount Hope Queen! Our Strain Cross Leghorns are giving wonderful results. Get our prices before ordering chicks. For the best heaviest buy our first generation Harco R. I. Reds, and our all Harco Sex-Links. Also Lawton White Rocks. Our Cornish Cross will please you with their fast growth. They are beautiful, and broad. A Mount Hope Franchise Hatchery is our guarantee of quality. N.Y.-U.S. Approved Pullorum-typhoid Clean. Meadow View Chicks, Henry M. Fryer, Phone Myrtle 2-7504, Greenwich, New York.

SUNNYBROOK WILL HAVE BABY CHICKS available every week in such leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires—all from the leading egg-laying strains in America. Write for our catalog and special quantity discounts. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc., A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ORDER your Red Gate Farm New Hampshire and Sexed Link chicks. Send for Price list. Red Gate Farm, Box 457, Newport, N. H.

DON'T BE SATISFIED WITH INFERIOR chicks. Try our Cornish White Rock Cross. We also have White Rocks and White Leghorns. Lutz Hatchery, 76 Ballantyne Rd., Rochester 23, N.Y.

FOB. ROCKS, REDS, LEGHORNS, Hampshires, Australwhites, \$6.99; Pullets, \$14.99; surplus pullets, \$12.99; Rock, Red Cockerels, \$4.99; heavy mixed, (no Leghorns) \$3.99; Deepfreeze, \$2.99; surplus, \$1.49. Use postcard. Catalog 60 offers. Bush Hatchery, Clinton, Missouri.

SENSATION OFFER! 10 EXTRA chicks every 100. Money making chicks, pullorum clean. Our special breeding builds healthy chicks that really pay off—both on the market and at the nest. 28 varieties. Many matings ROP sired. Low as \$7.95—100. Day old or started—chicks, ducklings and turkey poults weekly. Write Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

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GENETIC Research pays off in higher profits for you. The CB Leghorn Cross developed by Creighton Brothers is the outstanding result of an intensive breeding research program; hatched exclusively in New York State by us. We also offer our own strain of Leghorns and Harco Reds which have given excellent results for many years. Free descriptive literature and prices. Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

POULTRY RAISERS — BARGAIN RATES for America's leading poultry magazine. 48 months only \$1.00. Trial offer 9 months 25¢. Every issue packed with raising helps. Problems answered. Subscribe today! Poultry Tribune Dept. C10, Mount Morris, Illinois.

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WANTED: ALFALFA, CLOVER, mixed hay; tractor trailer loads. Premium paid for wire bales. S. A. Rauch, New Hope, Penna. Volunteer 2-2081.

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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Mar. 15 Issue.....Closes Feb. 28
Apr. 5 Issue.....Closes Mar. 21
Apr. 19 Issue.....Closes Apr. 4
May 3 Issue.....Closes Apr. 18

PLANTS

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—ALL LEADING varieties. High grade, certified stock. Write for catalog and prices. J. H. Shivers Plant Farms, Box B-582, Allen, Md.

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EVERGREENS — QUALITY SEEDLINGS and transplants. Free catalog and planting guide. Flickingers' Nursery, Sagamore, Penna.

GROW FROM SEEDS—BIG PROFITS with our instructions. Christmas Trees, evergreens, shrubs. Large packet 15 varieties \$1. Free catalog, seeds, nursery stock, garden supplies. Mellinger's AA, North Lima, Ohio.

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MAKE \$75 UP WEEKLY. Full or part time. Take orders for America's largest selling liquid fertilizer. Used by farmers since 1946. Liberal profits. No investment. Write "Na-Churs" Plant Food Co., 520 Monroe St., Marion, Ohio.

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MAN OPERATE DAIRY FARM. Wages plus bonus. John Lewis, Rockroyal, N. Y.

WANTED—WORKING MANAGER Herdsman. Surge pipeline with bulk tank and electrobrain. Housing included. Write stating references and qualifications. P. O. Box 467, Bridgehampton, L. I., N. Y.

INCREASE PRESENT INCOME. Build growing sideline, full time business. No investment. Farmers, agents, dealers. Take orders for Campbell's Gro-Green Liquid Fertilizer Concentrates. Free sample, sales kit. Campbell Co., Rochelle 321, Illinois.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE WANTS stocked and equipped dairy farm to operate on share basis. Box 514-CD, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

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(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

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ELECTRIC FORK LIFT TRUCK. 2000 lb. lift capacity, 127" high lift, 36" long forks. Sit down rider type. Equipped with non-acid, odor less long life Edison Storage Battery. With heavy duty charger. Like new. Less than ¼ new price. Hawley Smith Co., Croton Falls, 5, N. Y.

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SENSATIONAL GARDEN TRACTOR. Hoes be tween plants and rows, including strawberries. Eliminates hand hoeing. Nothing else like this. Patent 2742840. Also tills. Fantastic offer to first few inquiries. Auto Hoe, DePere 49, Wis.

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March 24-28—Farm and Home Week, Cornell University.

March 29—Five-Star Futurity Berk-

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FLORIDA!! 300 ACRE DAIRY farm of best land in State. 300 head cattle producing 100 cans milk daily over \$7 per hundred, new 12 stall milking parlor; all new milking equipment; prac tically new three bedroom 2 bath house; tenant house with storage barn; tractors and equipment for raising silage and green feed; permanent pastures of various grasses and white Dutch clover; 8 flowing wells for irrigation. Write for details from owner—Box 255, DeLeon Springs, Florida.

SENECA COUNTY DAIRY AND FRUIT farm, near Watkins Glen, N. Y. 212 acres, 38 head of cattle, 38 acres fruit, balance crops. Very pro ductive, good barns and three houses, lake frontage. Owner's time with U.S.D.A. in Washington necessitates sale of property either all together or two farms separately. Lee Stearns Realty Service, 1718 Pinnacle Road, Elmira, N. Y. Dial 21886.

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BAKE NEW GREASELESS doughnuts in kitchen. Sell stores. Free details. George Ray 3605 South 15th, Minneapolis 7, Minnesota.

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MEN'S TEE SHIRTS — DACRON reinforced collar, combed yarn, super fine white. Year's supply only \$6.95 dozen. Sizes small, medium, large, extra large. Check, money order. E. Mathers, Stafford, N. Y.

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LET LARKIN PRODUCTS MAKE money for you. Cosmetics, extracts, household supplies. Write for catalog. Larkin 5, Buffalo 10, N. Y.

QUILT PIECES; BEAUTIFUL COLORS! 1¼ lbs., \$1.00; 3¼ lbs., \$2.00. Satisfaction guar anteed. Ward 42-A Manchester, Springfield 8, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

RUBBER STAMP WITH YOUR NAME and address—3 lines. \$1.00 postpaid. Champlain In dustries, Grand Isle, Vermont.

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SUFFER FROM VARICOSE ULCERS? Try Bela-ro-peol ointment. 4 oz. \$3.00, 16 oz. \$7.00. Bela-ro-peol, 341 E. Center St., Manchester, Conn. Dept. AA.

PREVENT DIGGING UP CLOGGED drains, pumping filled septic tanks with Prevent. Com pletely new biological treatment for household sewage systems. No messy mixing—just flush down toilet. Absolutely harmless. Money-back guarantee. Bargain. 4 treatments \$1.50 postpaid. C. E. Hammond, Dept. F, Box 81, Masonville, New Jersey.

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STANDING TIMBER WANTED — Top prices paid for oak, whitewood, and maple sawlogs and veneer logs. Within 80 mile radius of Peeks kill, N. Y. J. R. Houskeeper, Putnam Valley, New York.

5 LBS. BONED SMOKED FISH, \$3.00 postpaid. Denbow Fisheries, Lubec, Maine.

GIANT SIZE RAT TRAP: Can be used for fish basket. Customer reports 57 fish caught one night. Price \$3.95 FOB plant. Slocumb Supply Co., Douglas, Georgia.

shire Breeders' Show and Sale, Kenton, Ohio.

Mar. 31-Apr. 3 — Farm and Home Week, University of Maine, Orono.

Apr. 8 — 15th Annual Meeting and dinner, New York State Cheese Manu facturers Association, Hotel Woodruff, Watertown, N. Y., President, William J. Benjamin, Potsdam.

April 8—Spring Meeting, New Hamp shire Poultry Growers Association, University of New Hampshire, Durham.

April 12 — Connecticut Angus Asso ciation Invitation Sale, Kent Hollow Farms, New Preston.

May 10—New England Angus Farm ers Sale, Brandon, Vt.

June 24-27—State 4-H Club Con gress, Cornell University.

June 26-28—Eleventh Annual Del marva Chicken Festival, Denton, Mary land.

BERKSHIRE SHOW AND SALE—MARCH 29

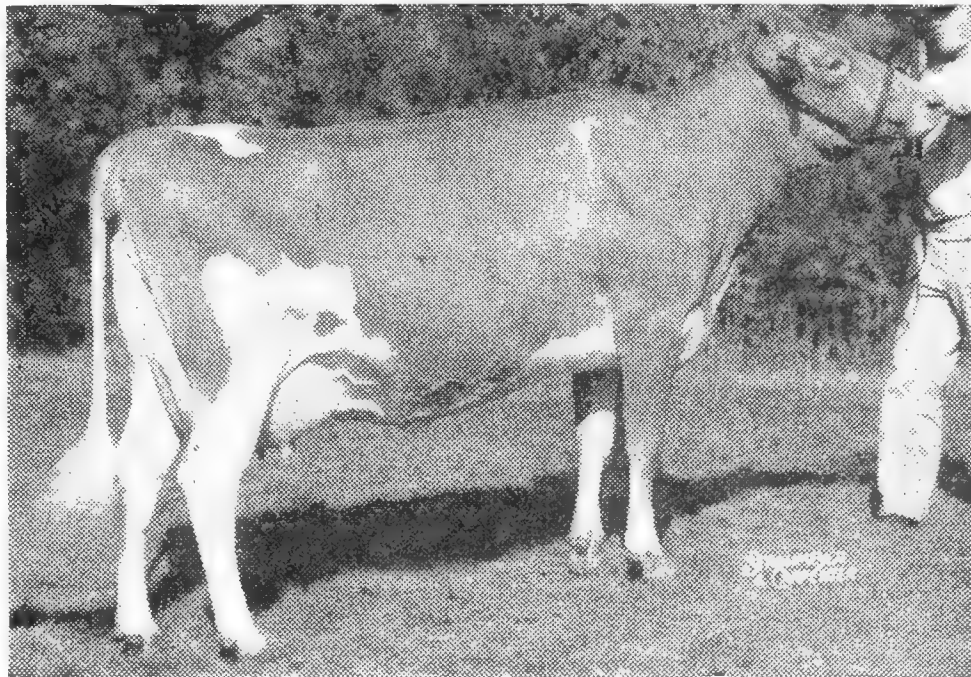
Berkshire Breeders from New York, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Ohio recently formed an organization, The Five-Star Futurity for the pur pose of holding a sale each spring.

Officers of the group are Lloyd Alex ander, Jr., Wooster, Ohio, President; Gene Wakeland, Ft. Wayne, Ind., Vice President; and Kenneth Wiley, Pen field, N. Y., Secretary-Treasurer.

The first Futurity Sale of Berkshire boars and open gilts will be held March 29 at Kenton, Ohio. A show in the fore noon will precede the sale at 1:30 p.m.

About 150 head are expected for the show. These will be chosen from 264 head nominated by 41 breeders from the five states from 178 litters. Each of the three classes for boars and three for gilts will have 10 prize winners which will make up the auction sale.

ALL-AMERICAN AGED COW



SENECASIDE MERYL-E

1957 All-American Aged Guernsey Cow
Grand Champion, 1957 National and International

HER SIRE - MOREAU FARMS CHIEF

Is in active service at NYABC and siring the kind you like for your own herd.

47 AB daus. av. 50R	8,630M	5.0%	429F
NY — Breed AB average	8,253M	4.8%	396F
18 daus. off. cl. (av. 85.3)	1 E 11VG	3 GP	3 G

Breed your cows to Mo or other NYABC sires through regular or planned mating Service. Call your technician today, or write

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Please send folder without obligation.

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Address _____

City _____

WOOSTERDALE FARM DISPERSAL

MONDAY MARCH 17 — 10:30 A.M.

LOCATED: 5 mi. NE of Wolcott, 4 mi. NW of Red Creek, Wayne County
FARM AT AUCTION—About 180 acre fruit & dairy farm.

This farm is in the upper 2% bracket of fruit & dairy farm products sold in Wayne County. Popular varieties of apples & cherries plus modern dairy barn and modern house. TRULY A HIGHLY DESIRABLE FARM. Mortgage available.

40 "DEAN" BRED HOLSTEINS 40

Last year's HIR lactation average was 15,003 Milk 3.9% & 587 fat on 16 head. Classification Score—85 pts. Selling will be one "EX" 900 lb. dean daughter & 2 "VG"

TREMENDOUS AMOUNT OF EQUIPMENT FOR ORCHARDS & DAIRY FARMING: Includes '57 John Bean Speed sprayer Mod. 40-F-519, tractors, Forage harvesters, 5 farm wagons.

CARL G. WOOSTER, Owner of Cattle
Past President of National Holstein-Friesian Ass'n.
CHAS. VOSBURGH, Owner & Auctioneer, Cortland, N.Y.

NEW TREE PLANTER



FORESTVIEW EVERGREEN NURSERY



IMPORTED SWEDISH STAINLESS STEEL RAZOR BLADES

New blade sensation that will change America's shave habits. Edges COLD HARDENED by special process stay smooth, sharp up to 10 shaves from each blade. No nicks, no scratch. Barbed Stainless Blades do not rust! SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 30 double-edge blades in DISPENSERS only \$1.00 ppd

SHARP IMPORTS, Box 568 Dept B, Rutland, Vt.

A Young

FARM FAMILY

By

MABEL HEBEL

THE DAY I drove out with Mrs. Margaret Spiers, Genesee County Home Demonstration Agent, to call on young Jim and Jean Hume, who live on the Creek Road near Batavia, N. Y., we were met at the door of their attractive white farmhouse by Jean and two of their three small sons, 4½-year-old Jeff and 3-year-old Joel. Judd, the baby, was fast asleep in his room upstairs.

Jim Hume came in shortly after I arrived, and while we talked Jeff climbed up on his father's knees and occasionally broke into our conversation to tell me about his personal farm interests — the little pigs and new calves in the barn and the wonderful pony he is going to have when he is old enough to ride it.

I knew quite a lot about the Humes before I met them. Associate County Agent Kenneth Stone had told me:

"Jim is getting ahead in farming. He started working on the home farm for his dad, James Hume, Sr., after graduating from Cornell in 1950, and now he is in partnership with him. Both Jean and Jim are taking hold in our community. They're active in their farm organizations. Jean is chairman of the Women's Committee of the Farm Bureau and Jim is president of the Extension Service Association. He's a former 4-H Club member and gives a lot of time to helping 4-H'ers now. Both Jim and Jean are active in the Batavia Methodist Church, too."

When I asked Jim about their farm and community activities, he said: "There's really nothing spectacular about us, except maybe in the extent to which we participate in our organizations. All this work takes a lot of time, but we feel it's worth it, and I think a lot of others would gain if they would take a more active part."

"Most of all, I'd like to see more young farm families active in their organizations. They would benefit by it, as I have. Every organization I have belonged to has had some effect on me and helped me to do the things I've done and to become a better person."

During July, 1956, Jim and Jean entertained a young IFYE (International Farm Youth Exchange) student from Brazil, Antonio Magalhaes. "This was a thrilling experience," Jean said. "We all gained a lot from Tony's stay with us."

Jim believes in cooperating with farm organizations and institutions in a business way, too. "We are using

DHIC," he said. "Our loans were secured through the Federal Land Bank and Production Credit, our milk goes to the Dairymen's League, and a majority of our farm purchases and produce are done through the local G.L.F.

"We have started this year to take part in the Extension Service farm management program. We're using the business analysis system put out by Cornell and are pleased with it. We definitely hope that it will show us where our greatest expenses are, and what are our best paying enterprises. Nowadays you have to have a record of all costs. You have to know what and where they are, so you can make the needed adjustments. We find this new system easier than the one we were using."

Altogether the Humes have a total of 850 acres. The partnership consists of three farms, operated as one unit, except that Jim and his father have their own individual dairies. The three farms are all on the Creek Road and consist of the home farm, which has been in the family since the 1800's; an adjoining farm which was purchased some time ago, and the Cone farm, acquired two years ago. James Hume, Sr., lives on the home farm, and Jean and Jim on the Cone farm.

"The real estate is all owned by my father," Jim told me, "but he and I are equal partners in the livestock and tools. I am still buying in on my half of the stock and tools. My younger brother is with us too. He shares the same work and all the decisions, and he carries just as much weight in the business as Dad and I, but he is working for the partnership at present, as he wasn't ready to join us last April. The business is open, however, and if he sees fit to come in, we're ready for him and will be happy to have him."

The women in the Hume family have their partnership jobs, too. Mrs. Hume, Sr., is "treasurer." She handles the payroll and does the banking. Jean does the bookkeeping, an easy job for her as she had business training and experience before she married Jim. Incidentally, Jean was a city girl, but after six years of being a farmer's wife, it would be hard to find anyone more enthusiastic about country living.



In the Jim Hume, Jr., family, everybody's name begins with a "J". Here's the whole family—Jean and Jim with their three boys, Joel, Judd, and Jeff, on a winter's day at their farm along the Creek Road near Batavia in Genesee County, N. Y.

Both Jean and Jim feel that the farm is a wonderful place to raise children. "You're all together more," said Jim, "and the whole family is interested in the farm."

"In farming, your income can't be measured just in dollars," he added thoughtfully. "There's a lot more to it than that. When I first got out of college, I wasn't so sure what I wanted to do—whether to go into farming or to use my Ag college education in some other field. But when I got back here on the home farm, I knew definitely that this was where I wanted to be, and this was what I wanted to do."

"One man I owe much to," he said, "is Professor John Willman of Cornell. He knows how to help a young fellow just out of college come home and fit into the home farm. He made me realize that these older men who survived the depression and met the difficulties of these past decades certainly have something to give us young men."

"Professor Willman told us, 'If you will just sit back and profit from your father's experience, you will learn something'—and he was right. In coming back to the home farm, I made it a policy never to criticize what was being done here, never to say, 'We do it this way at Cornell.' I wanted to learn, to work hard, and to make my dad and neighbors respect me. I have learned a lot from all of them."

"I think that youth with its ability to work hard, and age with its experience and capital, need each other today. It's about the only way a young fellow can get started in farming. I couldn't have got the financial backing I have without Dad."

When I bade the Humes goodbye, Jim said again, "If you print anything about us in the A.A., please don't forget to say that, most of all, I'd like to see more young farm families active in their organizations and benefit from them as much as we have."

WINTER THOUGHTS

By HAYDN S. PEARSON

NOTHING is quite so comforting as the radiant heat from a wood-burning kitchen stove. I remember the winter evenings on the farm in the 1910 era. Many an evening, instead of going into the living room with its tall, nickel-trimmed base heater, we all stayed in the kitchen.

We children did our homework around the big table with its red and white checked cloth and the pewter Lazy Susan in the middle. Overhead there was an ornate, brass-bowl kerosene lamp that went up and down on a metal chain. I liked to sit on the far side of the table. With a big geography in front of me, I could usually read an exciting Wild West novel without being detected. However, a lad with three sisters and no brothers always had to be careful.

Mother worked at the never-quite-caught-up mending and darning. Father read the papers and farm journals. The cats snoozed on the sofa

and Laddie made little whimpering noises as he dreamed of the wood-chuck in the garden wall.

Today I step up to a metal gadget on the wall, and a push with one finger means an oil burner starts. It is a different world, and one would not go back to the old ways; but I often think people enjoyed life more and lived under less tension in the days before modern science took off on its wild excursion.

In the winter when I cannot garden, I enjoy originating recipes. Another winter pastime of mine is one that can be enjoyed by anyone who still believes in elves and fairies. On a bright, cold, sunny day, when beauty sparkles on the hills and a cold wind is scudding by overhead, listen for the music of the bells. Half a century ago when steel-shod runners of sleighs and pungs squeaked and scrunched over dry, hard-packed snow, there was sweet music in brittle winter air. Once or twice a winter, if you stand in an



open field or on a pasture hilltop, you may hear the faint musical jingling of the bells of yesteryear as their notes float by on a gentle breeze.

Time was when farmers took a keen interest in their winter bells. Work horses usually wore only one good-sized bell jingling from their collars. As a big team swung along at a brisk walk, the rhythmic tolling of the bells was tuneful and far-carrying on a cold, still day. A family could tell which farmer was on the way to town for a load of grain by the bell's music.

For pungs' and sleighs' pole chimes, or for the body straps for roaders, a farmer had a number of choices. The Swiss Pole Chimes, six bells that har-

monized, were very popular; the Mikado Chimes of pure bell metal and iron knockers were considered the best made, but they were expensive at \$1.55 a strip for each shaft.

Some men preferred to make up their own sets from the King Henry bells of varying sizes. The Dexter Body Strap of 24 bells was one of the most popular of all; when a fast roader trotted briskly along, the 24 bells made a medley of tuneful, jingling music. Gone are the days of sleighs and pungs; gone are the days when work horses pulled big loads along snow-packed roads. But the tinkling music is still in the air, chiming softly down the long corridor of Time.

'Round The Kitchen

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

Lenten Meals

FOR MEATLESS days during the Lenten season, choose other high protein foods, including fish and dishes featuring milk, eggs, and cheese (alone or in combination with fish foods); also, dried beans and peas. Here are two tasty, nourishing main-dish recipes for you to try:

GOLDEN MACARONI CASSEROLE

- 1 package (8 oz.) macaroni
- 1 can condensed cream of celery soup
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter
- 1 cup sharp cheese, grated
- $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- 4 hard cooked eggs, sliced

Cook the macaroni in boiling salted water until tender. Drain and combine with the soup, milk, butter, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the cheese, pepper, and salt, and mix lightly. Place alternate layers of the macaroni mixture and hard cooked eggs in a greased $1\frac{1}{2}$ -quart casserole. Sprinkle top with remaining cheese. Cover and bake in a moderate oven (350°) 25 minutes. Serves 6 to 8.

EGG TIMBALES WITH CREAMY CHEESE SAUCE

- 2 tablespoons butter
- 2 tablespoons flour
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup finely diced celery
- 6 eggs, slightly beaten

Melt butter, add flour, and blend well. Add the milk gradually and cook until thickened and smooth, stirring constantly. Add seasonings and celery,

and slowly pour mixture into the eggs and beat well. Pour into 6 medium size greased custard cups set in a pan of hot water. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) 45 minutes or until a knife inserted in center of cup comes out clean. At serving time, unmold and serve with this cheese sauce:

Cheese Sauce: Simmer over low heat, just to boiling, 1 large can ($1\frac{1}{2}$ cups) of undiluted evaporated milk. Add 1 cup of grated sharp cheese, stirring until melted. Makes about 2 cups of sauce. (Note: This cheese sauce may be used for other main dishes, such as macaroni or vegetables in a casserole.)

No matter what kind of fish you choose for your Lenten dishes, you will find all varieties tender if properly cooked. Fish cooks quickly and is done when it "flakes easily when tested with a fork." If cooked longer it becomes dry and chewy. Lean fish requires more added fat than fat fish to keep it moist and flavorful.

Oven-cooking fish in a utensil which can be brought to the table reduces the handling of the cooked fish and makes for a better appearance. Try different kinds of fish and different methods of preparation; also, various sauces and garnishes for color and texture contrast to add interest to fish dishes. Tomato, tartar, cucumber, shrimp or lobster sauce and endless variations of a cream sauce, etc., help dress up fish dishes. Nice garnishes are tomato or lemon slices, crisp raw vegetables, paprika, pickles, and crisp toasted nuts.

Frozen Fish Fillet

Frozen fish fillets (cod, haddock,

sole, ocean perch) are good choices as they are adaptable to so many ways of cooking. Two pounds will serve 4 to 6 persons. To broil, place thawed fillets skin side down, on a cooking-serving dish. Brush with salad oil, sprinkle with salt, pepper and paprika, and broil 6 to 8 minutes about 2 inches from heat or until fish flakes. Garnish and serve.

To fry: Thaw fillets just enough to separate, and cut in serving size portions, roll in seasoned flour, and fry in skillet over medium heat 8 to 10 minutes, or until done, turning to brown both sides.

To oven-fry: Dip each piece in salted milk (1 cup milk and 1 tablespoon salt) and dip in seasoned bread crumbs. Place on well greased cooking-serving platter and pour melted butter over fish. Bake 10 to 12 minutes on top-shelf of a very hot oven (500°) or until fish flakes. Garnish and serve.

To bake: Sprinkle thawed fillets with salt and pepper and place in a single layer in a well greased baking-serving dish. Cover with onion slices, if you wish, and then pour over fish 1 cup top milk, or sweet or sour cream, or evaporated milk, or a thin white sauce or creole sauce. Bake uncovered in a moderate oven (350°) for 30 minutes, basting occasionally with liquid in pan.

To bake stuffed fillets: Place in pan one whole fillet, sprinkled with salt and pepper. Top with your favorite stuffing and cover with another fillet. Fasten together with toothpicks and brush top with melted fat or lay bacon slices across top. Bake as for regular oaked fillets.

March Plentiful Foods

Dried prunes: head the list of plentiful foods on March markets, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The popular medium size will be

in heaviest supply. Modern prunes are tender enough to eat uncooked out of hand, are good between-meal snacks for children, or may be added to lunch box. Try this **prune meringue pie:** Combine $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups cut-up, cooked, pitted prunes, 1 cup prune liquid, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar, and 3 tablespoons cornstarch and cook until thickened. Pour into baked 9-inch pastry shell and top with meringue and bake.

Corn, canned or frozen, is the plentiful vegetable of the month, and there will be lots of fresh apples and canned pears.

Pork will also be plentiful during March. Fresh pork is tender meat and needs to be cooked at low temperatures until it is done all the way through to bring out its flavor, save nutrients, and as a safety measure — but it should not be over-cooked, as this will dry and harden it. For safety, all traces of pink color must have disappeared.

To roast pork: Place roast, fat side up, in uncovered shallow pan, adding no water. Season either before or after cooking, and roast at 325° . A small pork loin of 2 to 3 pounds will take about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours; a 5 to 7 pound loin takes 3 to 4 hours; a 6 to 8 pound fresh ham $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Allow 10 minutes more a pound if cuts are boned and rolled.

Frozen Pork

The unpleasant rancid flavor and odor of frozen pork is being studied by U.S.D.A. scientists, who give these tips for keeping fresh pork in freezer up to 7 to 8 months. Trim much of the exterior fat from pork before freezing. Use the best freezer wrapping materials—air tight and moisture resistant. Press wrapping paper close to meat to keep out as much air as possible and make a tight seal. Freeze and store pork at zero or lower. Roasts frozen

(Continued on Page 36)

New kind of breakfast and timely new recipe enriched with Mother's Oats

ORANGE-BLENDED OATMEAL

Here's a brand new kind of oatmeal! And a new taste delight! It's an intriguing new way for youngsters (and grown-ups) to get the high-protein benefits of good hot oatmeal. The flavor of frozen orange juice—blended into the oatmeal in the pan—deliciously flavors every spoonful of creamy oatmeal. Try it!

Follow oatmeal recipe on package for 4 to 6 servings. Cover and let stand as directed. Then stir in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup frozen orange juice, undiluted. Each serving may be garnished with toasted coconut. Serve with milk or cream.

"EASTER EGG" COOKIES

High-protein Mother's Oats adds nourishment and nut-like flavor to cookies.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 cup butter or margarine, soft | 3 cups sifted flour |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cup brown sugar | $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt |
| 1 tsp. almond or vanilla flavoring | 1 cup Mother's Oats (quick or old fashioned, uncooked) |
| 1 egg | |

Beat butter and sugar until creamy; add flavoring and egg. Sift together flour and salt; thoroughly mix with butter mixture. Stir in oats. Shape dough to form 36 eggs. Bake on ungreased cookie sheets in slow oven (325°F.) 20 to 25 minutes. Cool. Decorate with confectioners' sugar frosting. Makes 3 dozen.



"Separates" For You

By HELEN POWELL SMITH

SEPARATES like the attractive styles shown on the opposite page are for everyone—not just the young. Older and more mature figures are finding that separate but coordinated blouses and skirts are the answer to their needs. Skirts can change tops for a new look and for different occasions. Blouses may be jacket type, tuck-in, or overblouse. Why not try utilizing this practical fashion feature to get variety and freshness in your own clothes plan?

The trick is to choose your fabrics and colors wisely. When skirt, blouse, and belt are in shades of one color or blending of a small or medium patterned print, you get the same long, slim effect as in a one-piece dress. The

blouses can do double duty, too, because you will find that you frequently wear them with one of your suit skirts.

Laundrying and ironing a blouse or skirt offers fewer problems than a dress and this ease of care is another good feature of separates.

Polka dots are smart — tiny dots, large coin dots, and varisized dots forming a design of their own. Floral patterns are used everywhere with a splashy effect in both large and small motifs. You might choose a dot or floral pattern for your blouse and a matching plain colored skirt in crease resistant cotton or a rayon and silk mixture. Or perhaps you will decide in favor of a twin print, using the sheer fabric for the blouse and the more opaque fabric for

the skirt—both in the same print design (especially good for No. 8425 on page 37).

Bold windowpane checks in a 65 per cent Dacron and 35 per cent cotton blend for No. 8432 would require minimum care and ironing. A tweedy mixture of rayon and acetate, or silk and Orlon, would be excellent for the inverted pleated version in No. 8024 for year-round wear.

Polished cottons, fine combed cottons with a silky look, and the sheer blends like Dacron and Nylon, or acetate and Nylon, would give you a handsome two-some for dress occasions, while broadcloths, treated percale types, denims and others can be as tailored and sophisticated as you wish.

Neat and Tidy

I want to share with you a device I use to keep my blouses and skirts neatly tucked in place so they are comfort-

able and trim looking. No gadget is necessary—just a simple sewing technique which you, too, can do.

Go to the notion department in your store and buy some cotton snap tape. Snaps have been mechanically applied every two inches apart, with one half of the snap fastener on one piece of the tape and the other half on the matching length. You can make your own snap tape if you prefer. Also, you can send to the Newark Dressmaker Supply Co., 671 Broad St., Newark, N. J., for this and all types of sewing supplies. The kind of tape used for slip covers is too bulky. I buy about three yards of cotton snap tape, so as to have enough to fix a number of blouses and skirts at the same time.

At the base of the waistband of the skirt, on the inside, pin in the one half of this tape—making sure that a snap fastener is located exactly in the center front and another exactly in the center back of the waistline. Hem this in place with small firm stitches.

Next, try on one of your blouses, placing the matching length of tape around your waist and pin the ends snugly together. Again, be sure that a snap is directly in center front and back. Also check the number of snaps between center front and back on the skirt band and have the same number on the blouse band. Adjust the fullness of the blouse so it is attractive and comfortable. Do not pull it down too tightly under your arm. Take off the blouse and baste the tape in place, making any adjustments necessary to even up the line or fullness. Then machine stitch it.

I put the indented part of the snaps on the skirt bands and the projected part of the snaps on the blouses. Follow this same method on a number of skirts and blouses and you can transfer back and forth whenever you wish. Blouses thus snapped in place stay neat and tidy.

— A. A. —

'Round The Kitchen

(Continued from Page 35)

without cooking have better flavor but slightly lower thiamine content than those frozen pre-cooked.

Potato Pointers

"Potatoes in Popular Ways," Home and Garden Bulletin No. 55, is available from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 15 cents. It describes different types of potatoes, and how to buy, store, and prepare them (30 recipes). In case you think potatoes fattening: 1 medium sized potato, boiled, pressure cooked, or baked provides only about 100 calories, the same as a large apple or orange, or half a large grapefruit. Potatoes offer more than calories. One medium sized potato can furnish as much as one-fifth of the daily required vitamin C, and worthwhile amounts of thiamine, niacin, iron and phosphorous.

It's Maple Sirup Time

"Using Maple Sirup" is the title of Cornell Extension Bulletin 985, recently off the press. It suggests maple flavor for different foods, and gives recipes for candies, desserts, frostings, and ice cream, as well as pointers for selection of the sirup.

To get a copy, write to: Mailing Room, Stone Hall, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. Free to residents of New York State; 5¢ to others.

A New Different Mix

A Meringue Mix is newly offered by one of the large manufacturers of cake and muffin mixes. It comes 2 packets of mix to a package, and each packet will make meringue for one 8- or 9-inch pie shell or for 8 individual meringue shells. It can also be used for Baked Alaska, Angel Pie, or Meringue Kisses. All that is required is the adding of 1/2 cup of water to contents of one packet and beating until the meringue holds stiff peaks.

Rampaging Weather can't touch these "Plowed-in" Telephone Wires!

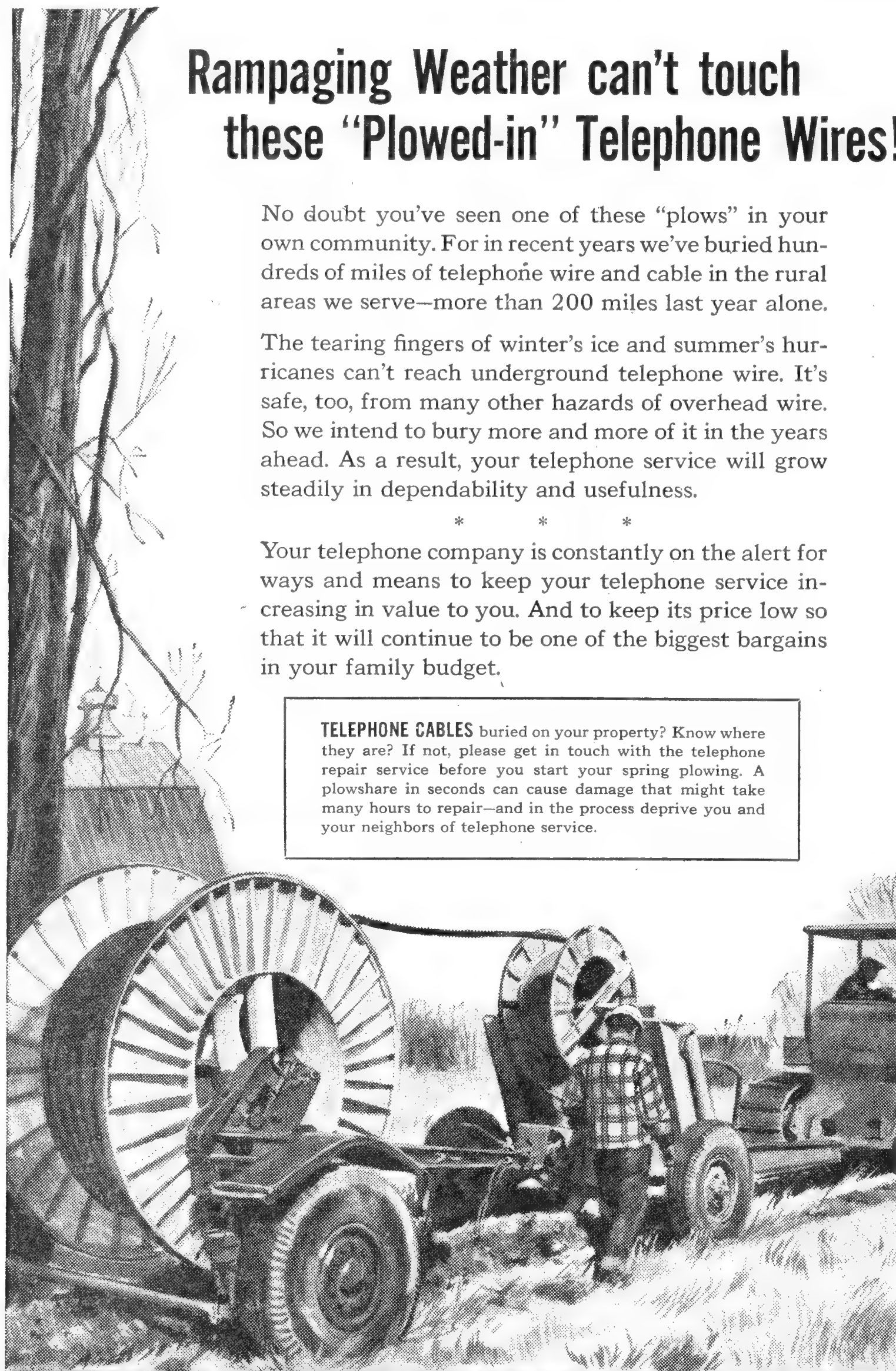
No doubt you've seen one of these "plows" in your own community. For in recent years we've buried hundreds of miles of telephone wire and cable in the rural areas we serve—more than 200 miles last year alone.

The tearing fingers of winter's ice and summer's hurricanes can't reach underground telephone wire. It's safe, too, from many other hazards of overhead wire. So we intend to bury more and more of it in the years ahead. As a result, your telephone service will grow steadily in dependability and usefulness.

* * *

Your telephone company is constantly on the alert for ways and means to keep your telephone service increasing in value to you. And to keep its price low so that it will continue to be one of the biggest bargains in your family budget.

TELEPHONE CABLES buried on your property? Know where they are? If not, please get in touch with the telephone repair service before you start your spring plowing. A plowshare in seconds can cause damage that might take many hours to repair—and in the process deprive you and your neighbors of telephone service.



NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY
—working always to serve the community better

Butterick printed patterns

Dress Look Separates

... precious wardrobe additions

8425 . . . Flattering swing skirt and three-quarter sleeved shirtwaist with a plunge bow. Size 20 requires 5½ yds. of 35" fabric. Misses' and Women's Sizes 12-44. 50¢

7953 . . . Tailored twosomes, wing collared blouse tops a full skirt of soft, unpressed pleats. Size 16 requires 4¾ yds. of 35" fabric. Misses' Sizes 12-20. 50¢

8024...Versatile coordinates, gathered back jacket-blouse teamed with a slim skirt with inverted pleats. Size 14 requires 5½ yds. of 35" fabric. Junior Misses' 11-15 and Misses' 12-18. 50¢

8432 . . . Sub-teen separates featuring a polo-shirt styled blouse, designed to be worn over or tucked-in the matching slim skirt. Size 10 requires 3¾ yds. of 35" fabric. Sub-teen Sizes 8s-14s. 35¢



Won first cooking contest at age thirteen

Official Presents Cooking Award at New York State Fair

When Mrs. Herbert Edwards wins a cooking award she does it in a big way. She won a blue ribbon and a silver plate at last fall's New York State Fair. And the ribbon was presented by the Fair Director himself, Mr. William Baker.

A prize-winning cook since childhood, nobody needs to tell Mrs. Edwards about the importance of good ingredients. She always uses the best—including Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "This dry yeast rises so fast," she says. "And it keeps right in the cupboard."

During March, many of you will plan Lenten menus. Of course, you'll

include yeast-raised specialties, and if you bake at home, use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast—the kind prize-winning cooks depend on. It's so fast and easy, stays fresh for months. Keep Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast handy in your cupboard for yeast-raised treats and for the new "Yeast-Riz" Main Dishes. There's a recipe on every "Thrifty Three."



Another Fine Product of Standard Brands Inc.

Rip Van Winkle Couldn't Sleep with Nagging Backache

Now! You can get the fast relief you need from nagging backache, headache and muscular aches and pains that often cause restless nights and miserable tired-out feelings. When these discomforts come on with over-exertion or stress and strain—you want relief—want it fast! Another disturbance may be mild bladder irritation following wrong food and drink—often setting up a restless uncomfortable feeling.

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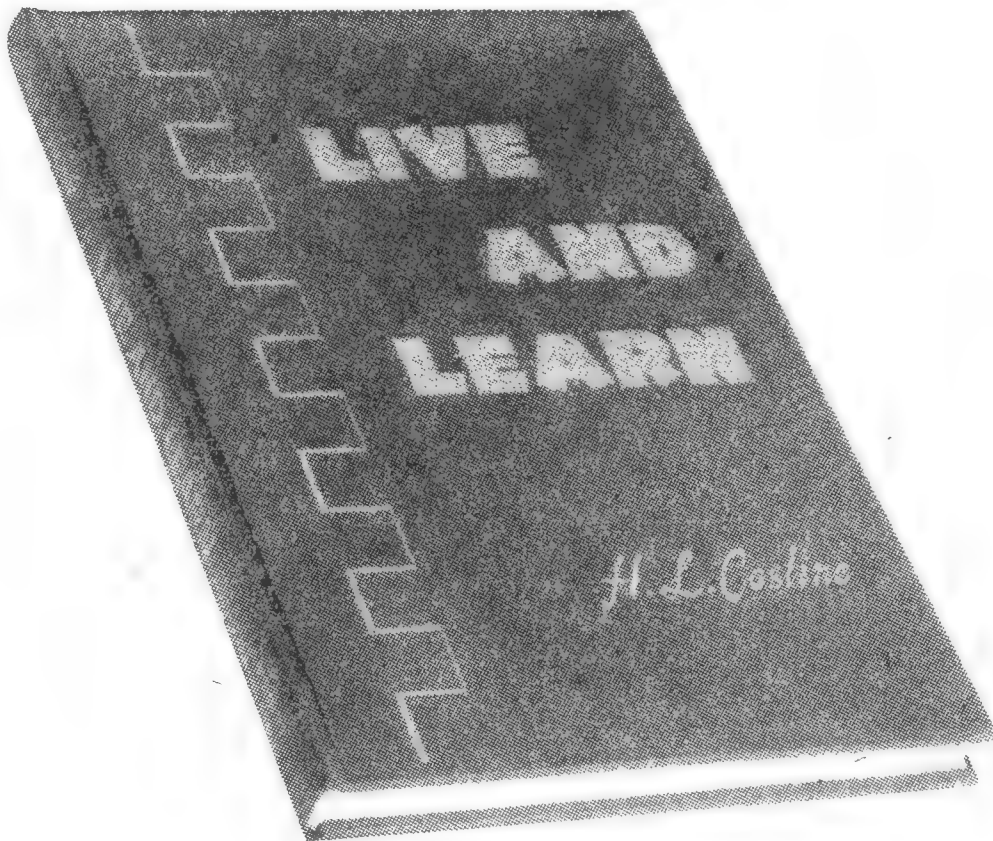
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It's All Yours!

By MABEL HEBEL

ONE OF THE annual events I always look forward to is the Cornell Farm and Home Week at Ithaca, N. Y., during which the New York State College of Home Economics throws wide its doors and invites all homemakers to come and see what's new. Living here in Ithaca, N. Y., it is easy for me to go up the hill to Van Rensselaer Hall and take part in the proceedings . . . but even if I lived many miles away, I would make the effort to come. It's fun and stimulating to hear the lectures and see the demonstrations, and I always come away with new ideas and fresh resolves.

This year's Farm and Home Week starts on March 24 and ends on the 28th. I have just been looking over an advance copy of the program and have already marked TWENTY events I would like to take in! On Monday, the first day, there are at least six things I want to attend:

"The Styles You Choose for Furniture" . . . a lecture-demonstration with colored slides.

"Take it easy. A yarn about a kitchen." (With colored motion pictures.)

"Cheese please." Students show good ways of using cheese in family meals.

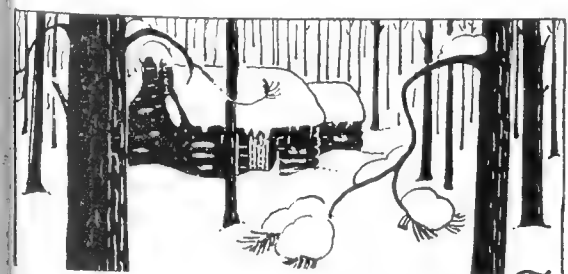
"Refinishing furniture." Motion picture and demonstration.

"The dinner bell." All the things you need to know when you're on the committee for your church or organization dinner.

"Changing prices and the family's money." The person discussing this topic will be Miss Mabel Rollins, head of the College's Household Economics Dept., and I wouldn't miss hearing what she says.

Tuesday will be a great day for every woman who likes clothes . . . and that means all of us, doesn't it? New fabrics for draperies, upholstering and rugs, as well as for clothing, will be shown. And there will be a unique style show in Van Rensselaer auditorium (called "The Pattern and Fabric For You"). The models will be homemakers and they will show garments they made for themselves and their families in Extension Service classes.

The same day—Tuesday—I want to see the USDA motion picture, "Energy-Saving Kitchen," and hear Miss Ruby Loper talk about it. Also, I certainly want to see Miss Sarah Neblett's demonstration of "Design at Work in Resolving Problems of a Room."



LATE SNOW STORM

By Inez George Gridley

This storm that steps upon the heels of spring,
Bending the birches with the weight of snow
And snapping young pine branches from the bole,
Came quickly and it will as quickly go.

The cattle toss this snow upon their horns,
Instead of standing hunchbacked to the storm.
The mocking crows cry out that it's a fraud,
And early robins know they'll soon be warm.

The brook's awake and maple buds have swelled.
The high bush huckleberry twigs are red.
Soon green spring fires will race across the fields;
Earth stirs and stretches from her winter bed.

On Wednesday comes a topic that always allures me: "The Modern Traveler: Her Clothes and Luggage." This will be a lecture-demonstration, with Mrs. Florence Boak. I also want to hear "Your Family Fare . . . How to Choose Foods Which Keep Your Family Well Fed."

Thursday affords another highlight for home sewers and fashion conscious women: "Creating Clothes Today." This will be in effect a style show, with students of the College of Home Economics showing clothing they have made in their courses. I also want to go to a demonstration of buffet party service for family entertaining, called "The Hostess Joins Her Party."

Some of these events are repeated on other days, from Monday to Friday. Besides those I have mentioned in detail, the program includes other fascinating lectures and demonstrations . . . on children's behavior; electronic ovens, family life in faraway countries; safe handling of cooked food; "the ABC's of Apples"; "The Japanese Home" (by Kay Eichelberger, who writes "You and Your Home" in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST); "Retire to Life" (growing older); insect damage to clothes and furniture, and safe wiring for your house.

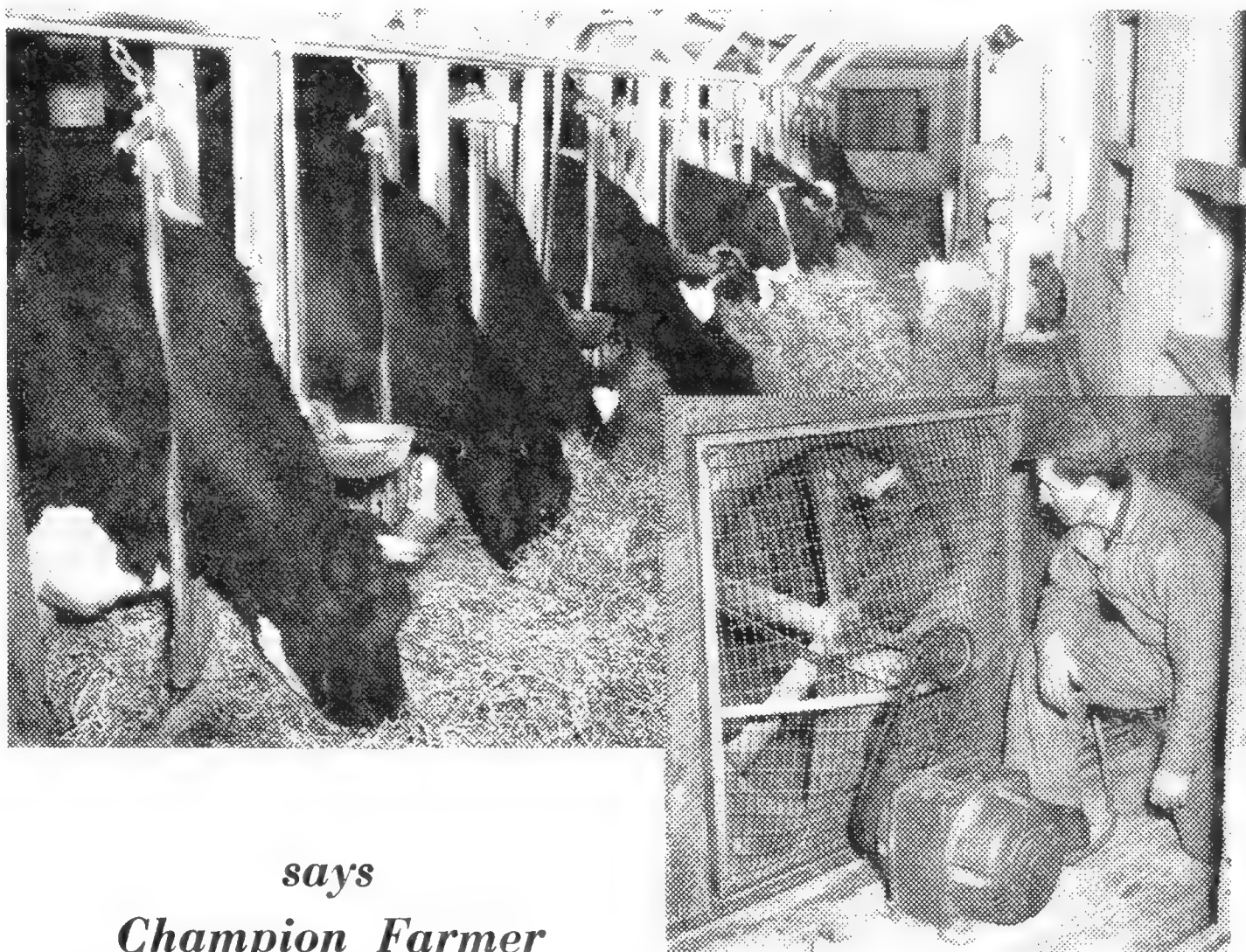
Why not plan to come to Cornell during Farm and Home Week this month? It's a wonderful place to meet your friends and to learn what's new in homemaking.

Ann Steffen of Rochester, N. Y., and Eileen Funcheon, Buffalo, seniors in the N. Y. State College of Home Economics, will demonstrate the use of cheese in a Farm and Home Week event called "Cheese Please."



Mrs. Lucille Williamson, household management specialist at Cornell, compares the capacity of two different makes of dishwashers in preparation for a Farm and Home Week exhibit which will deal with buying and using automatic dishwashers. The dates of the big week are March 24 to 28.

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MR. CARL YUNKER, 1956 winner of the Outstanding Young Farmer Award of the New York State Junior Chamber of Commerce, operates a 41 cow dairy farm near Elba, New York. He has used a mow hay dryer one season and has already found it will reduce his feed bill.

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Hostages To Fortune

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XXVII

THE days of Bill's furlough rushed by, as happy days always do, and it was nearly time for him to go away again. Hard as it was to part with his loved ones, it was easier than it had been when he went away before.

Bill's homecoming had apparently acted as a tonic for his grandfather. He had shown such rapid improvement that he was now back home. To be sure, he had a long, slow convalescence ahead of him, but Dr. Gray had definitely assured Bill that his grandfather would get better, even perhaps to the point where he could do some light work, providing he would take time enough.

Mary Graham, Bill's mother, was happier than she had been in a long time. Her father was better and home again, she was no end of proud of her new grandson, and her lively little daughter, Jean, had just graduated

couldn't help feeling hurt. Finally he said to Laura, "I'll be gone in a few days and then you can have all the time you want with Johnny." Quick to see his hurt, and a little conscience stricken for her unintentional neglect, she threw her arms around her husband and told him that he never had anything to fear, that no one, not even his own child could ever take his place in her heart. Reassured and a little ashamed of his jealousy, Bill said, "I don't mean to be foolish or jealous. Of course you have to care for little Johnny. I'm glad that you have him to help keep you from getting lonesome when I am away. And I'm just as proud and happy as you are that Johnny is so healthy and apparently so easy to care for. He'll be nothing but a source of joy for you while I am away." Then he couldn't help but add with a little lump in his throat, "I'm sorry that I can't be here to see him grow."

Bill was a little amused and pleased to see how quickly Tim Donovan and his sister, Caroline, were developing a friendship. It's a little strange, thought Bill, for he couldn't imagine two people more opposite in personalities. Tim was outgoing, bubbling with fun and laughter, quick moving, apparently all on the surface while his sister, since a little girl, was quiet, conservative, and although full of fun, no one would know it without getting to know her very well. To Bill, it seemed that his sister, Jean, would have more in common with Tim. Bill couldn't help but wonder what would happen in his little family with big Tim there while he was gone. He had known Tim a long time, and knew that his heart was in the right place. He was a responsible person and not afraid of work. Bill knew his family couldn't be in better hands.

Finally, and all too soon, the day of parting came. Again, Bill found himself alone with his wife in his old bedroom at the head of the stairs. There are situations where emotions are far more potent and expressive than any words. This was one of them. Both Bill and Laura knew that this separation was likely to be a long one. But there it was—what had to be, had to be. There was nothing they could do about it. But both were thankful they had had these few days together at such a high point in their lives.

Bill now had his definite orders to report to a camp on the Pacific coast, and he knew that he was destined for service in the Pacific. He had a long, tedious trip ahead of him. Laura suggested that she drive him to the train, but he thought it would be harder for both of them that way so Tim Donovan agreed to take him.

When Bill and Laura came downstairs, they paused a moment in the kitchen doorway, their arms around one another. Gramps was on a cot in the kitchen. Beside him lay little Johnny. Mary Graham sat close by watching her father and her little grandson. Caroline and Jean were just outside the door waiting with Tim. Bill looked at the happy little group and thanked God they were all together. With Gramps home from the hospital, things were as they should be. It was difficult to leave, but he was happy to see them all together. That was the way it should be.

In the car, Tim said, "This is just one of the many things about life I can't understand. Here you are with a wife and new baby and a fine family, and you're off to war. I have no close relatives except a great-uncle, I'm a strong, fightin' Irishman and I should

be going in your place. There's no justice."

Bill said, "I do see the justice in it, Tim. Except for the fact that my father died when I was little, I have always known a good home and the warmth of my own family. You didn't have that when you were young. Perhaps my family can bring you happiness while you watch over them for me. It makes me feel just fine knowing that you will look after them."

The long, lonesome trip across the continent to California was hard to take. Ordinarily, or in peace time, it would have been interesting, but now Bill's heart ached with separation from those he loved. It would be for a long time, perhaps forever. The train was crowded, accommodations and food were poor. Anyway, Bill couldn't seem to get much appetite, nor could he sleep well. And he certainly wasn't in the mood for joining with the boisterous, noisy boys, most of whom were younger and much more carefree than he was.

Finally, at long last, they arrived at a camp on the coast. Because of his experience, he was immediately assigned to the amphibious engineers army outfit which really meant a job of engineering work on water. For several weeks Bill was kept busy in special advanced training on a L.C.M. (Landing Craft Mechanized) so he had little time to be homesick. When he climbed into his bunk at night, he was so tired that he immediately fell into a deep, dreamless sleep.

First, he was taught to run the engine on the boat, to handle it anywhere and, in particular, to land it in a heavy surf. Then, as soon as he got the hang of it, he was assigned to his old job of teaching again, training others to handle L.C.M.'s under all kinds of conditions. Each boat had a crew composed of a coxswain, pilots, engineer and two crew members.

As soon as Bill was assigned to a teaching job, he began to worry for fear he would be held on the coast and never get into the real war. That would please Laura, he knew. But as Bill thought about it, he always came back to the idea that if teaching was all he was needed for, he might just as well have kept his old job teaching agriculture at home and helping to raise the food, such great quantities of which were needed both for the armed forces and for the civilian population. It is true, he thought, that "an army always travels on its stomach."

When Bill voiced his fear of being stuck in a teaching job, his Sergeant, an old Army man, growled: "Don't worry, Graham, you'll be on your way before you know it, and you'll get your belly full of it before you get back. Sure enough, the Sergeant was right. One sunny day, Bill watched the coast of California and America rapidly recede. He was on a little transport named, "Sea Flasher," loaded with soldiers, but entirely unescorted because it went so fast. The small ship was crowded. Their bunks were lined up against the walls in the hold, and because there was no convoy, the ship zigzagged dizzily all the way, stopping only briefly for supplies.

Fortunately, Bill was not sick but came close to it because he saw so many others so ill with seasickness that some of them moaned that they wished they would die. Finally, when most of them could get their sealegs, nothing could permanently keep down the irrepressible spirits of youth. When they crossed the equator, there was a celebration with one of the boys representing King Neptune. As a part of the celebration, some of the men had their heads shaved.

Bill had to laugh at the way the lack of hair seemed to change the whole personality of a man. Then he fell to thinking about how we earth-born creatures would appear to an inhabitant of

the other planets or stars, or how they would appear to us. We take for granted the way we are built, but suppose you had never seen an earth-born man before, thought Bill, with the lower part of the body split into two long legs ending in funny appendages turned up on the ground, and the top of the body capped off with a head shaped, more or less, like a round ball. So intrigued was Bill with the idea that later, when there was no censoring, he remembered to tell Laura all about it.

Finally, they arrived at Goodenough Island off the coast of New Guinea where they disembarked and went ashore. Bill thought about the hot hay fields back home. Before this new experience, he would have sworn that the hottest place a man or boy ever had to work was in a farm shed mowing away hay close to the roof. Shucks! that was a cold winter day compared to the heat in this jungle, thought Bill, where the thermometer every day goes out of sight, where the relative humidity is nearly 100%, and where the thick jungle cuts off every breath of fresh air.

Their first job was to clear a place for a camp. Again Bill thought of the woods at home, open, with very little underbrush. Here in the jungle you couldn't possibly walk through it without hacking a path through the vines and the close-growing brush and trees.

But with lots of help, it didn't take long to get a place for a camp. Then it was necessary to assemble the tracks and equipment. The boys worked in day and night shifts. The food was necessarily poor, the heat breathless and oppressive, the mosquitoes and other insects terrible. Although every ounce of drinking water was boiled, there was much sickness, mostly malaria, which always prevails where it is hot, damp and swampy.

Finally, the L.C.M. boats came. Bill was thankful that his job was on one of these small boats instead of having to live, work, and fight in the jungle. The L.C.M.'s were used to carry troops, tanks, and other equipment. On them, it was possible to sleep well at night because of the sea breezes. The food was better, for one reason because they were able to scrounge or steal from the food barges and sometimes trade something of their own with the crews of other boats.

Their greatest hunger was for fruit. Bill longed for the time when he could get hold of a good Northern Spy or Mac apple. Of course he knew that he was seeing the tropics at their worst, but he was firmly of the opinion that once out of them, there were many reasons why he should take the north temperate climate, bad as it often was. Still, there was beauty even in the jungle. There were exotic flowers which he had never seen before and the names of which he did not know. The tropic skies with stars shining so brightly seemed closer, and in the daytime the sky was bluer than he had ever seen it before.

Now the fight to clean out the Japs was going on in earnest. Day after day, Bill's little boat landed new troops and supplies, oil, gasoline, and cartons of food for the boys who were making the desperate struggle, foot by foot, to drive the Japs back. Nor was Bill's own life without danger. Low-flying Jap planes often strafed the supply boats, sometimes coming so close to Bill that it was no fun. He often wondered how long it would be before there would be a bullet with his name on it.

Finally, it was evident that the Japs were being driven island by island, and mile by mile back up across the great Pacific. The small and difficult progress seemed to have a psychological effect on the men, renewing their enthusiasm and determination to keep the enemy on the move, no matter what the cost.

Bill sometimes wondered at what could happen to a man in one lifetime. Here he was, a complete landlubber,

(Continued on Opposite Page)

WHAT HAS HAPPENED

YOUNG Bill Graham was given an emergency furlough from the Army to get home to see his grandfather, John Macdonald, who was in the hospital after having a heart attack. All the old differences between grandfather and grandson were long since forgotten.

And while Bill was flying home, his son chose that time to enter the world. So Laura, Bill's wife, had extra cause to be happy over her husband's homecoming.

To Mary Graham, Bill's mother, Bill's appearance at home was nothing less than a miracle and his sisters, Caroline and Jean, felt the same way.

Now all the jagged pieces of the puzzle were in place. Spirits were lifted and hearts were made happy so that the long, lonely months ahead could more easily be borne after Bill had to return for long service in the war in the Pacific.

This story is so written that most of the chapters like the one on this page are stories in themselves.

from high school. Both Jean and Caroline were home now so that their grandfather would not lack for care.

There was the problem of getting the farm work done. The neighbors had been kindness itself, but it was not to be expected that they could continue to do the work. Even this problem seemed on its way to being solved. Among the older boys in Bill's agriculture class was Tim Donovan, big, Irish, handsome, and very likeable. At the beginning of the war he had tried to enlist but did not pass the physical because of a steel plate in his knee. Tim was an orphan, and Bill happened to know that he was living not too happily with a distant relative. So, after talking it over with Gramps and Mary Graham, Bill proposed to Tim that he come to live with the Macdonalds, taking over the work of the small farm, and when there was time, perhaps supplementing his work there by helping the neighbors. Tim agreed and moved in before Bill had to leave. This relieved Bill for he knew he would not have to worry about affairs at home, that Gramps would not fret about the work to be done, and his mother would have a heavy load lifted from her shoulders.

As for Laura, Bill's feelings were somewhat mixed. She seemed to be so wrapped up with her baby that there was little time left for Bill and he

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Hostages to Fortune

(Continued from Opposite Page)

born and raised on a farm, with no water nearer than a good-sized millpond. And now look! Here he was on the other side of the world, living and working on the water every day. Sometimes he was awed by it—water, water everywhere, stretching on to the limitless horizon. As a boy, he never had really believed that three-quarters of the world's surface is covered with water. But now he did.

One day they were trying to land their boat loaded with gasoline in a heavy surf. Some way or other, Bill never understood just how, a huge wave caught them broadside and tipped them over, dumping men and gasoline into the water before they had even had a moment to think. Fortunately, no one was hurt; the gasoline was tightly sealed so it was recovered, but out of the experience, Bill realized that the sea might be a good servant but was indeed a bad master to be watched every minute.

Another danger for which they had to be constantly on the lookout was the coral, reefs of which were around most of the coast, sharp as a knife. It would breach a boat quicker than you could say, "Jack Robinson." But perhaps the worst danger of all was that from the larger ships. It seemed to Bill that the pilots or captains of the larger boats took particular delight in rushing their ship too close and too fast to the L.C.M.'s in order to swamp them.

One day in a heavy sea, they were attempting to take on a load of gasoline from a large ship at anchor rather far out in the bay or harbor. It was almost impossible to hold the little boat against the high wind and pounding sea, to say nothing of getting the cargo off the big ship and on to the L.C.M. John Hoarsley, a seaman in Bill's L.C.M., was standing on the edge attempting to grab the rope by which a drum of gasoline was being loaded in order to guide it properly on to the deck of the L.C.M.

Just at the wrong moment, a huge wave hit the boat with such violence that John lost his balance and fell between the ship and boat. Before they could get him out, the ship and boat came together, and with a horrifying scream, John was crushed all out of human semblance. Although no one was at fault in this particular tragedy, Bill came to hate the big ships, and he found that his feeling was common with the other L.C.M. crews.

The months wore on, sometimes fast, sometimes slowly. It was not a bad life because, in spite of the problems and lonesomeness, it was new and interesting. Bill wrote home several times a week, being extremely cautious not to say anything which the censor would delete, and always feeling frustrated because he did not want to display any emotion to his wife or go into detail

for fear that she would worry. Also he hated the idea of a third person reading anything of an intimate nature in his letters.

After a time, he began to get letters from Laura quite regularly. He read and re-read them time and again, carrying them with him and treasuring them until they became old and worn from so much reading and handling.

He had been right in his judgment of Tim Donovan. According to Laura and his mother, Tim was working out even better than they had hoped. He proved himself exceedingly lovable and responsible. It made Bill feel good every time they wrote something good about Tim because he knew that Gramps, Laura, his mother and all of them were being taken care of so well.

Just as he half expected, and even hoped, Tim and Caroline were definitely interested in each other. Laura wrote that Tim with all of his boisterous, fun-loving ways, seemed to be a different person around Caroline. It looked,

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

One can't find happiness by looking for it. Happiness is born deep within the soul and works its way out from the center.—Jim McGlaughlin

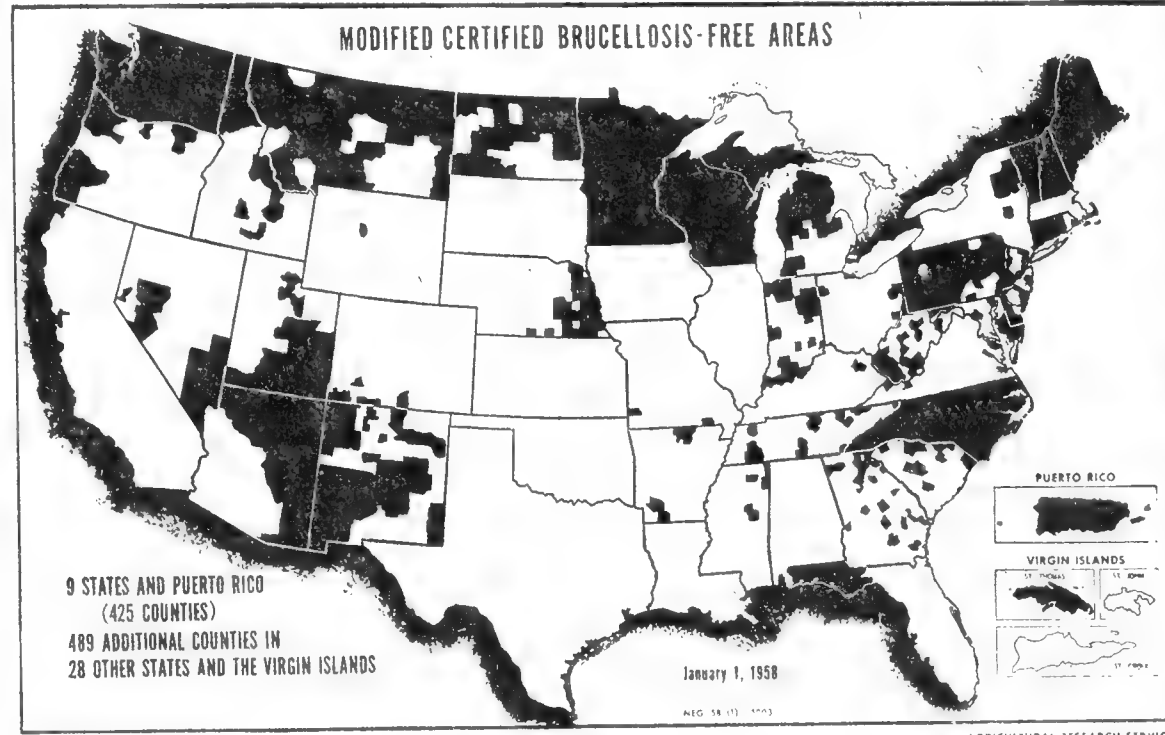
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Laura wrote, as if it was going to be a match. And she added that she hoped so because Caroline had never been quite sure what she wanted to do since she got through high school.

"Now," said Laura in her letter. "I think she has found her place in life—that of a good wife and mother. And you know, Bill, it's said that 'the way to a man's heart is through his stomach.' There may be something to it, for it certainly seems that way with Tim and Caroline. She goes all out to bake and cook the things Tim will like—not that it matters much. He seems to like everything."

Every letter from Laura was filled with her love for her baby. How natural it is, thought Bill, for a good woman to be a mother. Her detailed description of the baby's progress was second only to his being there with him himself. At first, both Bill and Laura had worried a little bit about the baby's head. It had seemed to be flatter than was normal, but now Laura reassured him that little Johnny had a beautiful little head, wide-set blue eyes, curly dark brown hair, that he was as fat as a little pig, healthy as can be, and just a darling.

With a little ache in his heart, Bill read such pages and joined heartily with the other men when they damned the war and all of those responsible for it.



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Free CATALOGUE and PLANTING GUIDE

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST RENEWED



Ed Eastman's Page

Everybody Can

Have Fun with Flowers

WHEN I WAS a small boy, I was much impressed with the story of Pandora's box. You will remember how the little girl was given a big box and told not to open it, but curiosity overcame her, as it so often does with members of her sex, so she opened the box—to find it full of every kind of trouble and sorrow. All of them were on wings and they took flight, to fill the world with grief ever since.

However, there is good magic as well as bad. Pandora's box was bad, but did you ever think of the good magic in a packet of flower seeds? Plant them, and they grow and blossom to release grace, beauty and happiness to a troubled world.

What possibilities for happiness lie in flower seeds, yet comparatively few people realize what fun it is to grow them. Did it ever occur to you what the

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We like a man to come right out and say what he thinks—if we agree with him.—Mark Twain

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old world would be like if some terrible disease or insect should wipe every flower from the face of the earth in the same way the chestnut trees have been destroyed? I'll bet we would be glad even to welcome back the lowly daisy. Yes, the daisy is a weed and a nuisance. Yet our old hilltops would seem strangely barren without it.

It is good that farm folks are paying so much more attention to flowers than they ever have before. When I was a boy, about the only flowers that I can remember up and down the whole neighborhood were the ones that Mother grew. Today, there are flowers on nearly every one of those same farms. Still, most of us have only just begun to realize the possibilities of fun in growing flowers.

Flowers Are Easy To Grow

The surprising thing about it is that flowers are not hard to grow. Anybody can have them—and lots of them with a very little expense and some work. For years I have kept the weeds out of the flowers and vegetables with the farm tractor, but you don't have to have a tractor. In fact, this year I shall use a black plastic to conserve moisture and control weeds, and do no cultivating. You can get the plastic at almost any farm store.

It's a lot more fun, if you want to make a real hobby out of it, to know

the names of all the varieties, but you don't have to in order to have fun with flowers.

Now here are some suggestions of flower varieties that Belle, Margaret, and I have had fun with. Of course we all have our favorites. I think the one I, personally, love best is the wild flower, trailing arbutus. Perhaps my special love for the arbutus comes from the fact that it is the first wild flower of spring. I well remember my joy in walking through the spring woods, discovering a patch of trailing arbutus, and falling on my knees to bury my face in one of the most delightful fragrances that ever enriched a dull world.

Of the perennial flowers, I think I like the lily of the valley best. Both the plant and the flower are the soul of grace and beauty, and its fragrance rivals that of the arbutus. The good old lilac, with some of its newer varieties, is something to look forward to in every spring. It was the late Bob Adams, the rude rural poet of Cornell who wrote:

"The mother's hands were rough with toil

Who set those lilacs in the soil.
Thanks be to God, who gave the wife
One touch of beauty in her life.

Gone are the songs her pangs gave birth

Her fire is dead upon the hearth,
Sunk the flowers, and black the embers

But the lilac still remembers.
It blooms for her and spreads its scent

The incense of a sacrament."

But we shall not bother much with garden perennials in the future because it is so hard to control the weeds in them.

Choosing your favorite flower is almost like saying which one of your children you love best, for they all have their grace, their particular appeal to beauty, and all fill a welcome place in a workaday world. But out of our experiences, here are some suggestions of the annual flowers that we have found easy to grow and have had fun with. I am sure that I would rather have a mass of color from just a few varieties than to try to have too many different kinds. With too many varieties you are bound to have some failures, leaving a vacant spot in your garden.

Each kind has its own disease and insect problem, too many for a busy person to take care of, so I am listing here annuals in about the order we pre-

fer them. I don't think we would ever again plant as many as we have listed. Any of these can be purchased from any good seed house, and most nurseries grow the plants if you prefer transplanting. Wherever possible, never plant anything but hybrids.

Zinnias (including lilliput or baby), Petunias, Asters (rust resistant), Marigolds (odorless, if you prefer), Snapdragons, Poppies, Bachelor Buttons, Verbena, Ageratum, Spider Plant or Cleome, Cockscomb, Phlox (annual), Chinese Forget-me-not, Nasturtiums, Everlasting Strawflowers, Salvia, and the annual bulb or root plants, Dahlias and Gladiolias. Sweet peas are lovely, but I find them hard to grow.

It was Keats, I believe, who said:

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

I grant you that it is necessary to plant potatoes, but it is even more important to plant flowers. Potatoes are material and temporal; flowers are eternal—and their beauty lives on in the soul.

Last summer I stood looking at a bed of old-fashioned flowers, favorites our great-grandmothers used to grow, and as they nodded at me in the summer breeze, they seemed like the faces of old friends giving me a message that this old world is, after all, a pretty good place in which to live when it contains such beautiful things as flowers, music, friendship, and love.

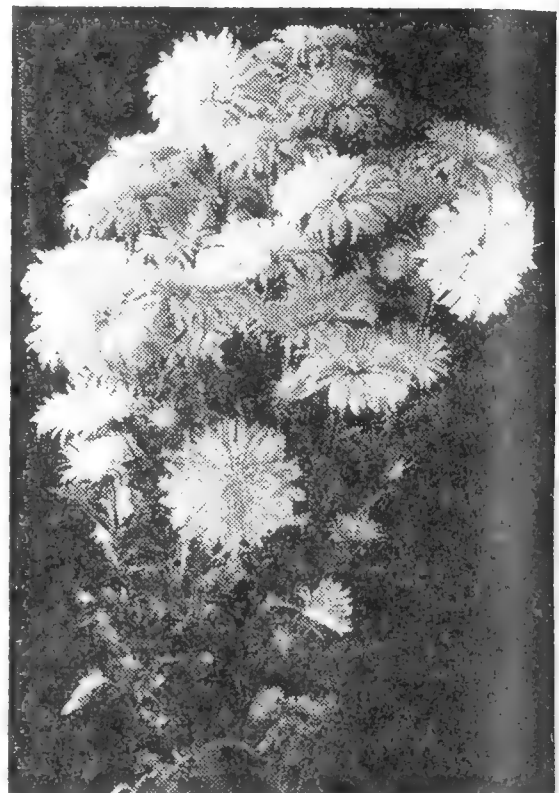
EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

FIVE little boys were chosen to open a school pageant with a greeting. Each little boy held a big card with a letter on it which together spelled out, H E L L O.

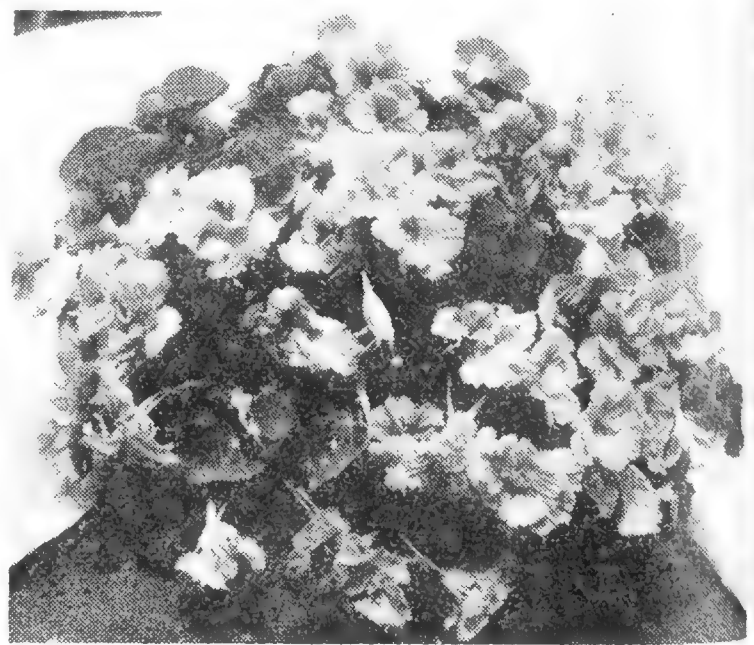
On the night of the pageant, the first four little fellows marched out in proper order. The fifth boy, who carried the card with the "O" on it, was somewhat confused. He hesitated a moment, then marched proudly to the head of the line instead of the foot.



MARIGOLDS and ZINNIAS are always old reliable standbys. They are easy to grow and very satisfying. No flower garden is complete without them.



ASTERS are a little more difficult to grow than some flowers, but I would never be without them if I could help it.



NASTURTIUMS. Our grandmothers loved nasturtiums, and today they are better than ever.



PETUNIAS are easy to grow and add color and fragrance to any flower garden. Red Petunias in particular make a garden stand out.



To Protect Readers

WHEN TO SEE A LAWYER

VERY few farmers in this day and age would try to pull their own aching tooth. Everyday business transactions such as signing notes, writing and endorsing checks and giving receipts require compliance with State and Federal law. These transactions are about like using a band-aid on a minor cut. Setting broken legs and operating for gallstones are jobs of a trained specialist just as certain important business jobs should be handled by a capable attorney or lawyer.

Every farmer should have a lawyer from whom he can obtain legal advice and assistance when he encounters situations that should not be handled except by a person with competent legal experience and training.

Because of varying circumstances there are no rules that specify just when a farmer should see his lawyer. The following transactions and situations are rather common and experience of many farmers have found them to be important times to see their lawyer and be guided by his advice.

1. When buying or selling or when agreeing to buy or sell a piece of real estate no matter how small the transaction.
2. When anyone employed by you is seriously injured while working for you or on your premises or when any person is injured or their property damaged while on your premises.
3. When you or any member of your family or the car, truck, or the other farm equipment or livestock that you own is involved in an accident where persons are injured or any large amount of damage is done to personal property or buildings.
4. If you, yourself, or a member of your family, are injured in or by a truck, bus, car or plane not owned by you.
5. When making or changing your will.
6. Regardless of size of the estate, when you are serving as administrator of an estate or executor of a will.
7. When you propose to enter into a partnership agreement or a landlord-tenant lease contract. Here you should decide what you want to do and then ask your lawyer to tell you how to make your plan fit within legal requirements.

8. When you are served with notice of suit for any reason in any court.

Things to Remember

1. One or more of the above situations are likely to occur only a few times in a lifetime.
 2. Most legal business that should be handled by a lawyer does not mean going to court.
 3. Reliable and capable lawyers settle most cases out of court.
 4. Your lawyer must treat your information to him confidentially and he cannot be forced to disclose it.
 5. Lawyer's fees depend on the work needed to do your legal job.
 6. Tell your lawyer what the job is and ask him what his charges will be.
 7. If he can't do the job ask him to recommend someone that he has confidence in who he thinks would.
- Pick your lawyer as you would your dentist or physician—he is just as important even if you don't have to consult him as often.

— Laurence D. Rhoades
— A. A. —

Will Mrs. W. W., New York, who wrote about having an old-fashioned organ and wondering about who could fix it, please get in touch with us again.

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of:

Jennie C. Frisbee, who at one time was a school teacher in Slaterville Springs, N. Y.? Some of her former pupils would like to locate her.

* * *

Any descendants of William Hyer and Jane Grant of New York City and Elmira, N. Y. in the late 1850's?

* * *

Louis Masure, who was born in Sutton, Vermont about 1900? He worked all around Sutton, Wheelock and Sheffield and was last heard from near Lebanon, New Hampshire. His brother-in-law would like to get in touch with him.

* * *

Any descendants of William Ashley who died in or near Hopewell Centre, N. Y., January 1880; or of Harriett Finn, who was born, January 29, 1829, in either East Victor or Manchester, N. Y.?

POLICIES IN FORCE ONLY 4 DAYS

- Thursday — Carlton Haines bought two policies from agent George Ellingham.
- Saturday — Policies went in force.
- Tuesday — Mr. Haines suffered a badly fractured leg when a horse fell on him.



Mr. Haines spent nineteen days in the hospital and was laid up for ten weeks. Benefits were paid from two North American Accident policies which together cost only \$25 for a full year of protection. Agent Ellingham from Allentown, N. J. delivered a check for \$1164.29.

COMBINED COVERAGE OF TWO POLICIES PAID:

Accident weekly benefits and loss of life policy	\$317.86
Accident medical expense policy	846.43
TOTAL BENEFITS	\$1164.29

Mr. Haines' letter of thanks to agent Ellingham—

"I am certainly fortunate my wife took the policies the day you were here. If we had waited one day later, my policies wouldn't have been in force to give me all this financial help.

"I strongly recommend this low-cost protection to everyone. Thanks to the North American Accident Insurance Co., and to you, Mr. Ellingham, for the prompt and courteous handling of my claim."

R. Carlton Haines

Keep All of Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N.Y.

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Amherst, Mass.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

E. R. Ellingham

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ASS. PRES.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK

\$25.00 REWARD GOES TO MASSACHUSETTS READER

OUR most recent \$25.00 Service Bureau reward goes to Mr. Wayne P. Stiles of Amherst, Massachusetts with our congratulations.

Last May Mr. Stiles began losing grain bags—47 of them in all—as well as pails and other things. This was followed by evidence that someone was molesting the stable of some 35 head of stock.

By sleeping in the barn for three weeks Mr. Stiles was able to catch the

culprit at this mischief, covered with manure from head to foot and throwing it about the stable. Mr. Stiles called the Amherst police and the man was taken into custody the next day.

It later developed that the offender had been sleeping in a shed used for storing apple boxes and he had stolen a case of eggs which he cooked on a sterno outfit.

He was sent to Northampton Institution for mental cases, where he was held for six weeks or more.

Corn for silage returns \$32 more income per acre with AGRICO

'I got 3 tons more silage corn per acre with AGRICO in a side-by-side comparison,'

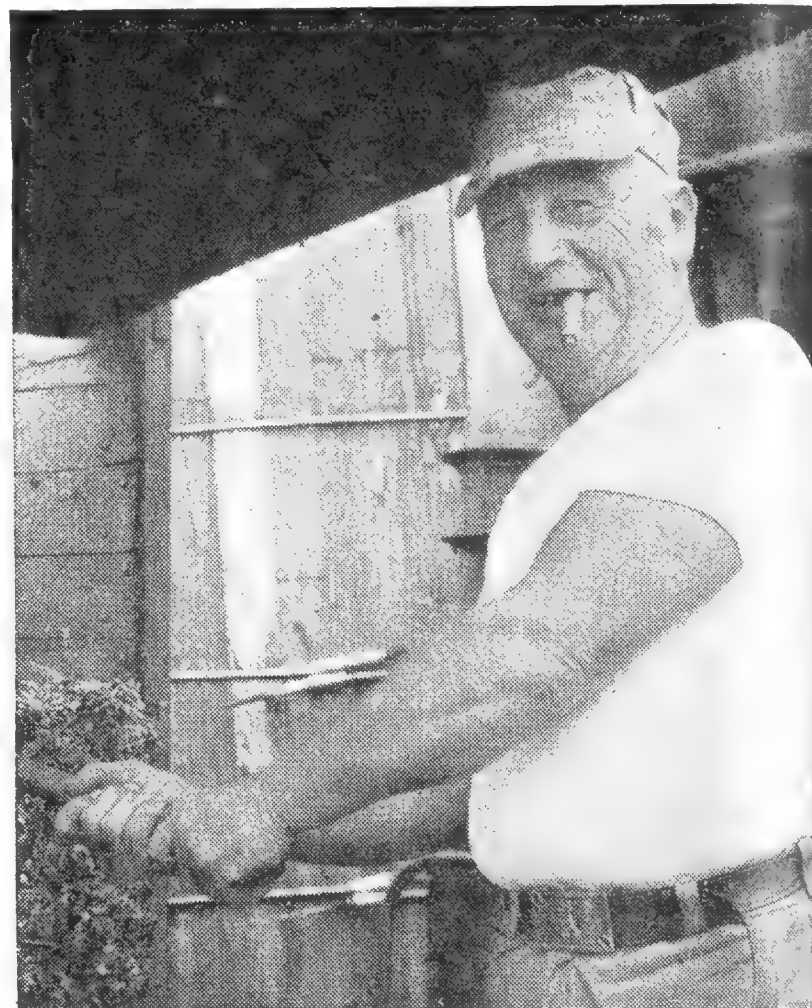
says W. H. Cochrane of Durham, New York

I HAD been using a brand of fertilizer other than AGRICO on my corn for a number of years with fairly good results," says W. H. Cochrane of Durham, Greene County, New York. "But last year I decided to see if AGRICO really had the extra crop-feeding efficiency I had heard about.

"So I ran a side-by-side comparison and fertilized part of one of my most uniform corn fields with 400 pounds of AGRICO FOR CORN 5-10-10 per acre. Alongside, I used the other brand of 5-10-10 fertilizer at the same rate.

"At silo filling time, I harvested representative rows from each side of the field and found that the corn fertilized with AGRICO yielded 16½ tons of silage corn per acre, which was nearly 3¼ more tons per acre than I harvested from the other side of the field. Also, the AGRICO-fertilized area produced a greater number of heavier ears. Figuring the value of silage corn at \$10 a ton, I got \$32.50 more income per acre by using AGRICO.

"This comparison has convinced me that AGRICO is the brand of fertilizer to use for top crop yields."



In a side-by-side fertilizer comparison on corn for silage, W. H. Cochrane of Durham, New York got \$32.50 more income per acre with AGRICO.

Oat crop yields 17 more bushels



Kenneth G. Bryan with Kenneth Jr., and daughter, Linda

I FOUND out that AGRICO has the plant feeding efficiency to produce higher oat yields," says Kenneth G. Bryan of Fabius, Onondaga County, New York.

"It all started when I decided to run a side-by-side fertilizer comparison while seeding oats. I fertilized one side of a field with AGRICO and the other side with another brand of fertilizer of the same analysis at the same rate. The fertility of the soil on both sides of the field was the same.

"At harvest time I carefully checked yields from both sides of the field. The AGRICO area produced 76½ bushels of oats per acre and the area with the other fertilizer yielded only 59½ bushels per acre. At 64 cents a bushel for oats, and after deducting the 39 cents more per acre that AGRICO cost to use, the extra 17 bushels returned \$10.49 more profit per acre.

"Higher profits like that proved to me that AGRICO fertilizer is a good investment on my farm."

AGRICO topdressed wheat wins



Arthur Badman of Moravia, Cayuga County, New York

LAST year I wanted to find out just how much extra profit I could get by topdressing wheat with AGRICO," says Arthur Badman of Moravia, Cayuga County, N.Y.

"So in early Spring, I topdressed one-third of my wheat field with 200 pounds of AGRICO FOR TOPDRESSING 10-10-10 per acre. On another third of the field I topdressed with 100 pounds of nitrogen fertilizer per acre. I left the rest of the field without topdressing.

"I checked yields carefully at harvest and found that the AGRICO-fertilized wheat produced 50½ bushels per acre. That's seven more bushels per acre than I got from the area topdressed with nitrogen alone and 10½ more bushels than I got from the area without topdressing.

"Figuring wheat at \$2 a bushel, and deducting the extra cost to use AGRICO, I made \$11.95 more profit per acre with AGRICO—a complete fertilizer—than with nitrogen alone. And I made \$14.45 more profit per acre with AGRICO than with no topdressing at all."

You, too, can increase your crop yield and profit with AGRICO®—the fertilizer with a brand specially formulated for each major crop and crop-producing area. And you can depend on the Agrico Soil Service to test your soil and make sound fertilizer recommendations. Contact your nearby Agrico agent today.

The **American Agricultural Chemical** Company

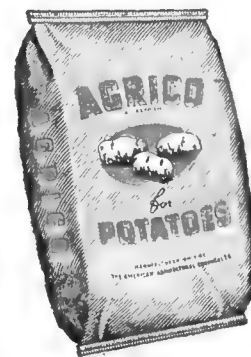
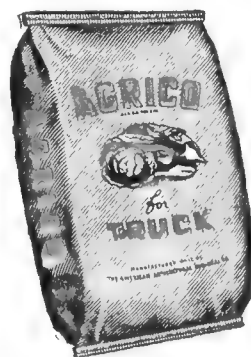
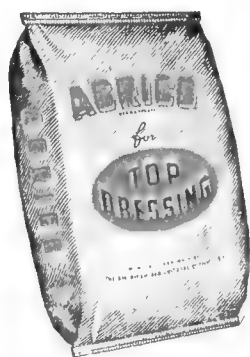
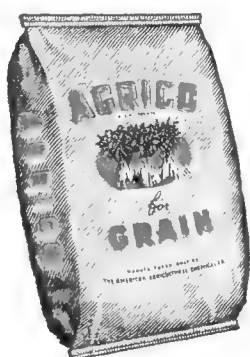
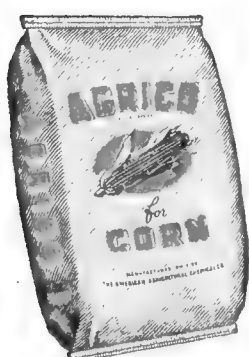


SALES OFFICES

Buffalo, N. Y.

Phoenix, N. Y.

Carteret, N. J.



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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Recipe for

By NENETZIN R. WHITE*

A SUCCESSFUL GARDEN



WE WOULD all like to have gardens like those at Williamsburg and Mt. Vernon—or even like that good gardener down the road—but the physical size of such a job scares us into a state of “Let’s forget the whole thing!” However, you can have your own tiny Williamsburg if you’ll try not to bite off more than you can chew. Better a 2x4 plot well cared for than even a 10x10 mess of discouraging weeds and backaches.

I’ve concluded that highly informal borders are truly the lazy gardener’s paradise—if the right plants are used. Try laying out an attractive curved bed against the garage, the barn, or the sunny side of the house. Or, better yet, try a border between your vegetable garden and the lawn proper.

By all means, devote your energy to an area that can be seen from inside your house. I like to watch my garden from the kitchen window during a beautiful, soft spring rain, and almost see the plants grow. It’s fun also to see them respond after a three-week drought to a pouring July thunder shower—the while I say to myself, “I hope this rain keeps up all night!” During the winter, a wild bird feeder amidst the forlorn flower tops waving above my snow-covered garden makes for further interest while I rest warm and snug inside.

Form your flower borders so that the weekly lawn mowing problem is lessened rather than made arduous. In other words, don’t interfere with the clean sweep of the lawn. Tuck your flowers in odd corners where it’s hard to get the mower. You’ll simplify the mowing and brighten up an otherwise drab area.

My feeling is that a combination of annuals and perennials gives the perfect border, so here are my suggestions for starting from scratch or for adding to your present flower borders.

Our first spring heralds are the “minor” bulbs you planted last fall. These should blossom

som February to March, and could include: Eranthis (Winter Aconite), a dwarf plant with bright yellow buttercup-like flowers; crocus in colors of yellow, purple, striped, or white; Snowdrops, Silla, Chionodoxa, and others.

These bulbs are best tucked around your foundation planting or put approximately 1 ft. back in your borders. A few people like to place these minor bulbs in their lawns, but they will not last as many years.

These early blossom bulbs will give you many years of pleasure, and can often be divided after a few years. Their cost is relatively small; 40¢ to 50¢ a dozen should buy the largest, best bulbs available. Don’t skimp with little ones, for you will be disappointed.

April to June

Now comes the real splurge of Nature—your perennials April to June. This period, you see, would be too early for your annuals, but is really one of the showiest and most rewarding of the year. In this short article I can’t attempt, to give you a complete list of the perennials you could grow, but here are my ideas of the hardiest and best plants for this area:

Ajuga (Bugle) is almost a ground cover, dwarf, with blue spires, and it tolerates shade.

Alyssum (Golden Tuft) is a mass of showy yellow flowers from early spring to June. The dwarf varieties are best, and it is sometimes used as an edging plant.

Convallaria (Lily of the Valley) — pure white, extremely fragrant, (Continued on Page 20)

*Mrs. Nenetzin White has been called “The Girl With the Green Thumb.” She and her husband Philip have been knee-deep in gardening ever since 1934 when they married and went into the nursery business. Since then, their business has expanded into a complete retail garden store.

Maytime Petunia, an All-America Selections winner, has dainty fringed flowers in a soft salmon pink color.



Petite Marigolds, another All-America Selections star this year. It is tiny, neat, very early flowering, and has fully double flowers.

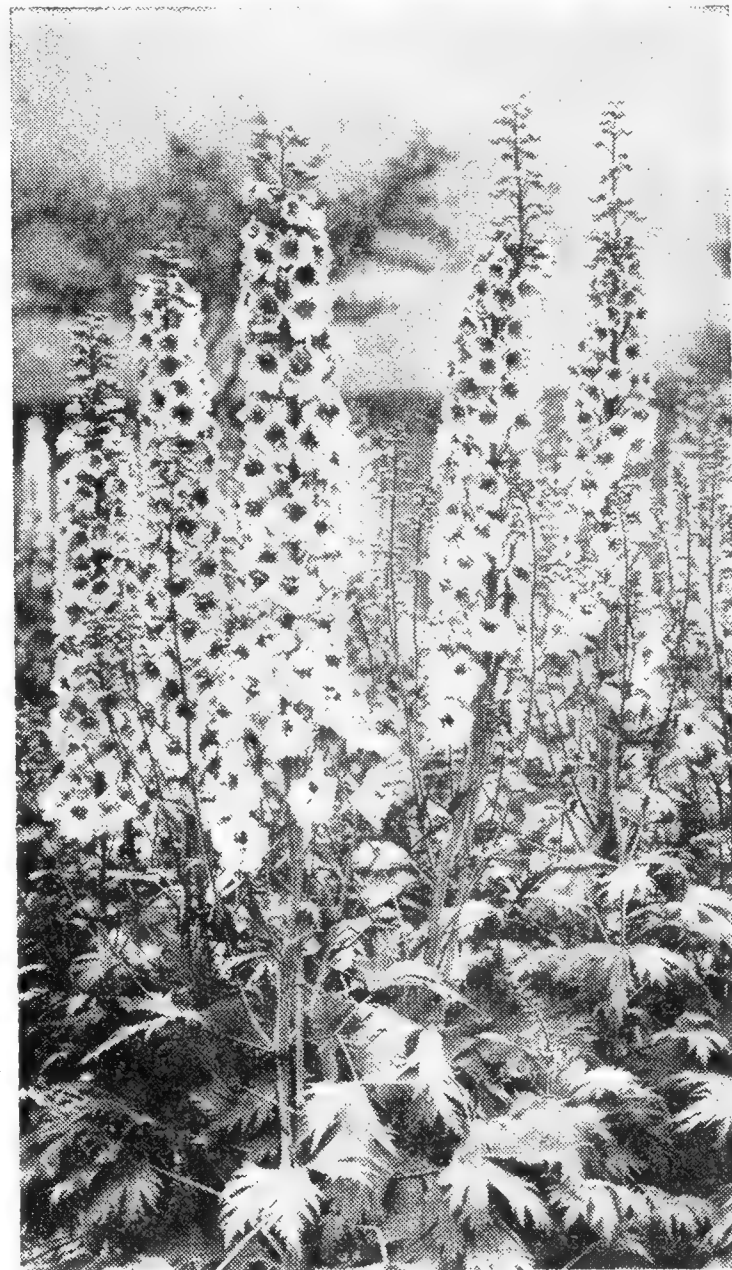
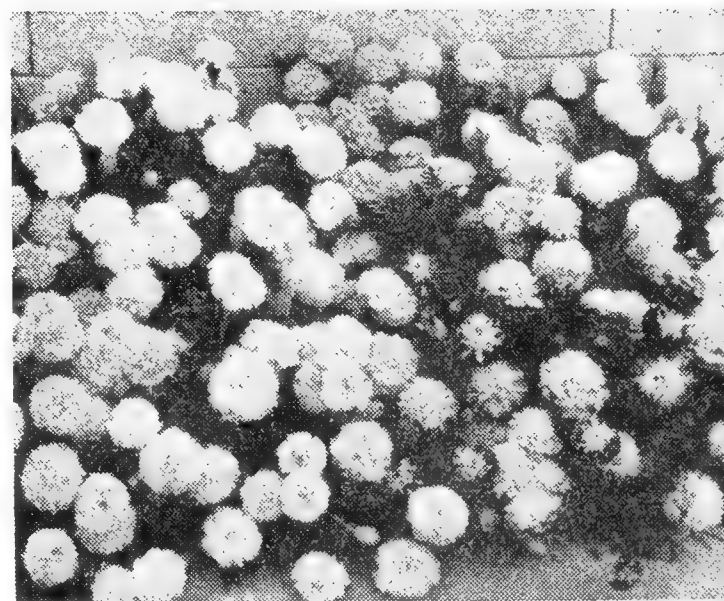


Photo: W. Atlee Burpee Co.

Giant Pacific Hybrid Delphiniums will blossom two or three times a season and they come in enchanting colors.



Robert Y. Moffat of Dalton, Pa. is **FARMING WITH G.L.F.**

GRAYCE FARMS' GUERNSEYS SET

Two New World Records

A celebration was held on January 31 to honor the second of two world records for milk production. Both records were completed within the month at Grayce Farms.

All Time Breed Record

Haddon's M. Ida finished her record, on that day, with more milk in a year than has ever been produced by a Registered Guernsey on Advanced Registry Test. The 28,787 pounds of milk that Ida made is enough to supply a family with six quarts a day for over six years. She is also the first Guernsey on A.R. test to produce over 100 pounds of milk a day. She averaged 78 pounds per day for the whole year.

During the entire lactation while Ida was making this record, she consumed the following:

21,900 pounds of hay

10,950 pounds of corn silage

9,125 pounds of G.L.F. Super Test

Ida is owned by Mr. Moffat's son and daughter, Robert Y. Moffat, Jr. and Grace E. Moffat.

Top Senior Three-Year-Old

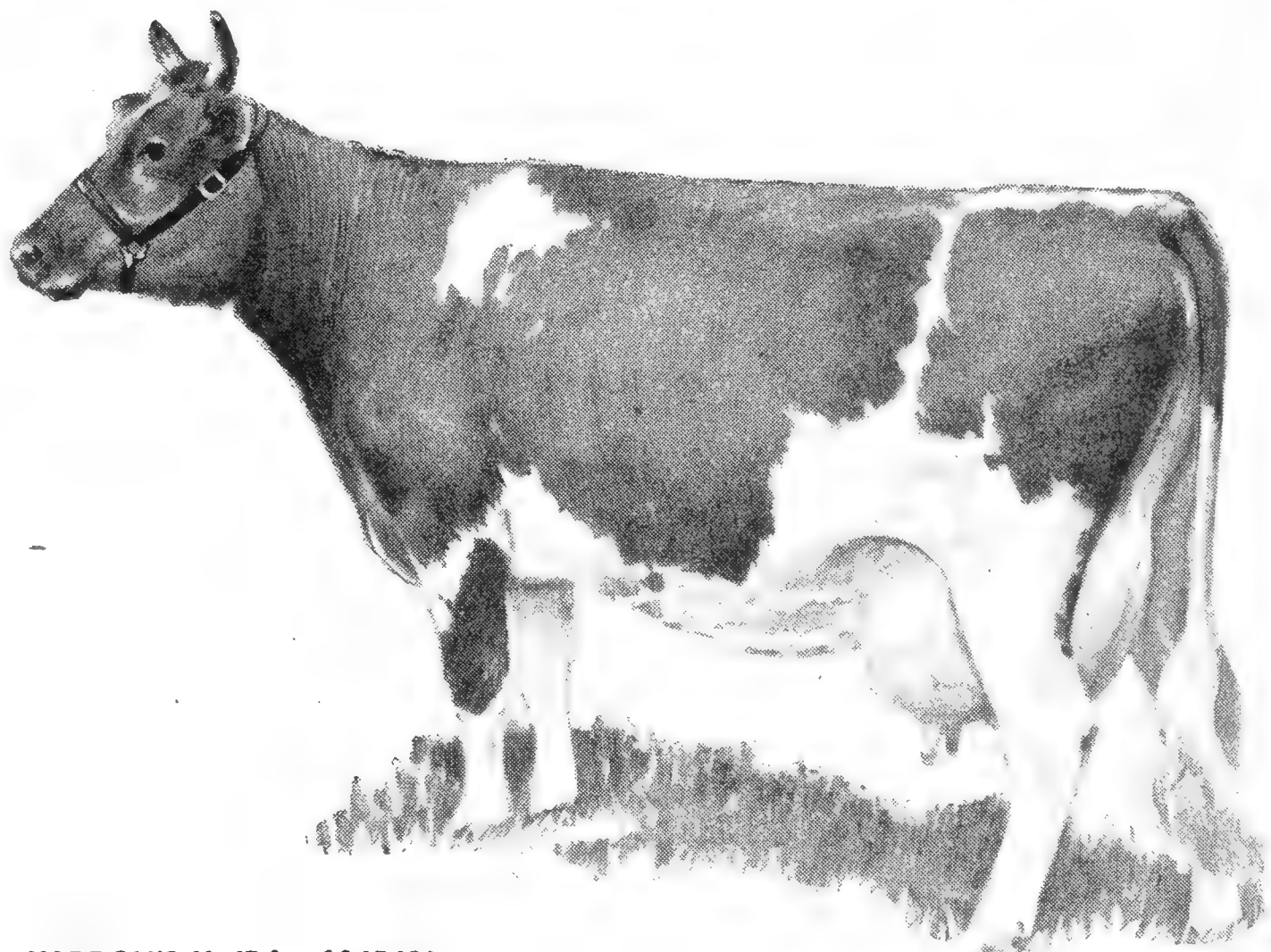
Fairlawn Actor's Faithful finished her lactation on January 17. Her production tops all previous milk records for senior three-year-old Guernseys. This record also places Faithful 19th for milk production in the entire Guernsey Breed.

Faithful comes by her high production naturally. Her mother just finished a new National Record as a nine year old cow on twice daily milking. And 37 years ago her great, great grandmother made a World Record. A full brother, Fairlawn Actor's Foremost, is now being used as one of the main herd sires at Grayce Farms.

Mr. Moffat says, "Extra credit goes to Farm Manager William K. Hepburn, Herdsman Duncan MacKenzie and Test Cow Milker William Lewis who worked together to make these great records possible." On feeding, Manager Hepburn comments, "During the entire record period Ida and Faithful were fed G.L.F. Super Test, as all the cows in the Grayce Farms herd have been for the last three years."

Soon after Mr. Hepburn assumed management of Grayce Farms, he changed from the feed they were then using to G.L.F. Super Test which he gets from Merle Osmun & Son, G.L.F. Agent-Buyer of LaPlume, Pa. We like to think that this change was partially the reason for the 41% increase in the Grayce Farms herd butterfat average during the following two years. Most of the credit, of course, goes to Mr. Hepburn for his excellent management.

Your local G.L.F. Service Agency is ready to supply you with Super Test, G.L.F. Super Feeds—and G.L.F. Dari-Krunch—are partially pelleted to make them coarser and more palatable for faster clean-up. For more milk, get the feeds with the New Look.



HADDON'S M. IDA—1245498

AR - 3x - 7 yrs. - 365C - 28,787 pounds of milk - 1235 pounds of fat



FAIRLAWN ACTOR'S FAITHFUL—1505608

AR - 3x - Sr. 3 yrs. - 365C - 23,298 pounds of milk - 911 pounds of fat



Feed for Champions

These People are Interested In FARM PARTNERSHIPS

FOR SEVERAL months AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been running a "farm partnership" information, with the thought of bringing together older farmers who may soon wish to retire, or who need a partner to keep the place going, and younger men interested in a farming career. We have sent out many letters and descriptions, and in some cases know of success. We hope some of the others worked out, too.

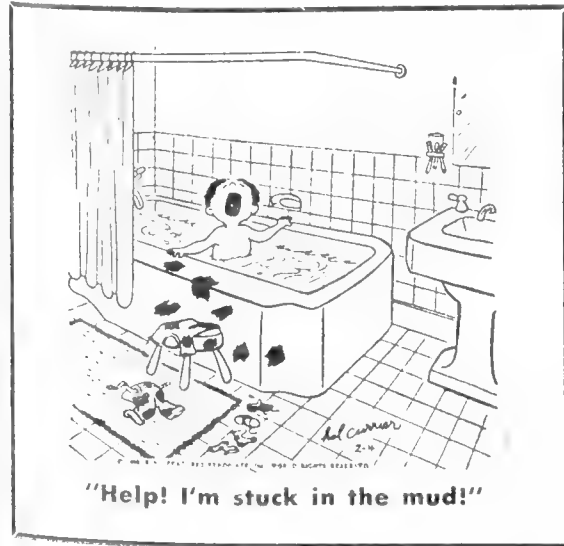
The following will be the last listing in this connection for the time being. We hope that our efforts have been worthwhile, and it has been a pleasure to us to make the attempt. If you are interested in any of the farms or individuals listed, write Hugh Cosline, Editor AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Refer to the ones that interest you by number and will give you more information.

FARM OWNERS

- (23) Ontario County, N. Y.: 170 acre farm (dairy). Would like to make change because of health.
- (24) Has 120 acre farm to rent—not stocked. Herkimer Co., N. Y.
- (25) Oneida Co., N. Y. Would like a partner to take over smaller 106-acre farm, 32 head of cattle, and help on larger adjacent farm.
- (26) Madison Co., N. Y. Would like to sell, contract, or lease on shares 2 small farms one-half mile apart, 25-30 head of milch stock. Close to small village and near milk station.
- (27) Genesee Co., N. Y. Interested in farm manager. Centrally located—near schools, church, shopping centers.
- (28) Steuben Co., N. Y. 500-acre farm with 30 cow dairy and other livestock. Good tenant house. Interested in letting farm on shares or would hire for monthly wage and yearly bonus.
- (29) Orleans Co., N. Y. General farm, 150 acres—100 acres tillable, 25 in apples. Interested in partnership.
- (30) Dutchess Co., N. Y. Interested in share partnership. 72 Holsteins, good barn, 3 silos, 60 stanchions, barn cleaner, 163 acres flat land, creek border.
- (31) Grafton Co., N. H. Nice poultry farm, capacity 300-400 layers, good buildings, range, running water to entire plant. Sale or exchange for smaller plant.
- (32) Tioga County, Penna. Large dairy farm, 80 head of stock and 40 sheep. All necessary machinery. Would like to retire because of ill health.
- (33) Susquehanna County, Pa. 417 acres, 15 miles south of New York line. Interested in renting or shares.

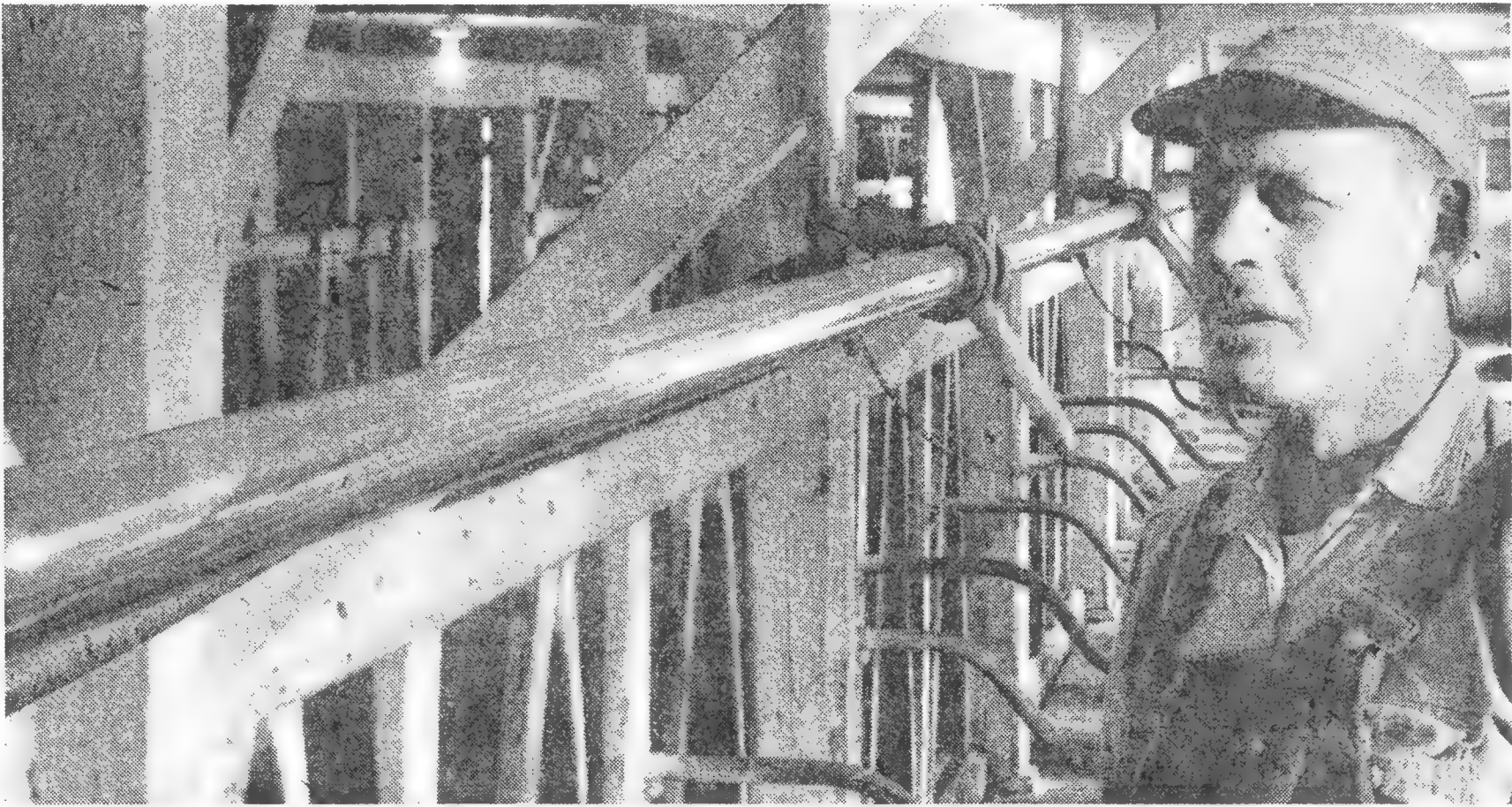
INTERESTED IN OWNING OR SHARING

- (34) Orange County, N. Y. Married, 22 years old, 1 child. Experience on beef ranches in Montana, now working with Holsteins. Would like to work on shares, or as hired man first, with prospect of future ownership.
- (35) Niagara County, N. Y. Married, 3 boys, 3 girls. Considerable experience in dairy farming. Prefers Holsteins. Interested in at least 200 acre farm, stocked and equipped on shares, with option to buy.
- (36) Livingston County, N. Y. 31 years old, family, excellent herdsman, experience with milk testing. Would like partnership, with eventual ownership or buy on contract.
- (37) Jefferson County, N. Y. 34 years old, married, 6 children. Would like to work farm large enough to support two families, 40 to 50 cows, on shares.
- (38) Tioga County, N. Y. Dairy farmers who lost their home but still retain stock. Must make change to get a home.



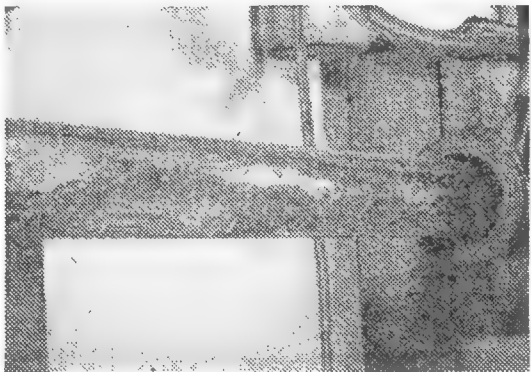
- (39) Orange County, N. Y. Danish. Lifetime experience in dairy farming. Age 56, good health, hard worker. Interested in arrangement with possibility of future ownership. References.
- (40) Westchester Co., N. Y. Married, 32 years old, 2 children. Farmed most of life. Would like to work out arrangement for eventual ownership.
- (41) Cayuga County, N. Y. Born and raised on farm, and has at times operated and worked on both cash crops and dairy farms. Would like chance at working toward ownership. Large family.
- (42) Madison County, N. Y. Would like work on farm where farmer wishes to retire. Farm experience. Owned and operated large farm for 35 years.
- (43) Orange Co., N. Y. Married, 27 years old, 2 children. Navy veteran. Farm experience. Interested in share or partnership, with eventual ownership.
- (44) Chenango County, N. Y. Sold farm but would like to get back to farming. Interested in partnership. Had registered Holsteins.
- (45) Onondaga County, N. Y. Interested in partnership or ownership. 37 years old, 4 children, 3 boys. Prefers central New York, or south like Virginia or Maryland. Holsteins preferred.
- (46) Delaware County, N. Y. Would like to rent with option to buy a good 50 or more cow dairy farm. Experienced, 2 sons, 17 and 15.
- (47) Columbia Co., N. Y. Worked on farms all life, dairy farmer. Owns 17 head purebred Holsteins. Married. Interested in partnership in Columbia Co.
- (48) Schenectady Co., N. Y. Married, 8 children. Interested in farm on better soil with larger carrying capacity.
- (49) Penobscot Co., Maine. Married, son veteran from Air Force. Has some farm machinery. Would like to lease or work on shares.
- (50) Oxford Co., Maine. 33 years old, has worked as herdsman, can do artificial breeding. Interested in partnership with

- view to future ownership. 3 children, 6-11.
- (51) Hartford Co., Conn. Lifetime farm experience, 4 year course in animal husbandry. 34 years old, experience as farm manager and herdsman. Interested in partnership, with future ownership.
- (52) Litchfield Co., Conn. Owns farm, but has outgrown it. Would like partnership arrangement with someone with a larger and modern farm.
- (53) Hampden Co., Mass. 30 years old, married, 3 children. Lived and worked on farms all his life. Major in animal husbandry. Interested in partnership.
- (54) Bristol Co., Mass. Married, 2 boys, 1 girl. Like country life. Experienced dairyman, prefers Ayrshires, also machinist. Interested in partnership or share basis.
- (55) Susquehanna County, Pa. Would like to meet elderly couple interested in having man work farm on shares. Age 38. 6 boys, 2 girls. Good farmer. Would prefer around Susquehanna County. Would like to buy on contract if proved compatible.
- (56) Tioga County, Pa. Wants partnership or eventual ownership. Prefers Holsteins. Would like to live in area of Tompkins Co., N. Y., or nearby.

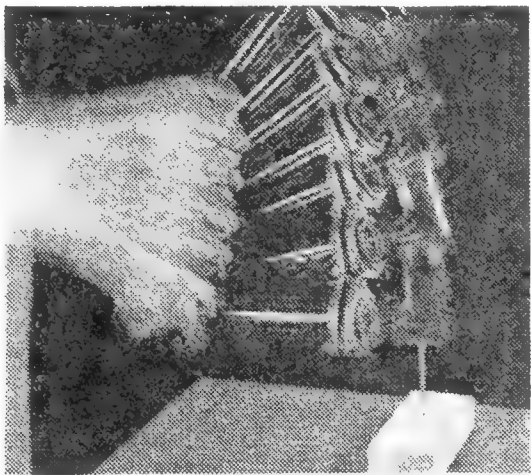


When you put in that pipeline milking system . . . remember

PYREX® pipe makes cleaning easier, lets you see when it's clean



Dirt can't hide behind glass! You can inspect every inch of your pipeline when it's a PYREX pipeline. You get visual control of quality. Cleaning is easier, faster, and more efficient.



"DOUBLE-TOUGH" — 2½ times harder to break than ordinary glass. Yes, you can drive nails with it! Thousands of dairymen who are already using PYREX pipelines enthusiastically report that breakage is no problem. They use their PYREX lines with complete confidence. You will, too.

Dirt can't hide behind glass.

That, in a nutshell, is why you will want to consider PYREX brand glass pipe, when you start planning a pipeline system for your barn.

Of course, you'll want the well-known advantages of a pipeline milking system: no pails to wash, replace, or lug back and forth to the milk house; less time spent milking; less exposure of the milk to flies and dust; lower bacteria counts.

A PYREX pipeline gives you all these—and more.

Easiest to clean — PYREX pipe is "smooth as glass"—because it is glass. This means there are none of the pits, grooves, and other irregularities commonly found in metal pipelines. There's *nothing* to cause build-up of milkstone or bacteria—just a liquid-smooth surface that washes easily.

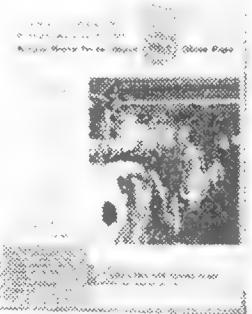
And when you wash out a glass pipe, you can *see* it's clean!

Never grows old—50 years from now, your PYREX pipeline will still gleam

after every cleaning. It never rusts, tarnishes, or changes color. Use any detergent or sterilizing agent you want—there's no danger of pitting or corroding the glass.

GET ALL THE FACTS

Send for the booklet, "Know These Facts About PYREX Pipe." Simply write your name and address on the margin of this page, tear it out and mail to:



Dairy Pipe Department
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Or call your local dealer representing:
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THE SIGN OF QUALITY . . . it can help you. When you put in your pipeline, make sure it's one that will never grow old. Get PYREX brand pipe.

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Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



MUTUALLY PROFITABLE

IN discussing the need for better understanding and cooperation between food producers and food processors, a farmer said to me, "You'll never get much real cooperation except in a situation where both parties benefit." The more I thought of the comment, the better sense it made to me.

For example, take the thousands of farm-bred boys who are now working for companies handling farm products or supplying machinery, fertilizer and other production needs. No matter how sympathetic their farm backgrounds may make them, the concerns that issue their pay checks are entitled to their loyalty. But when you get a situation where both can profit from a deal, there can be true consideration for the interests of both parties.

To an increasing degree it will be necessary for farmers to sell through organizations rather than individually. To arrive at a mutually profitable deal, respect is necessary from and to both parties. To merit that respect, each must honor the contracts they make, each must avoid grasping opportunities to take undue advantage of the other. Truly, greater understanding and cooperation are worth working for.

BETTER EATING

IT WOULD be my guess that farm gardens are decreasing in size and number. Is it a good trend? I doubt it.

It is easy to prove on paper that fruits and vegetables can be purchased cheaper than they can be bought. Even if true, there are other values.

The family will eat more fruits and vegetables if a garden is available. The products will be fresh. If there are children, gardening is excellent training.

Obviously, most tree fruits should be grown in fruit areas, but strawberries, raspberries and currants can be grown just about anywhere.

When it comes to vegetables, there are ways to lessen the work. Fertilize heavily and put rows close in order to shrink the area to be weeded for such crops as beets, carrots, radishes, etc. Use chemical weed killers, or sawdust or plastic mulch to control weeds. Grow cabbage, sweet corn, turnips and similar crops at the end of the field crop rows so they can be tractor cultivated.

Not the least among the advantages of food from the garden is the fact that there will be no cost for marketing or handling. Isn't it possible that more time spent in the garden would give better returns than if used to produce more milk to lower the blend price you get?

YOUNGER OR SMARTER?

OCCASIONALLY we hear proposals to lower the voting age to 18, one potent argument being that if a man is old enough to fight, he is old enough to vote.

Pointing out that voting is a privilege rather than a right, economist Willford I. King suggests that a better plan would be to tighten up on requirements for voting. Specifically, he pro-

poses that every voter be required to pass an examination based upon an official textbook covering the fundamentals of economics and civics.

FEEDING THE BIRDS

WE HAVE been feeding the birds, and enjoying them.

I built a couple of feeders in my shop which the birds seem to enjoy quite as much as if I had spent several dollars each for them. One of them has a hopper that theoretically is supposed to hold enough feed for several days. Actually, the birds clean it out in short order. So, with consideration for the cost, I ration them by putting out a moderate amount of seeds each day.

As we watch them feeding we feel that individual birds vary in their personalities — if you can apply that term to a bird! Some are quarrelsome, some retiring, some are actually comedians. Blue-jays, which are plentiful, add a dash of vivid color, as do the cardinals, unfortunately seen less often. There are several kinds of sparrows, a few chickadees, a nuthatch or two, and several kinds that I fail to recognize.

I enjoy them, but sometimes I wonder whether we are thinking more of their welfare or of our pleasure. Perhaps teaching them to depend on handouts will kill their ability to fend for themselves. What do you think?

TIME FOR FUN ON THE FARM

WHAT DO YOU do as a family during the long winter evenings? When you are at home, is all of the time devoted to watching TV programs, or do you take time to play together — or just visit?

We think our readers would be interested to know, and perhaps get some new ideas for their own homes that will add up to a joyous existence. So, for the best letter we receive on the subject, "What We Do For Fun", we shall pay \$5.00. Each additional letter that we find room to run will bring \$1.00 to its writer. Contest entries will not be individually acknowledged.

Address letters to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Contest Department, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., and have them in our offices not later than March 29.

PRODUCING ON CONTRACT

"The day is near when few farmers will be able to produce what they wish, when they want to produce it, without regard for what the market will take."
—Dr. G. B. Wood, Dept. of Agricultural Economics, Oregon State College

THIS quotation was taken from a speech made at the sixth National Agricultural Credit Conference of the American Bankers Association in Chicago recently. Dr. Wood feels that more and more farmers will produce according to specifications on the basis of contracts. He predicts that contracting, which many people refer to as integration, will exert great power in the food industry, taking some risk out of farming, because before producing a farmer will know his price or margin and how much he can sell.

"This," said Dr. Wood, "means more specialization, with larger quantities and greater capital."

If integration provides an avenue for cutting production costs, farmers, especially if they can keep control, will be wise to adapt their operations to it rather than to fight it. The alternative, it seems to me, is for producers to band together in selling cooperatives and to grade carefully, thereby offering buyers larger volumes of the kind of products they want to buy.

FRESH PEAS THE EASY WAY

PITY THE poor city dweller who has never tasted home-grown peas cooked immediately after picking. There is no substitute, yet peas are by no means the easiest crop to grow. Here's a way I have found to be practical in the home garden:

Just spade and rake the ground, scatter the seed on top, either broadcast or in rows, and cover with about an inch of sawdust. The sawdust will help control weeds, and for later planting is an advantage because the ground under the mulch is several degrees cooler than if left unmulched.

The method is most useful for early planting. If you have ground that was plowed or spaded in the fall, there is nothing to stop you from planting peas the day the snow is gone! If you should raise more than the family will eat — which is extremely doubtful — quick freeze them for a treat next winter.

A SENSIBLE IDEA

LAST fall I was asked to serve on the Small Business Advisory Council to the Joint Legislative Committee on New York State's Economy. The purpose of the Committee is to recommend action to improve the "business climate" of the Empire State.

I have attended two meetings, and the discussions have been interesting and informative.

One suggestion made would, I am sure, meet with general approval by business men and farmers. It is that the State and Federal governments agree on an income tax blank so that once a Federal return is filled out, a simple computation from the same form would determine the amount of your State tax!

If you like the idea, tell your State senator and assemblyman.

RETURN TO REASON

A BILL has been introduced at Albany which, if it becomes law, will require a school district to pay for the defense of a teacher sued because of disciplining a student! I hope it is passed, and signed by the Governor.

Some, but not all, of the current difficulty with school discipline can be traced to the knowledge that teachers hesitate to administer prompt, firm discipline. No theory ever advanced about child training has been so devastating as the one proposing to "let children express themselves" with little or no direction or supervision from parents and teachers.

They Say - - - -

IN Hollywood it's difficult to tell the difference between a genius and a guy in the midst of a nervous breakdown.—Ed Wynn



AA's Farm Dollar Guide

MILK NEWS: An amendment to the Agricultural Act to increase rather than decrease price supports on manufactured dairy products has been proposed. A group representing several northeastern dairy organizations, calling themselves "the Dairy Bloc" at a dinner in Washington with several Congressmen, asked for supports at 86% parity rather than permitting supports to drop to 75% of parity on April 1.

Because of "serious legal and administrative difficulties," the USDA has declined to call a hearing on the proposal of three northeastern dairy co-ops for an amendment to the Milk Order for a milk advertising and promotion program.

INTEREST: It is possible to shop around for credit just as you shop around for equipment and supplies. Here is an example of how it pays. If you borrow \$16,000 for 10 years at 5% instead of 6%, you will save \$800 over the period of the loan.

CULL COWS: Records of prices on cows for slaughter show that the high point is in April or early May. Always there is a temptation to keep a poor cow until pasture dries up, and to "milk her out." But the chances are that any profit from milk will be more than lost by the decrease in the price when you sell her for beef. Authorities state that the best time to cull your herd is in the spring before you put them out on grass.

PIGS: One of the chief causes of baby pig losses is anemia. The old remedy was to swab the sow's udder with a solution of ferrous sulphate at the rate of 1 lb. per gallon of water. A much easier way is now available, namely, to give each pig a 2 c.c. hypodermic shot of iron-dextran in the thigh within three or four days after birth.

EGGS: The prediction is that 5% more chicks for layers will be raised this spring than a year ago. Some economists say that a 5% increase would not hurt fall egg prices much, but that any considerable increase above 5% would depress egg prices by early 1959.

LIVESTOCK: The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets has some interesting figures on the State's livestock population as of January 1.

Cattle numbers, including cows and heifers 2 years old and over, decreased 3%; heifers under 2 years were down 2%, and heifer calves down 1%. Hog numbers declined 14%, sheep and lambs 2%, compared to a year previous. Chickens are down 8% and turkeys 12%.

BUYING LAND: Before buying land in an attempt to lower production costs, consider the possible alternatives. They are: (1) getting increased production from your present acreage; (2) adding an enterprise which requires little or no land; (3) renting nearby land.

Also to be considered is the possibility of increasing income by having someone in the family get a job off the farm that will bring in a pay check.

LET'S START: A statement that commercial agriculture will require a Federal program for at least 10 years was recently made to Congress by the Agricultural Policy Sub-Committee of the Joint Economic Committee.

But unless steps are taken for an orderly decrease in price supports and other farm programs, 10 years will slip by and agriculture will be in exactly the same unfavorable situation that it is now!

Protect root systems NOW for bigger yields at harvest!



WITH POWERFUL aldrin

Each season, soil insects downgrade millions of dollars worth of vegetables and small fruit. These destructive pests attack and destroy seeds and growing root systems . . . preventing vital soil nourishment from reaching growing plants. That's why it will pay you to knock out soil insects with powerful aldrin.

Aldrin kills seed corn maggots, wireworms, rootworms, white grubs, tuber flea beetles and other root-destroying insects. It effectively protects important economic crops which include tomatoes, onions, potatoes, corn and small fruit. And it's economical, too. Just one preplant treatment with powerful aldrin lasts an entire season.

Aldrin is easy to use. You can apply it as granules, spray or dust, or purchase it in a fertilizer mix. Which-ever method you choose, you get dependable protection against soil insects with just small amounts of actual aldrin per acre.

This season, start your plants on the way to a bigger, better, more profitable harvest. Beat soil insects with aldrin. It is available under well-known brand names from your insecticide dealer. *See him today.*

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The Song of the Lazy Farmer



IN SPITE of all its snow and ice, the winter time is pretty nice; it is the only season blessed with lots of time for me to rest. I've fixed it so the chores are few, there really ain't much work to do; a stack of hay out in the lot sustains what little stock I've got, I only have to take a peek at feeders once or twice a week. Mirandy's hens require some work, but she has got a funny quirk about how awful it would be if she should leave their care to me, so I don't have to stir my legs to feed those birds or gather eggs.

But even with a life like this, I can't help envying the bliss of animals with naught to do except to sleep the winter through. For instance, wouldn't it be great to be a bear and hibernate? He's got me beat a country mile 'cause he keeps right on snoozing while I have to bundle up and go to chop some wood or shovel snow. I skid on ice and crack my head

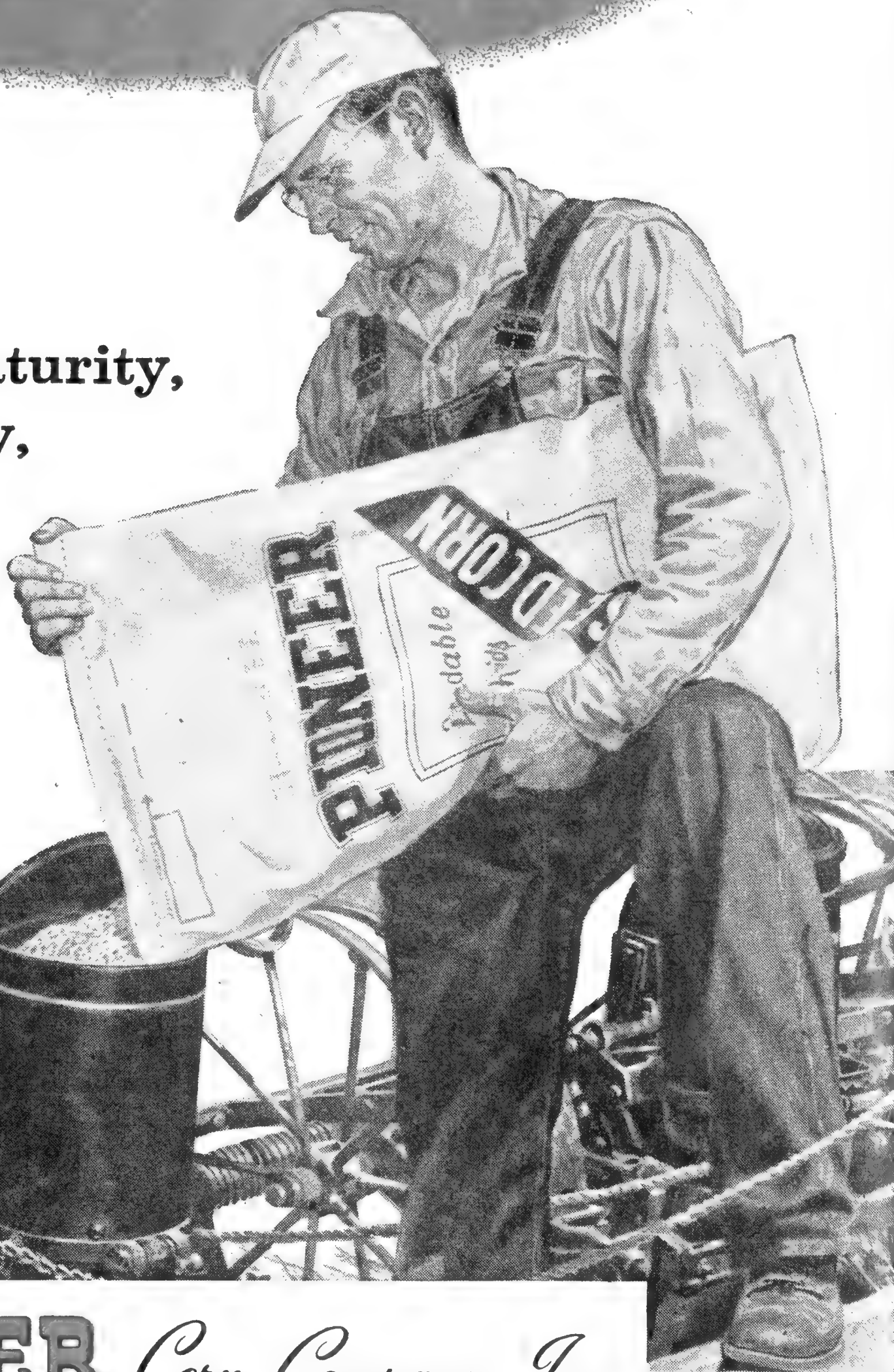
while that old boy is still in bed; when cold air nips my ears, gee whiz, that lucky bear is pounding his, and even if his wife should scream, he'd think that it was just a dream.

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William Bement (who says people look at him with astonishment when he says he's going to farm) with his wife and youngster. He will graduate from college in June.

People Think I'm Nuts! Come June I'm Going Farming

By WILLIAM N. BEMENT

ABOUT 12 years ago I made up my mind to farm for a living. There have been side roads for me to travel in the meantime, but at last I'm nearing my goal. In June I will graduate from the College of Agriculture at Cornell and head for a farm.

It's a funny thing, nine times out of ten when I tell about wanting to farm I am looked on with a mixture of astonishment and pity. The general opinion seems to be: first, no one in his right mind would even consider farming and second, the opportunities for young people in farming are practically non-existent!

I guess this feeling is rather widely accepted, around here at least. Last June less than ten percent of the kids graduating turned to farming and the majority of these were returning to a home farm.

Let's look at the reasons. Probably primary is money. When a company dangles \$4500 or more a year in front of your nose it is hard to see beyond it. Another angle is that many learned people think our farm problem is based on over-population in the farm sector. The third and most popular reason is the idea that farming is very confining, nothing but drudgery.

These things are all true—to a certain extent. But settle back, because now I'm going to do a little talking.

In the first place I'm not nuts, and furthermore I do not have stars in my eyes when it comes to this business of farming. I think that, for the right person, farming offers as much if not more than any other field. With so many people disagreeing, I felt I had better do a little investigating. These investigations (I'll show you some of my findings in a second) convinced me I was on the right track.

There's the low income. The politicians in Washington say that the per capita income of the farm population is about \$900 per year. A lot of people take this figure as the gospel, and it sure sounds depressing if you don't do any thinking for yourself. In my nosing around, though, I turned up a couple of angles.

First is the per capita business. That means every man, woman, and child in the farm family. Lord knows the farm family is on the average larger than one in the city.

Then you wonder where these figures come from. They are courtesy of the U. S. Census Bureau. The census people say a farm is, among other things, a place of more than 3 acres or a place that has 100 chickens. It is obvious that many places classified as a farm sure

wouldn't show much income. So you throw all farm incomes in a barrel, mix 'em up real good, and draw off a \$900 average.

One of the professors here at Cornell, L. C. Cunningham by name, worked through central New York records three years ago. He really made this \$900 figure look ridiculous. In 1953 and '54, the average income of 525 farmers in this area was better than \$3000 a year. That word average is there again. Some of these incomes started in the minus column, so you can see for yourself that some farmers in central New York are making a fairly good living.

Now don't get the idea that I'm planning to spend most of my time counting my money — I know better than that. But at least I have the encouraging information that there is enough income to provide for my family.

Another group of facts that gives me a great deal of hope is the age distribution of farmers. According to the 1950 census, in New York State more than 37 percent of the farmers are over 54 years of age, and almost half of these are past 65. Now some of these people own darn good farms, and it isn't going to be too many years before these farms will go on the block if no one is around to take over.

Nobody likes to see the business they have built disintegrate before their eyes. Even less palatable is standing back while the place goes to the highest bidder. This will not happen to any good farm if there is an interested younger man to continue the business. This is why I figure there is a farm somewhere that needs me.

Another thing is this business of technology. Granted, it doesn't take any special knowledge to pitch manure, but more and more, whether you like to admit it or not, technology is making the difference between winning or losing on the farm ledger sheet.

Having worked on farms, I know what it is to have to be there every day, to shake out of bed at 4:30 even when it seems as if you have just gone to sleep.

I know, too, what it is to come in to a good breakfast after chores are done, when you really feel like eating, to have a herd of cows come when you call them, and to put in that last load.

Professor Stan Warren once characterized a good partnership as two parties that need each other. He hit the nail on the head. Take me, I've had experience, I've got some knowledge and a desire to work—but I need someone who has a business and who needs me—then watch us go.



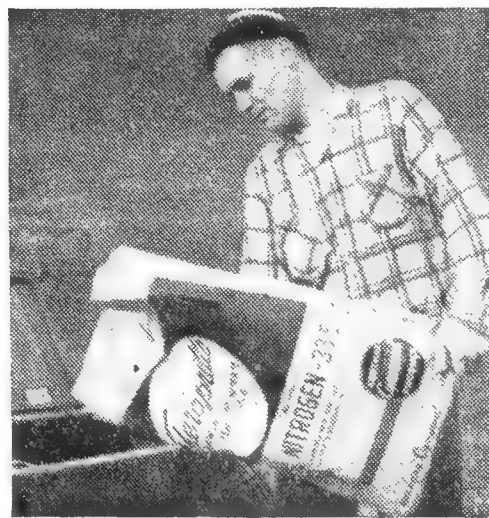
New York growers:

Why grain and fruit need nitrogen early for top yields at harvest

Grains need twice as much nitrogen as other plant foods. Nitrogen is particularly low now in cold soils and soils leached by heavy fall and spring rains. And, grain's big demand for nitrogen starts with early spring growth.

How much top dressed nitrogen is needed to get the most profitable grain yields and maintain soil fertility? About 25 to 50 lbs. of actual N per acre. Use the higher rate if lodging is not expected to be a problem and if you have supplied potash, phosphate and lime needs for top yields.

The right amount of nitrogen will promote greater tillering or stooling; push early spring growth for grazing or maximum yields of plump high-nutrient kernels.



Tree fruits need nitrogen every year for vigorous growth and quality fruit. However, to get maximum results, balance nitrogen with proper amounts of potash and phosphate. Supply lime if needed.

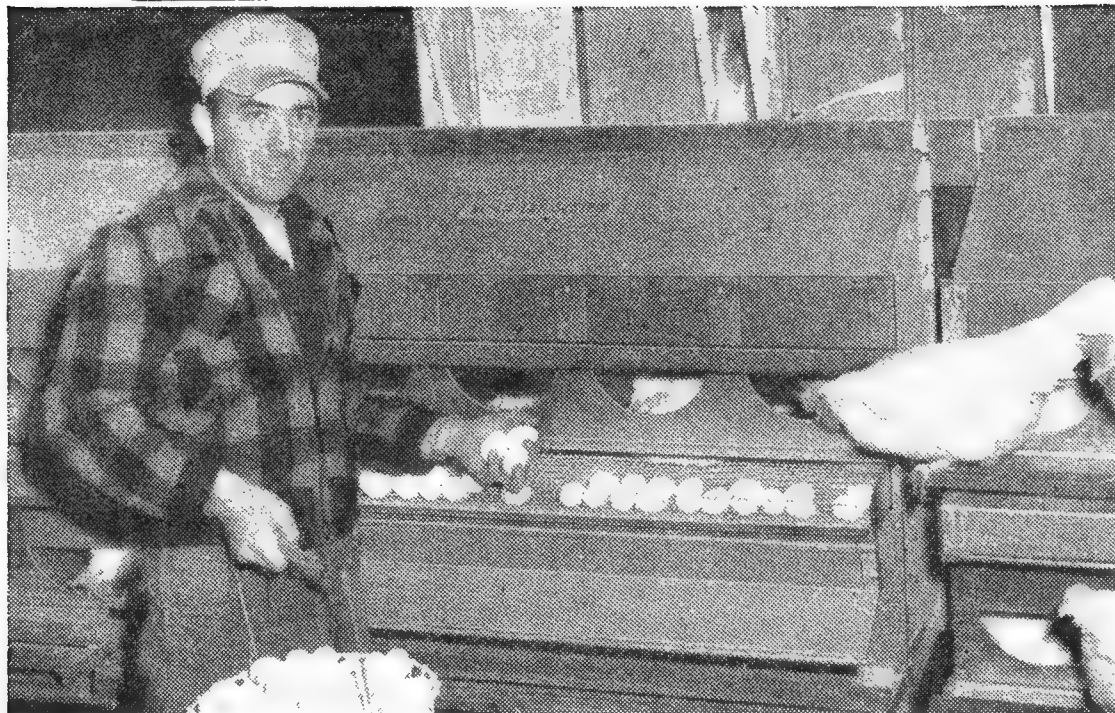
How much nitrogen per tree depends on:

- ...the variety and age of your trees.
- ...hunger signs shown by trees in previous seasons or by present cover crop.
- ...estimated productivity of the tree.
- ...amount of nitrogen stored in tree or available from other sources.

The general rule is $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of nitrogen per tree. Trees should be top dressed now to insure high levels of soil nitrogen at blossom time and for several weeks thereafter when fruit growth is most rapid.

An ideal nitrogen source for all top dressing is Aeroprills® Ammonium Nitrate. It's concentrated . . . 33.5% nitrogen. It gets grain off to a fast start . . . then feeds out kernels when they need nitrogen most. On fruits, apply Aeroprills early to get nitrogen to deep feeder roots before fruit growth is most rapid. Aeroprills is free-flowing . . . readily available at your plant food dealer's. Write for Free Leaflet.

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1. 2% to 15% more eggs—Arsanilic Acid works best when it is needed the most. In a one year test at Michigan State College, Arsanilic Acid increased egg profits at the rate of \$452.60 per thousand birds.

2. Feed costs cut 1c to 6c per dozen eggs—in practical feeding tests, Arsanilic Acid . . . when added to good laying feeds . . . gave feed savings of about ½ lb. to 1.6 lbs. per dozen eggs.

3. Fewer culls . . . lower death losses . . .

Arsanilic Acid helps to keep birds healthy by combatting dangerous bacteria in the vital intestinal tract. This ability to help prevent many disease outbreaks reduces the stresses that cause birds to break down. Birds live longer to lay and pay!



Costs only 2c a year . . . per bird . . . Arsanilic Acid works in much the same way as antibiotics—but at a cost so low you cannot afford to be without it! For a 1,000 bird flock, an increase of only 2 eggs a day will pay for the cost of the Arsanilic Acid! Leaves you a real profit after the feed bills are paid!

How to get laying feeds with Arsanilic Acid—This effective, low-cost disease fighter is manufactured by Abbott Laboratories and sold to feed manufacturers under the trade name of PRO-GEN®. If your present feeds do not contain Arsanilic Acid, take this report . . . talk it over with your local Feed Dealer or Mixer. He can get complete details and additional literature by writing or calling today . . .

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What We Need to Grow More UPSTATE POTATOES

By WILLIAM HODNETT
Allegheny County, N. Y., Potato Grower

AS NEW YORK STATE Agriculture proceeds into the years immediately ahead, one fact stands out as an absolute certainty, "There will be changes made." Change has been the only ever-present and continuing factor particularly in the last 50 years of our agriculture.

This applies to every phase of farming. More and more mechanization, different varieties, new chemicals and fertilizers, and new markets and methods of marketing.

Certain crops have gained in popularity while others have declined. To consider one crop in particular; the acreage devoted to the production of potatoes has declined rather steadily since the first world war, but to offset this, new methods, new chemicals, and better seed have enabled the decreased number of growers to obtain greatly increased yields per acre.

More Upstate Potatoes

There is a change which should be made in potato production in upstate New York—there should be more potatoes produced. We do not grow nearly enough to provide for the great consumption of our local markets, but need to ship in great amounts, at great consumer cost for freight and handling charges.

There are several well defined reasons for this wasted opportunity. One reason is that potatoes across upstate New York are produced in many scattered areas, some of which are close to community centers. This condition leads to many limited small outlets of carelessly and even improperly graded and branded potatoes finding their way into our markets, thereby pulling down the price and reputation of properly marketed stock. This condition is to the advantage of more distant out-of-state concentrated production areas. These areas many of them operating under marketing agreements and selling against high freight rates, must depend on steady volume, high quality and appearance to hold a place in New York State's local markets.

Marketing Regulations

This fact of scattered localized production brings about another difficulty of grower education and organization. It leads to a division of opinion as to proper and necessary controls and marketing regulations, as well as the extent to which New York growers should participate in national or sectional efforts toward marketing improvement.

Over the years, various groups and organizations have worked to improve consumer-producer relations and to deal with the many problems of growing and selling.

The only state-wide table stock organization has been the Empire State Potato Club. This Club is composed of a voluntary membership paying annual dues of \$3.00. The membership has ranged, over the years, from a high of roughly 500 to a low of less than 200. One annual meeting is held during the winter and a trade show-field day each summer. A board of directors is chosen geographically. The only contact the casual member has with the directors or their actions in the direction of the Club is through a monthly trade leaflet entitled the "Potato News."

The keen competition of present day potato marketing calls for well-informed and closely-organized growers. As has been previously stated, distant producing areas, looking greedily at New York State markets, are working cooperatively to meet all market requirements. New York State growers,

even though they are in a fortunate position geographically, must not "hide their heads in the sand" and ignore the fact that present-day methods and standards must be equalled if their present markets are to be held and increased.

Sound, sensible potato organizations are difficult to build and operate on a state-wide basis, particularly in New York where potatoes are produced in several areas having special problems and varying conditions.

Local Cooperatives Organized

Several of these well-defined production areas have recently organized local cooperatives. This has been the outgrowth of the realization that all growers must be equally informed and equally solicited as to their opinions and decisions on current questions. These local cooperatives have been organized with no false ideas of self importance, but rather in the sincere hope of being able to assist growers in the problems currently present. Their over-all objective might be defined as "To help potato growers do what they need to do!"

Legal local cooperatives have been a remarkable development of present-day agriculture in all its phases. Another successful trend in recent years has been the affiliation or federation of locals into area or state-wide organizations.

In New York State several of the local or production area cooperatives have formed a state-wide cooperative under the incorporated name of Empire State Potato Cooperatives.

The basic reason underlying this effort is the hope that by reaching all growers on a local level, better decisions and more intelligent action may be made by local delegates meeting at the state level.

The stakes are high. Potato growing is an important business in New York State. The present trend of growing less and releasing our markets to more distant areas should be reversed. The most logical way to do this is by intelligent, harmonious cooperative action.



A NEW MELON

The Fordhook Hybrid Watermelon, introduced this year, is family size, weighing 12 to 14 pounds, has a moderate number of small seeds and matures in 74 days. The tasty flesh is bright red and the skin, glossy green. If you try growing hybrid watermelon this year — or any hybrid seed—remember that they can use plenty of plant food.

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However, for some crops on some soils, you may wish to use part of your nitrogen in mixed fertilizers and part of it as top-dressing or side-dressing. In any event, make sure you use a balanced fertilizer program. Use the right mixed fertilizers, and for extra nitrogen, get *genuine* ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate.

ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate works in partnership with mixed fertilizers to give your crops extra grow power. It contains 33.5% nitrogen—both quick-acting and long-lasting nitrogen. It's made in firm, shot-shaped pellets, free-flowing in any distributor.

The quick-acting nitrogen in ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate gets your crops off to a fast start of vigorous growth and helps them

develop healthy, deep-green color. The long-lasting nitrogen in ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate keeps feeding your crops until abundant yields are matured.

Don't be satisfied with a substitute Ammonium Nitrate! Make sure you get genuine ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate made by America's leading nitrogen producer in America's largest nitrogen plant. Your fertilizer man will be glad to supply you with ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate along with your mixed fertilizers.

If you prefer to use another form of nitrogen for top-dressing or side-dressing, ask for genuine ARCADIAN American Nitrate of Soda . . . or A-N-L® Nitrogen with Magnesium . . . or ARCADIAN Nitrogen Solutions.

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"I Checked Several Makes Of Tanks—And Decided On A DARI-KOOL!"

Writes MR. NICHOLAS J. ZWART
Walden, New York



"After checking several makes of tanks I decided to buy Dari-Kool. I like the all stainless steel construction and simplicity of operation. The cooler is easy to clean as the moist side walls keep the milk from drying on. We produce about 2 tons of milk per day and the milk is cooled shortly after we finish milking, giving us a better quality of milk. I am very much pleased with my Dari-Kool and recommend it to anyone."

(signed) *Nicholas J. Zwart*

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Plan your milkhouse with this easy-to-use kit. Includes graph sheets and scale model cutouts of milk coolers, water heaters, etc. Arrange to best fit your milkhouse plans.

To Mulch Or Not to Mulch?

That's the Question That Has Home Gardeners Arguing!

By ARTHUR J. PRATT

Vegetable Crops Dept., Cornell University

HOME gardeners are taking sides in the controversy of whether a garden should be:

1. mulched permanently and never plowed.
2. plowed as usual, then mulched but never cultivated.
3. kept cultivated throughout the season to stir up the soil as well as to control the weeds.

The arguments have waxed hot and the leading proponents of each system have written letters to each other extolling the virtues of their own systems and condemning that of opponents.

The issue has been complicated by the appearance of black plastic mulch. The latter has a place too, but we'll save the discussion of it for a later article in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

The use of a mulch around a crop to control weeds, conserve moisture, reduce erosion, increase the rate of water penetration during rains and keep the soil at a more uniform temperature is as old as written history.

Sawdust Hurt Crops

But there was too much work involved and too little straw available for the practice ever to be very widely adopted. Sawdust was tried but usually given up because the sawdust-mulched crops usually turned yellow and if the sawdust was plowed under the next crop was likely to be a complete failure.

In the late 1940's the U.S.D.A., and several state experiment stations, including Cornell, carried out experiments to determine why sawdust mixed with the soil or put on top as a mulch caused the plants to look yellow. It was reasoned that it might be due to either toxic substances given off by the sawdust or to something that the decaying sawdust took from the soil. Since the plants looked yellow, it could well be that the bacteria in decaying the sawdust were using the nitrogen from the soil so rapidly that the plants couldn't get enough.

Prof. C. B. Raymond (now Emeritus) of Cornell set up some demonstrations with home gardeners in various parts of New York State to show that if plenty of nitrogen ($\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of ammonium nitrate) were added to each bushel of sawdust as it was put on the garden, the plants would make not just normal growth, but unusually good growth.

Recently at Cornell we have carried on experiments to see whether a sawdust or wood chip mulch would conserve enough water to be at least a partial substitute for irrigation. With some crops and under some weather conditions our yields have been almost unbelievably high, especially on tomatoes that were both irrigated and sawdust mulched in 1957.

Now let's get back to that controversy and see why we have a three-sided argument about mulching. Perhaps the best way to understand it is to take specific cases.

There is a woman gardener and writer whose garden is on some very sandy soil in Connecticut, not far from New York City. She has not plowed her garden for 12 years but keeps it mulched with several inches of old hay throughout the year. In the spring she simply parts the hay with a rake where she wants to make a row, marks the row, sows the seed and covers it with soil in the usual manner. As soon as the crop gets 2 or 3 inches high the hay mulch is pushed up around the plants and more hay is put on to make

sure that there is enough to keep the weeds from growing.

Success with this method depends on having a very well drained soil, and, fine or chopped, hay free from weed seeds. Some extra nitrogen needs to be added each year—usually a pound of ammonium nitrate to each 100 square feet of garden will do the job providing you have a fertile garden spot to start with. The hay will provide the balance of the fertility. Sawdust, leaves or straw may be used instead of hay.

Last winter a few Upstate New York gardeners read the story of the Connecticut garden and then tried to duplicate it by putting a coarse grade of hay on their gardens while the ground was still frozen. The ground was slow to thaw out under the hay and in some cases this mulching was attempted on heavy soil which was not very well drained.

I visited one garden in the Finger Lakes region late in July where the soil under hay was still too wet to be planted. It had not yet been dry enough since spring. Even if it had been dry enough, that long, coarse hay had not decayed appreciably and was almost impossible to separate where a row was to be planted. It would be difficult to sell that gardener that method of mulching again!

Fortunately this latter gardener didn't buy enough hay to cover quite all of her garden. The part that was not mulched dried out and was plowed and planted at the usual time. Then after the crops were a few inches tall, she began taking hay from the mulched section and putting it around the crops in the plowed section. The results were very good. The mulch prevented most weed growth and the moisture that it conserved was then used by the growing vegetables.

Home Garden Tips

There are still some folks of the "old school" who are convinced that cultivation is necessary just to loosen the soil to let air in. The arguments on the other side are that mulched soils seldom become as packed as bare cultivated soils, also many commercial vegetable growers are using chemical weed sprays and doing little or no cultivation even without mulch.

The more successful farmers are extremely careful however, to avoid compacting the soil by working it too wet and by unnecessary traffic on it at any time. Home gardeners would do well, too, to avoid compacting their soils unnecessarily. Admire the garden by walking around the outside, tramp on it as little as possible, for a spike heel will put on more pounds pressure per square inch than a tractor tire.

Don't rake it until the surface is pulverized and if you don't mulch it, at least scatter a little organic litter over the garden so that the impact of big drops of rain from thunderstorms, or from poor irrigation, will not puddle and compact the surface.

Mulch is best put on the garden after the soil has become warmed up and after the crop is planted, has come up and been cultivated once, and after all danger of frost is past. Mulch insulates the ground and keeps it from getting as warm as cultivated soil in the hot sunshine and keeps it from cooling off so much at night. Crops on mulched soil will frost much quicker than those not mulched because the mulch keeps the soil heat from radiating up where it might protect the plants.



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Bad weather—dependable service

Among the things farmers can count on in March are bad weather—and dependable Atlantic service.

In New York State, for example, the familiar "service station on wheels" of the Atlantic Rural Salesman turns up like clockwork. He anticipates farm petroleum needs—for furnace oil, gasoline, kerosene, motor oil and other lubricants. You can trust both the quality of his products and his sound advice, particularly in the vital matter of proper lubrication for farm machinery.

In other areas, as well as in New York State, your local Atlantic dealers and distributors are ready to

provide you with the high-quality products and dependable service that help keep both your farm and your car on the go.

In good weather and bad, look to Atlantic to take care of your farm petroleum needs—all year 'round!

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY

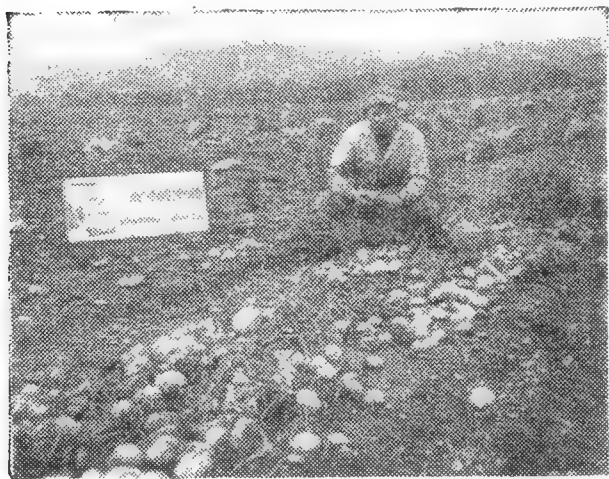


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PROFIT MINDED FARMERS GET BIGGER, BETTER YIELDS WITH VERTAGREEN

Vertagreen never surpassed as top producer for Hurley, N.Y. grower!

Henry Paul, Jr. of Hurley, New York proved to himself that VERTAGREEN does the job better. "As a young farmer I have tried all the new fertilizers and most of the old lines. Experimentation has shown that VERTAGREEN has hardly been equaled and never surpassed as a top producer."



Grower Alois Wrobel averages 650 bushels of potatoes per acre by using Vertagreen!

Proof again of VERTAGREEN's high-yield record! Alois Wrobel of Bridgewater, New York says, "I used Armour VERTAGREEN again this year as I have in the past several. My reason for using VERTAGREEN is because of the continual production of high yields and top quality potato crops. I especially like VERTAGREEN because it lasts through the entire growing period. My yields through the use of VERTAGREEN will average 650 bushels of potatoes per acre on 195 acres. I'll be a VERTAGREEN user again in 1958."

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- New York has been certifying seed potatoes since 1914
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- For further information, our circular on seed potatoes and a list of growers, write to:
NEW YORK CERTIFIED SEED GROWERS COOPERATIVE, INC.
P. O. Box 474, Ithaca, New York

The official seed certifying agency of the New York State Dept. of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y.

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**Dr. Naylor's
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THE PERSONAL EXPERIENCE CORNER

How We Feed Grain to OUR DAIRY HERD

OUR HERD of purebred Guernseys averaged over 500 lbs. fat (CTA) for the last nine years, except for last year, which was 496 lbs.

Last summer we had to start feeding hay and silage the first of July, although we did have some pasture all summer and fall. Back in 1950 and 1951 when my herd average was over 11,000 lbs. of milk, we fed no hay or silage from the first of May until November.

Under these conditions my "value above feed cost" is between \$500-\$600 for nearly all cows, and goes over \$700 in some cases. Naturally I have to feed considerable grain and my conclusion now is that these high-producing cows just won't eat enough grain to change the profit-over-feed cost very much, as long as they have all the good roughage they can eat.

My system of feeding is to feed 12 lbs. grain a day to nearly all the cows. If a cow starts to get too fat I cut the grain down, and if she is quite thin, I try to get a little more grain into her. I believe that a first-calf heifer needs a little more grain than a cow, as she is still growing. If you cut out the grain a little when she goes down a little in her milk, then she goes down some more in her milk.

The cows usually put on some flesh during the latter part of lactation, but that is all right as then I feed no or very little grain when they are dry. We feed a 16 percent commercial grain mixture.

Silage is fed twice a day, all the cow will eat in 3 hours, and hay three or four times a day. We feed all the good roughage in the winter that the cows will eat, keeping some hay in the manger all the time, on the theory that a cow does best on good pasture where she has roughage in front of her all the time. Therefore, a cow will eat considerably more silage if she has it in front of her for three hours than she will if she has it for only an hour and a half. In the summer we rotate our pastures and like to have a mixture of

ladino clover and grass. We use a separate night pasture.

The grass silage is put up in May and is made from the best alfalfa and clover mixture that we have. Then we fertilize with potash and usually have enough second and third cutting to feed the milk cows through the winter. All the hay land is sown to straight alfalfa or alfalfa grass mixture and all the pastures are sown with a ladino clover mixture. We plan to reseed about eight acres of hay land and eight acres of pasture each year.

From the cow test book figures, my milk-to-grain ration is 5 to 1 in the summer and 3 to 1 in the winter. This figure also includes the grain fed to dry cows. This is, of course, 5 per cent milk. When the cows go to pasture in the spring, we have to cut our grain ration about in half as the cows will not eat it.

You might be interested in my young stock feeding program. Four years ago I built a trench silo 20 feet wide at the bottom and 40 feet long with 8-foot high walls of cement. We put in a cement floor and a removable aluminum roof. We fill this with mostly straight grass silage, that is, there is very little legume in it. We use this as a self-feeding silo for 15-20 heifers. We have an open shed in which the heifers can go at night where they can be fed a little hay, maybe a bale a day. Any of the heifers over 18 months will come through this system without any grain and be in very good condition. In fact, from my experience, I would say that they are in better flesh and much healthier than they would be in a stable-fed silage, hay and 6 lbs. of grain a day. I have made class-leading records on heifers that had this program.

I arrived at this system of feeding from close observation of the cows and their habits and from detailed study of the figures in the CTA book, using the roughages that I can best raise on my present farm. I also keep up-to-date by reading farm papers.—Vernon D. Mudgett, Sterling Junction, Mass.



These purebred Holsteins, owned by R. C. Church & Sons of Baldwinsville, N. Y., are the daughters of Oakcrest Roburke Dean.

Mr. Church has been breeding purebred Holsteins for 32 years, and has done continuous cow testing work during that time. A number of the cows bred have produced over 100,000 lbs. of milk in their lifetime, one dam-and-daughter pair living up to 17 years of age.

The most recent proof on Oakcrest Roburke Dean is as follows:

	Lbs. of Milk	Butterfat Test	Lbs. of Fat
22 dams — 100 records av.	13,030	3.59%	468
22 dau. — 28 " "	14,713	3.51%	516
Difference	+1,683	-.08%	+ 48

A recent classification on 40 daughters gave all "Good Plus" or better, with 31 daughters classified "Very Good."

New! The Handsomest, Hardest Working Farm Hand On Four Wheels!

It's Chevrolet's new Fleetside pickup. It combines new style and load space with stamina and economy that are typical of every truck in the Task-Force 58 lineup!

Take a good look at the best looking pickup of all—Chevrolet's new Fleetside! Here's a truck capable of fitting into almost any farm chore you've got—from hauling stones to hauling groceries. Like all Chevies, it's styled for your pride, engineered for work. Like all Chevies, it's built for *big* loads—its body is a full 6 feet wide, and is available in lengths of 78" and 98". *You get the greatest load space of any comparable low-priced pickup!* Double-walled lower body construction adds extra strength to the cargo box. Loading heights are low and the graintight tailgate becomes a sturdy platform for extra-long loads when extended.

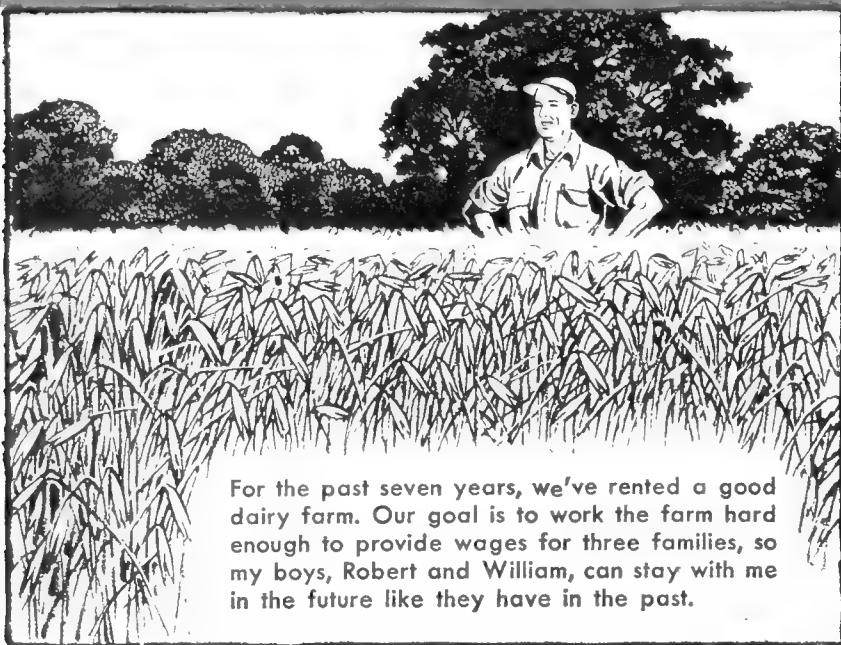
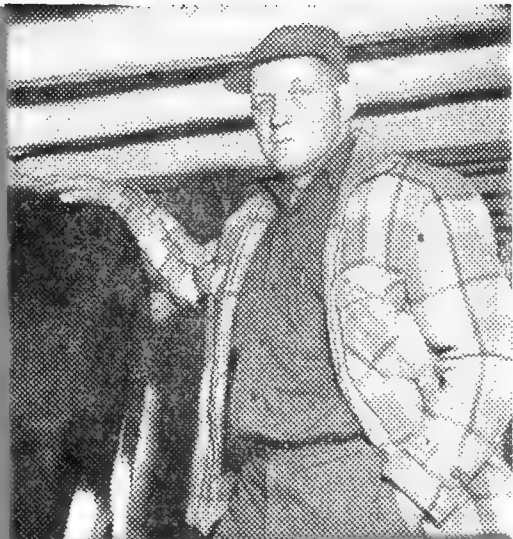
Powerful short-stroke V8 engines offer stamina and performance that are hard to beat. And improved 6's get the most out of a gallon of gas—keep costs down, down, *down!* Husky parallel-design frame totes king-sized loads without strain, sturdy axles and spring suspensions protect cargoes, add long life, offer around-the-clock economy. There's hustle, muscle and style in *every* Chevy. Ask your Chevrolet dealer to show you the right truck for your farm job. See him today. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.



TASK·FORCE 58 CHEVROLET TRUCKS

"Here's how
**PURINA SOLVED MY
FEEDING PROBLEM**"...

Al Boice
Balston Spa, New York



For the past seven years, we've rented a good dairy farm. Our goal is to work the farm hard enough to provide wages for three families, so my boys, Robert and William, can stay with me in the future like they have in the past.

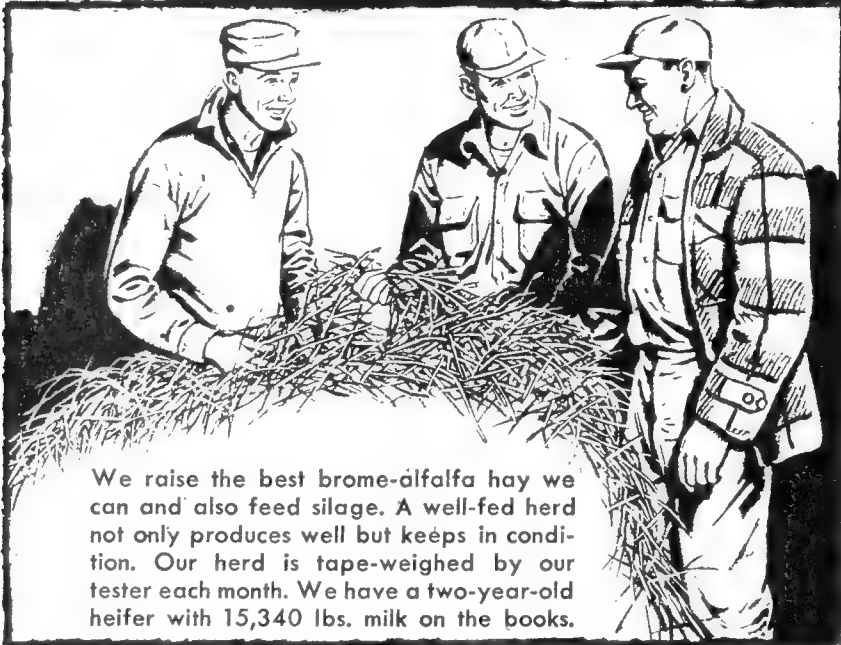
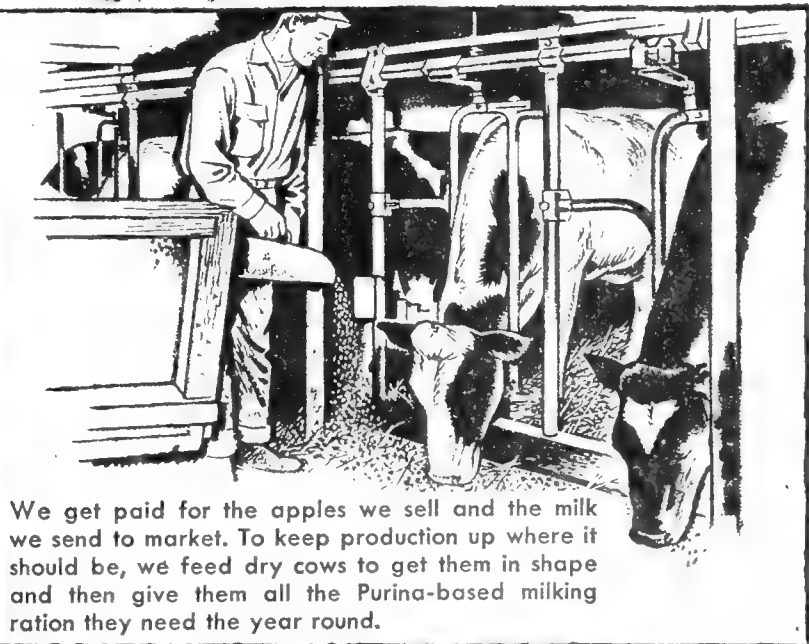
But, apples and cows leave no time to spare. We like to feed our own grain. Our Purina Dealer, George Owen of Mechanicville, grinds and mixes our grain into a Purina-based ration right on our farm. This keeps feed costs down and leaves us free to work with the orchard and herd.



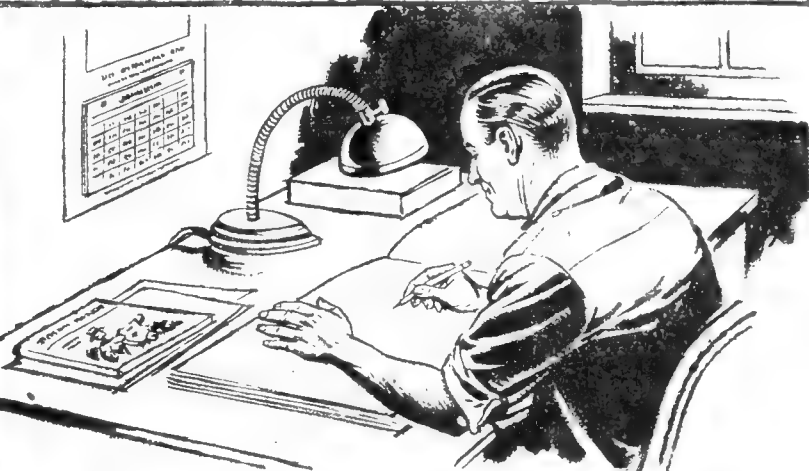
With three of us working, we can also grow apples. Apples and cows go well together. During the winter, when we're not busy raising corn, oats and hay, we sort apples. This keeps us going year-round with a minimum of outside help.



We get paid for the apples we sell and the milk we send to market. To keep production up where it should be, we feed dry cows to get them in shape and then give them all the Purina-based milking ration they need the year round.



We raise the best brome-alfalfa hay we can and also feed silage. A well-fed herd not only produces well but keeps in condition. Our herd is tape-weighted by our tester each month. We have a two-year-old heifer with 15,340 lbs. milk on the books.



Last year, we raised 21,000 bushels of apples, plenty of corn and corn silage, and 90 bushels of oats to the acre. And our 19-cow Purina-fed herd made over 10,000 lbs. milk per cow. With that kind of production and yield, all three of us will continue to make a good living.

**THE RESULTS OF
MILK ADVERTISING**

THE TABLE below shows Class 1 sales in the Rochester market for the period commencing in 1949, which is comparable to the information which Mr. Fee, Director of the N.Y.S. Division of Milk control, sent you with respect to the Niagara Frontier Food Market, except that I have included the 1957 figures which are now available for Rochester. (The figures for the Niagara Frontier market appeared in the February 1 issue).

Milk publicity work has been carried on in the Rochester Market for some time, but the campaign was intensified about July, 1953. Shortly thereafter, there appeared to be a rather marked increase in consumption in that market, and undoubtedly at least a portion of that increase was due to the efforts of producers to increase the consumption of fluid milk.

While there was a continued increase in 1957, the increase was not as great as during the three immediately preceding years.

Year	Class 1 Sales	Increase over Previous Year
1949	139,467,000 lbs.	—
1950	139,273,000 lbs.	-14%
1951	141,721,000 lbs.	1.76%
1952	144,342,000 lbs.	1.85%
1953	147,383,000 lbs.	2.11%
1954	152,991,000 lbs.	3.80%
1955	158,287,000 lbs.	3.46%
1956	164,545,000 lbs.	3.95%
1957	166,484,000 lbs.	1.18%

1957 over 1949 = 19.37%

I do not think that there can be much doubt but that a well managed advertising campaign will increase the consumption of milk. However, it is difficult to measure the actual result of such publicity and to determine how much of an effect it has had and how much of the change has been due to other factors.

In looking over the monthly figures for the Rochester Market, I find that in 1953 there were increases in the consumption of milk each month over the same month of a year earlier. The intensified advertising campaign began in July and during the last three months of that year the increase over the same months of the previous year were quite marked, and this trend continued to quite an extent for the next three years.

The increase in consumption in 1957 as compared with the previous year has been lower during ten of the twelve months. It is quite probable that without the advertising campaign the reduction would have been even greater.
—L. L. Clough, Asst. Director, N.Y.S. Division of Milk Control

— A. A. —

**CONNECTICUT MILK
FOR HEALTH GROUP
GETS FIRST FUNDS**

GEORGE Ferris of Westport was the first Connecticut milk dealer to transmit a check, on behalf of his producers, for the support of Connecticut Milk for Health, newest Connecticut cooperative effort among farmers.

This organization was formed to allow all farmers in the Connecticut milk shed to participate in a research, education, advertising and public relations program conducted for and by farmers. It is financed by a deduction of 4 cents a hundredweight on all milk sold by dealers in Connecticut. Deductions started January 1, 1958 and Mr. Ferris' check was for milk delivered during January. The second check received was from Cordtsen Dairy in Rockville.

The funds will be used to provide the producer support of the Connecticut Dairy and Food Council, jointly supported by dairy farmers and milk dealers. The ice cream manufacturers also contribute to its support. Funds will also be allocated to the American Dairy Association.

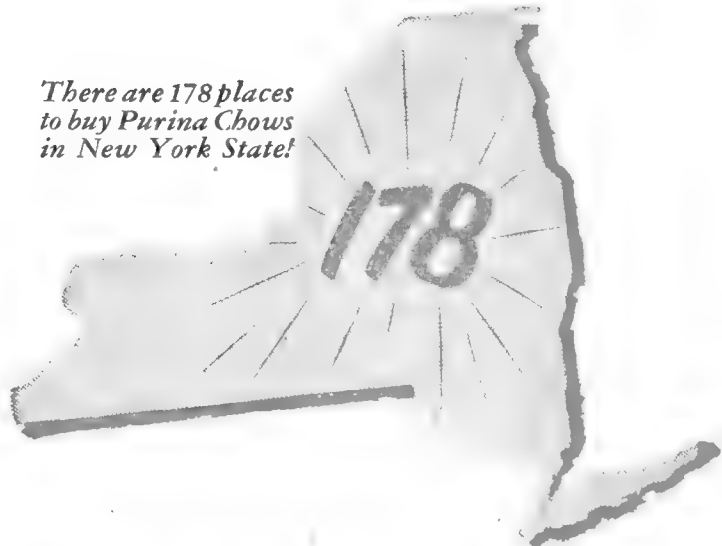
In addition, a local advertising and public relations campaign to increase milk consumption already underway will be continued and expanded.

More and more New York dairymen are concentrating their available acres and man-hours to income-producing activity, making the most possible milk in the least possible time.

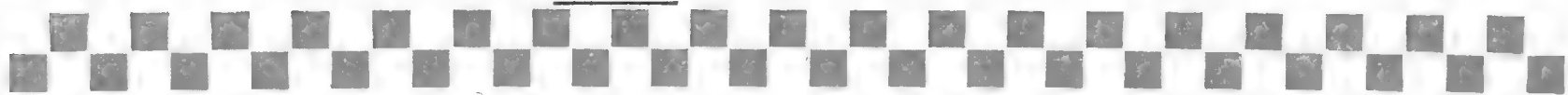
Wherever Purina Chows are sold, Purina Dealers and Servicemen are ready and willing to help busy dairymen make all the milk per cow... and per man-hour... their cows will deliver.

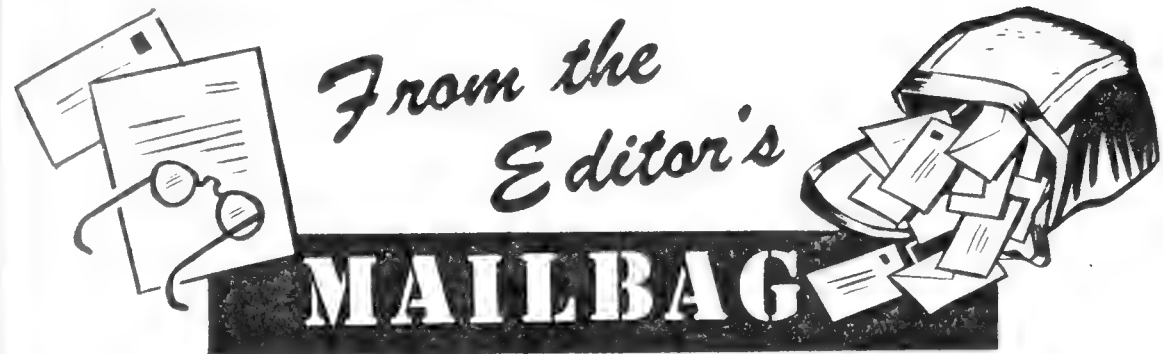
Call or visit your Purina Man at the Store with the Checkerboard Sign and let him show you how to use Purina Chows and service to increase production... and profits... from your dairy herd.

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FEED PURINA... YOU CAN DEPEND ON THE CHECKERBOARD FOR QUALITY AND SERVICE





BUYS MAINE POTATOES

IN answer to Lew Hardison's question about potatoes in the February 15 issue, I am certainly one of the potato eaters who is trying to put New York State's sub quality potato growers out of business.

I have just one question of my own to ask. Do these potato growers actually peel, throw out the waste, and eat the products they grow? I cannot believe that any grower who eats what he sells could ever willingly plant another acre of potatoes. They are, once washed, cut, bruised, green, full of brown rings and heart rot, range in size from marbles to mountains, and flavorless.

I have tried sacks of New York grown potatoes put up by many packers. If a good, dependable sack has been purchased, it is impossible to buy this brand a second time, due to chain store purchasing methods, no doubt.

So I buy Maine or Idaho grown russets, and damn New York State growers with their own potatoes.

—Mrs. G.S., N.Y.

— A. A. —

STRONGER POISONS

IAM sure you will get some letters disagreeing with your statement about agricultural research on the February 15th editorial page. Even though I agree that research brings progress, I have to argue a little with myself to accept the idea when we are plagued by surpluses.

I do know one thing, that we need continual research to find ways to handle new diseases and insects, not to mention the old ones that get so they thrive on the poison that we have been using on them.—P.G., Conn.

— A. A. —

WHO BENEFITS?

YOUR comments about agricultural research in the February 15th issue couldn't be more wrong. What's the use of spending taxpayers' money to find how to increase production when we already have too much?

You say that research discovers cheaper ways to produce, but who gets the benefit? Not the farmer — it's the consumer!—M.N., Pa.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Farmers are consumers, too!

— A. A. —

MANAGING

IAGREE with your comment on the February 1 editorial page that management affects farm income. When I think about that, I cannot for the life of me understand why some farmers are so anxious to accept more and better subsidies. They should realize that the eventual end of that road is govern-

ment controls. In other words, government and not we will be managing our farms.

The same situation applies to integration on farms. As I see it, there is nothing wrong with integration if farmers can use its advantages without giving up the right to manage their farms.

—J.C., N.Y.

— A. A. —

INTEREST LOWERED

THE recent easing of the money market and the prompt action taken by the Land Bank directors to reduce the interest rate to 5½% should be welcome news to Northeast farmers.

The board not only reduced the rate on all new loans effective immediately, but they also reduced the rate on all regular loans, closed at 6%, to 5½% on a permanent basis retroactive to the date the loan was made. This is further evidence we believe in the advantages of a farmer-owned cooperative credit system run for the folks who own and use it.

As of December 31, 1957, the Land Bank had some 23,000 long-term farm mortgage loans in New England, New York and New Jersey totalling over 90 million dollars. The Federal Land Bank's entire capital stock of some 5½ million dollars is owned by forty-six national farm loan associations which in turn are farmer-owned local credit cooperatives. — Donald D. Benson, Information Office, Farm Credit District of Springfield.

— A. A. —

IN CASE OF FIRE

WHEN I was a boy my father told all of us children where the valuable papers were kept, and to be sure to save them in case of fire. But he didn't mention an idea that has just occurred to me as being very important.

The idea is to keep a supply of extra clothes on hand somewhere so that they can be got in case of a fire in the night with no time to dress. The clothes could be put in an outbuilding, in the car, or anywhere handy.

This is especially important to farmers and rural people in winter.

—W.C.C., N.H.

— A. A. —

KNOWS THE DAMAGE

IT is my firm conviction that the agricultural policies we have been following nationally will cause ultimate ruin to agriculture unless checked before it is too late.

I am aware that it is temporarily going to hurt to have supports lowered, but I am firmly convinced there is no point in delaying the evil day. I am a milk producer, and I know the damage high supports have done during a period when milk products are in surplus.

—H.D.S., N.Y.

Get more from every acre...

Du Puits Alfalfa yields best —for Canadian, U.S. dairymen



NEW YORK DAIRYMEN James and Wesley Handy are well-pleased with this beautiful stand of Du Puits Alfalfa. They say "Du Puits yields at least one ton more a year than other alfalfa varieties we've grown."

Dairymen on both sides of the border are sold on Du Puits Alfalfa, for they find it gives them higher yields than any alfalfa variety they've ever tried. They agree that for vigor, fast growth, winter hardiness and extra yields per acre, Du Puits Alfalfa is in a class by itself.

CANADIAN FARMER

Ask dairyman G. Wallace Laidlaw of Wilton Grove, Ontario about his Du Puits and he'll tell you, "It was a life saver for us. We had a dry summer period and we pastured 50 head of dairy cows for 14 days on our 17 acres of Du Puits when all other pastures were inadequate. In my opinion, every dairy farmer in this area should be using Du Puits for hay or pasture because he can grow more feed per acre than with any other variety of alfalfa. It produces high yields and has quick recovery."

NEW YORK FARMER

On the U.S. side of the border, check with brothers Wesley and James Handy whose 32-acre field of Du Puits Alfalfa is going into its fourth year. On their farm near East Aurora they got four cuttings a year in both 1956 and 1957—one cutting more each year than they've gotten from any other alfalfa! Says James Handy, "Du Puits is ahead of our other alfalfa varieties by at least one ton a year. Last year we made our first cutting in May before any bloom—and kept cutting right up to fall." Du Puits' early maturity, fast recovery and full season growth gives

extra yields of high quality hay.

The brothers estimate that their first two cuttings—made for hay—average 4 tons to the acre. The third and fourth cuttings are chopped and fed direct. The Handy's are milking 46 cows and they really go for that Du Puits Alfalfa hay. The herd has an HIR average of 575 lbs. of butterfat—15,342 lbs. of milk.

SUPERIOR ALFALFA

You'll find that, like these good dairy farmers, you too can get more from every acre with Du Puits alfalfa. It starts growth earlier in the spring, grows later into the fall. It's winter-hardy, disease resistant and recovers faster after cutting. Try it yourself this year. Order now from your local dealer.



CANADIAN DAIRYMAN G. Wallace Laidlaw says of Du Puits, "It gives more feed per acre than any other alfalfa variety. In my opinion, every dairy farmer should use it for hay or pasture."

QUADRUPLET CALVES

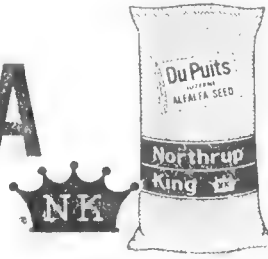
I am sending you a snapshot of quadruplet calves that were born on our farm December 30, 1957. All weighed about 50 pounds apiece, and are all healthy normal calves: 3 bulls and a heifer, named Sandee, Candee, Andee and Dandee. The mother was an eight-year-old grade Holstein, artificially bred with frozen semen by the American Breeders Service. — R.W.R., Acworth, N. H.



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THE NEW 1958 VEGETABLES

All-America Selections

Recommended and Tested By
All-America Selections, Inc.

EVERYBODY loves a winner. And, here are the 1958 winners for better vegetable gardening. **Pearlgreen bush snapbean** brings us a white-seeded greenpod bean of the most popular Tendergreen type. Tendergreen has held its quality and popularity since winning in 1932, a remarkable record, even with its dark colored seed. Pearlgreen, the only silver medal winner, now may be used for all purposes, fresh snaps, canning, freezing and dry shell beans. Of course it is stringless and fiberless at tender eating stage, a prolific bearer.

Not to be outdone by greenpods, **Choctaw Wax** is a rich yellow podded bush bean of exceptionally heavy bearing qualities. It shows its superiority over Cherokee Wax, a former winner, and others for those who favor wax or yellow-podded snapbeans. It is stringless and practically fiberless at eating stage, an enticing dish.

Ruby Queen Beet is the newcomer with globular roots of richest blood-red

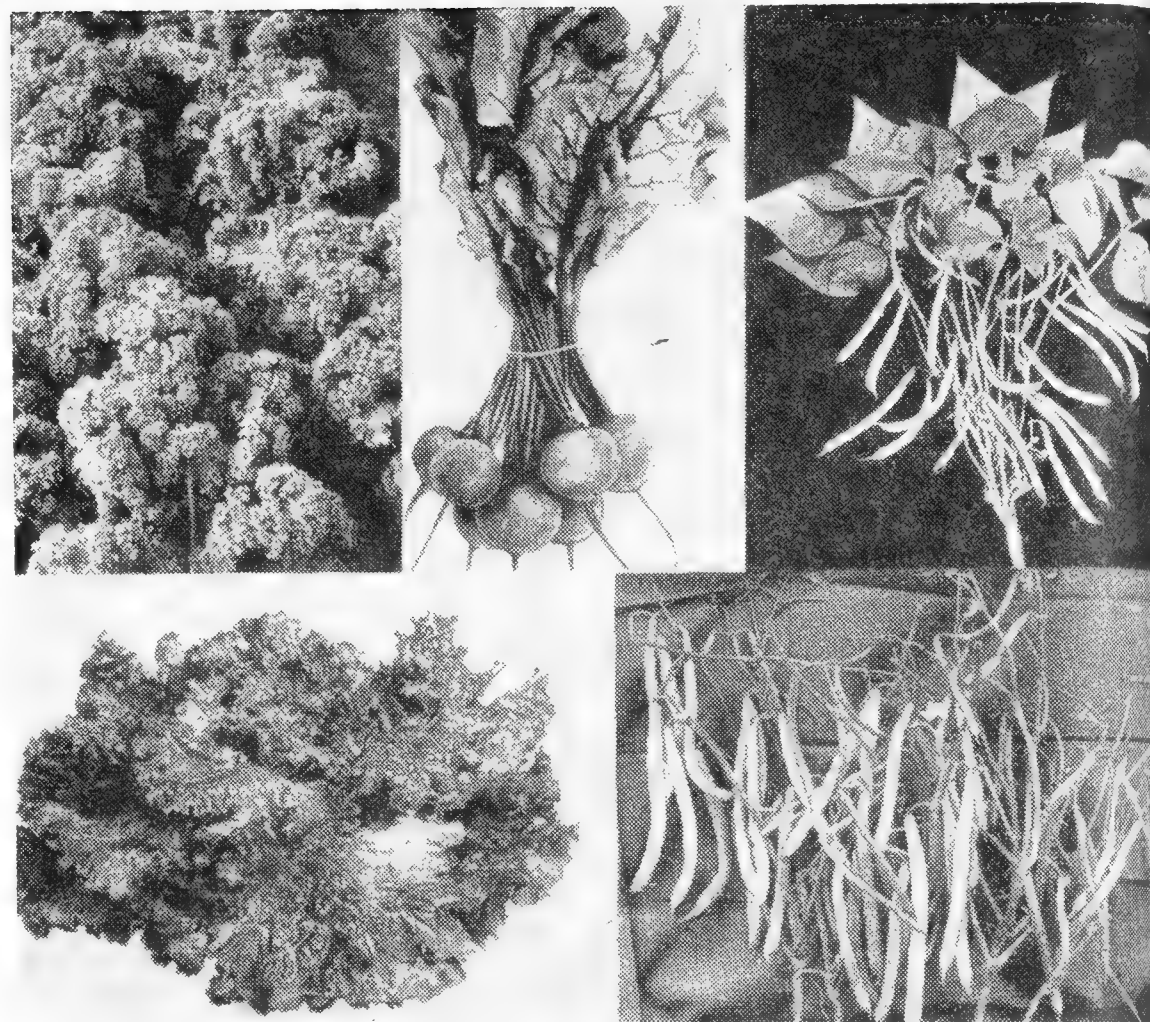
interior for the main crop. The tops are of rich green, fine for "greens", plants attractively bunched if desired for market.

Green Wave Mustard is the beautifully curled, longest standing variety before bolting to seed. So, it can be used over a longer season than other varieties. This "Ostrich Plume" or Giant Southern Curled type is the best and most popular mustard for "greens", standard throughout the south and becoming very popular through the northern states.

Ruby Lettuce is a floral treat. It may well grace the flower border. It is colorfully curled and ruffled, the reddest of all. Of the desirable loose-leaf type, instead of market head lettuce, it holds its rich bronzy red color even in sun and heat. Ruby is an extra fancy salad lettuce and should also completely take the place of red cabbage, used for color, in mixed salads.

* You may know that All-America Selections, Inc. is the non-profit research organization for pre-introductory testing and screening of proposed new varieties from around the world. Twenty-six flower and twenty-three vegetable trial grounds with qualified resident judges in charge, grow and compare the promising new varieties with the best similar kinds already in commerce. All climatic zones and sections of the United States and southern Canada are represented.

For award recommendation by a judge, a new variety must show distinctiveness, useful purpose and desirability. It must be superior to others



Luscious new All-America Selections for 1958 home gardeners. Green Wave Mustard for those piquant boiled greens, Ruby Queen Beet, Pearlgreen Snapbean, the red salad Ruby Lettuce, and Choctaw Wax or yellow-podded Snapbean. All are the newest and best of their kinds.

of its kind or for its purpose under soil and climatic conditions at his trial location. Total award points, from all the flower or vegetable judges, determine which varieties are to be considered for award.

Seeds of the many entries are sent to each judge under kind and number only for identification, but with claims of the entrants for careful checking and nearest varieties to plant for comparisons. Entries are received from

amateur as well as from professional breeders and government agencies.

All reputable seed firms have equal opportunity of obtaining seeds of the winners for co-operative introduction. Gardeners are thus able to purchase seeds of these finest new varieties conveniently through usual sources of supply. However, gardeners must order these new varieties early. The demand is always much greater than first season supply.



PAY-OFF AT CORN HARVEST

Plow Plant Does It Again!

By HUGH M. WILSON
Cornell Agronomy Department

THE "FLOW PLANT" method of growing corn again proved its worth in 1957. With this system, as shown in the picture, corn is planted on the furrow by a planter mounted on the plow. It looks like a rough way to put in seed but the payoff comes at harvest time. In 15 field trials scattered throughout the state plow plant yielded 69 bushels of dry shelled corn per acre as compared to 67 on conventionally planted plots.

The difference between 69 and 67 bushels is not significant but plow plant has advantages over and above yield. In wet seasons corn can be planted earlier since plowing and planting can be done when the land is much too wet for normal fitting. Since no harrowing or disking is required there is a saving of \$8 to \$10 in fitting costs. When soil is not compacted by repeated harrowings, it has better structure, ab-

sorbs more moisture and has fewer erosion hazards.

However "average" yields and results do not tell the whole story. In some locations last year plow plant was decidedly better than conventional, while in other instances it was the other way around. Some farmers reported that the rough surface of the plow plant areas made cultivating and harvesting difficult. At least part of the conflicting results and difficulties were due to the way the land was handled after the corn was planted.

When plow planted corn is about six inches high it must be cultipacked and weeded. This firms the soil around the corn roots, destroys small weeds and smooths the surface for later operations. However, cultipacking should be delayed as long as possible since the loose seed bed is an advantage during the early stages. Going over six inch



corn with a cultipacker and weeder looks like rough treatment but it actually does no damage since the corn is planted in a depression and so is not broken off.

There is evidence that plow plant has a place on many New York farms. However, in addition to cultipacking, there are several "musts" if the method is to be successful.

1. The planter must be correctly mounted and adjusted.

A leaflet prepared by Carl Winkelblech of the Cornell Ag Engineering Department describes how to assemble equipment and a recently completed movie shows the techniques in even more detail. New York county agricultural agents have leaflets and can obtain the movie.

2. A good job of plowing must be done. Plow plant has no place on a cut and cover job that results from poor plow adjustment or plain carelessness. If land is so stony or lumpy that a good plow job is impossible, it is advisable to fit before planting.

3. Early planting is essential. Best results are obtained when planting is done at least a week before the usual time. If bad weather delays field work until late in the season better forget plow plant.

There is reason to believe that, as we obtain more experience we may expect significantly better yields with plow plant than with conventionally planted corn. With our present methods the early growth is sometimes slow but the crop develops at a phenomenal rate later on. If we can accelerate the early growth and retain the late season development we will really have something.

Right now plow plant looks pretty good and we hope more people will try it. But the main thing that the technique has shown us is this. Conventionally planted corn does not require a tight or finely pulverized seedbed and one harrowing is usually enough. In one county this year land harrowed once produced a 115 bushel yield while land fitted five times yielded 98 bushels. Need we say more?

HOW MANY PLANTS PER ACRE OF CORN?

An easy, accurate way to estimate number of corn plants per acre is suggested by agronomists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Farmers can use this formula in checking corn or other plant populations to determine the effect of planting rates on yields.

Here is the simplified method, devised by Arthur M. Brunson of USDA's Agricultural Research Service, stationed at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.:

1. First measure the width of a dozen or so rows of corn in your field and find the average width per row.

If this average row width is:

36 inches	14 feet, 6 inches
37 "	14 " 2 "
38 "	13 " 9 "
39 "	13 " 5 "
40 "	13 " 1 "
41 "	12 " 9 "
42 "	12 " 5 "

3. Then count the number of corn plants in each of the 10 rows segments and find the average number of plants per segment.

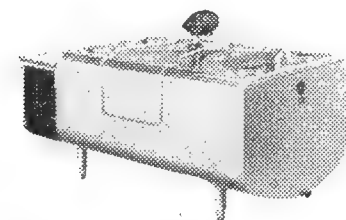
4. Multiply this average by 1,000. The answer is the approximate number of corn plants per acre in your field.

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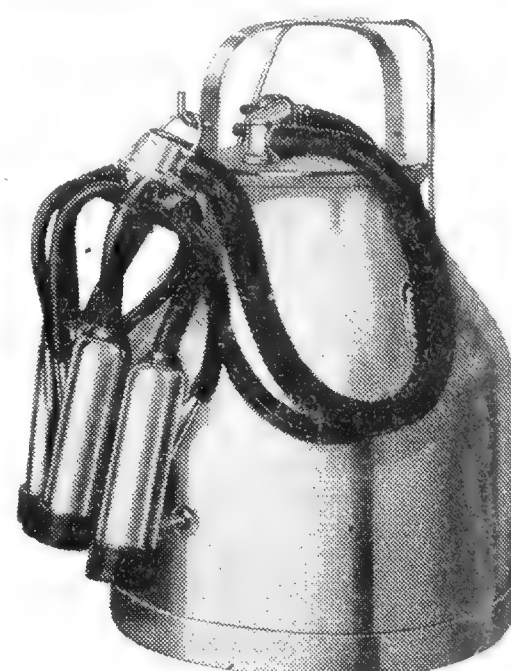
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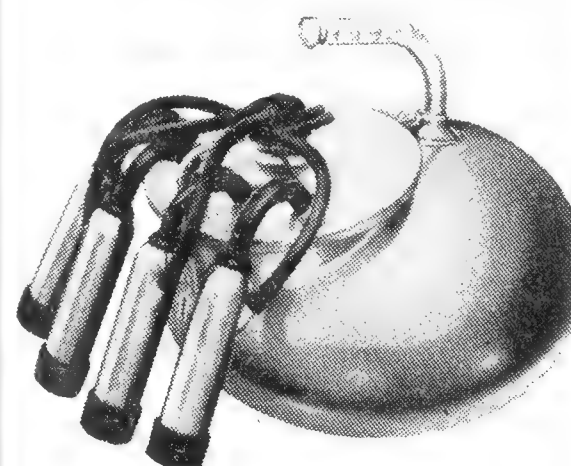


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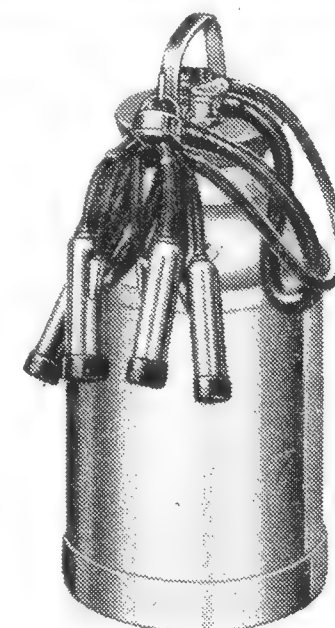
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*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

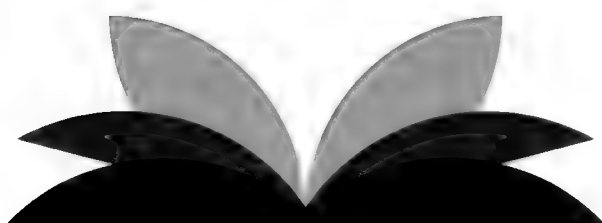
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Visiting Hayfields

By
TOM MILLIMAN

Milepost 372

**N. Y.
THRUWAY**

The Pasture Decision Has Been Made

IN THE United States, over a billion acres of land are classified as pasture, including improved pasture, other farm pasture, and woodland pasture. Because a billion is a figure hard to realize, and impossible for me to conceive, the extent of it can be expressed in another way.

Dr. Willis A. King, Professor of Dairying in South Carolina, states that "over 52% of the total land area in the United States is used for grazing." The figure of a billion acres is also credited to Dr. King, who states that each American consumes about three tons of grass per year, in the form of meat and dairy products.

Dr. Byron T. Shaw, head of the Agricultural Research Service at Washington, has estimated that by 1975, only 17 years from now, the American people will require 50% more beef, 33% more milk, and 25% more sheep and lambs. Dr. W. M. Myers of Minnesota has stated, "Grasslands constitute our major expandable resource."

These authorities all agree that grasslands are the neglected child of American agriculture. Of forage crops, especially pastures, Dr. King states, "Forage crops have been, and continue to be, on most farms, the neglected stepchildren of the cropping program. Their contributions and potentialities go more or less unrecognized. Not much is expected of them. Not much care or attention is given them. And this, too often, includes lack of concern about planting superior seeds."

If it is possible to drop our thinking from a billion acres to 16 acres, let's get on about the business of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST pasture. For many weeks, this space has invited readers to suggest a seeding mixture which will have as its main objective better production from July 1 to Sept. 20, rather than increased total annual yield.

In common with practically all farms, Hayfields does not need increased spring yield on pastures. In fact, it would be a blessing if we could have less spring yield and a good share of it spread over to the hot, dry summers.

The Seeding Itself

The following is an attempt at spreading the yield more into midsummer and early fall. Although this seems to be the best we can do with presently available species and varieties, I suspect that while gaining somewhat in midsummer grazing, we shall also contribute to the aggravating problem of higher spring yield than can possibly be used. The mixture:

Narragansett alfalfa, 6 lb. per acre; Viking birdsfoot trefoil, 6 lb. per acre; Saratoga smooth brome-grass, 6 lb. per acre; total, 18 lb. of seed per acre.

The seed for the 16 acres has just arrived in five bags and is of the best quality obtainable. Even so, the Saratoga brome-grass tag shows that 72 quackgrass seeds were found in each pound of seed. It was the best we could find, and we took it, knowing that practically every acre of land in the Northeast nourishes more or less quackgrass. It is no great problem.

The cost of 18 lb. of seed intended for each acre is \$21.24 and exceeds by several dollars anything I ever paid out in former years for a pasture or haying mixture. Due to scarcity of supply, the price is terrific. Nevertheless, in the four prime years which may reasonably be expected from the seeding, the cost is moderate, provided only

that mid- and late summer production can be realized.

Now let's take apart the combination, the credit for which belongs more to A. A. Johnson, Professor of Plant Breeding at Cornell, than to any other individual. After consultation with his colleagues, Professor Johnson suggested the mixture, as shown here, to Harry Morrill in a letter, December 30, 1957.

Pros and Cons

Narragansett alfalfa is a persistent variety with more ability to withstand the frequent decapitation or abuse to which alfalfa in a pasture is subjected. It spreads out more than either DuPuits or Ranger, with both of which we've had experience, and in addition starts spring growth noticeably later than DuPuits. The latter was ruled out on that score, and also because it is coarser, more upright, and less persistent.

Saratoga brome-grass was chosen because research trials over a period of dry and wet years indicate it will yield about 30% more of midsummer aftermath than other acceptable varieties of brome-grass, such as Lincoln, Achenbach, or Fischer, all of which have been grown at Hayfields. However, in a dry summer, a 30% greater midseason yield of Saratoga doesn't amount to much. By no means is Saratoga brome-grass the main answer to the need for good midseason yields. To me, it is merely a step or two in the right direction. The price was 60¢ a pound, and on Narragansett it was 76¢.

Viking birdsfoot trefoil used in a pasture mixture has the disadvantage of earliness, being much earlier than Empire. Notwithstanding, but with great reluctance, we have included Viking, at \$2.18 a pound for the reason that it does have better recuperative powers (more aftermath) than does Empire. The uniformity with which Viking yields better than Empire in late summer has been shown by practically all official research in the Northeast.

Even this would not have been enough for us without having some direct experience at Hayfields. We have 20 acres of Viking seeded in 1955 for hay on a non-alfalfa field. Because of its earliness, we don't like it for hay, since, in our case, it must stand until all the alfalfa is harvested from other fields.

Nevertheless, in the damaging midsummer and fall drought of 1957, the 20 acres of Viking cut late for hay did show a surprising aftermath growth. That is what we are looking for, so in it goes, thus adding to our spring problem of too much pasture, and presumably helping us out after July 15.

Omissions and Credits

Several recommended Ladino clover. After 18 years' experience with Ladino, we are leaving out this shallow-rooted legume for the reason that it quits in midsummer in most years. If we had irrigation, we'd have Ladino. Orchard grass, recommended by several, is something I fooled with for more than 25 years, and I shall not try to load upon Harry Morrill the obligation of controlling its growth by frequent clipping. At Hayfields it is so vigorous that it crowds out the legumes almost to extinction, even with five clippings done more or less at the right time.

Real restraint was required, at least on my part, to keep from seeding with Empire birdsfoot and the late timothy variety called Climax, with the idea of holding cattle completely off the pasture until perhaps June 15. This is

(Continued on Opposite Page)

GRAYCE FARMS COW
SETS WORLD RECORD

A REGISTERED Guernsey cow at Grayce Farms, Dalton, Pennsylvania, has set a new breed milk production record.

Haddon's M. Ida, an eight-year-old, has just completed an official production record of 28,787 pounds milk and 1235 pounds fat in 365 days, three-time milking. She was bred to meet calving requirements, according to the American Guernsey Cattle Club.

No other Guernsey cow in the world on official test has ever produced so much milk in a single lactation.

"Ida" is owned by Robert Y. Moffat,



Haddon's M. Ida produced 28,787 lbs. milk to set new record for Guernsey breed.

Jr. and Grace E. Moffat of Grayce Farms. The cow was bred at Russell Prickett's Haddon Farm in Marlton, N. J.

Ida's new record tops one held, incidentally, by another New Jersey-bred cow, Ideal's Beacon's Betty Lue.

In posting this record-breaking production, Ida consumed 4.06 tons of grain, 10.9 tons of hay, and 5.4 tons of corn silage. Her milk to grain ratio was, therefore, approximately 3½ to 1.

— A. A. —

The Pasture Decision

(Continued from Opposite Page)

called stockpiling, and the yield is a little less.

Research findings at Penn State forced Empire out of my own thinking for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST pasture when I saw in a report of actual grazing tests, that trampling or wastage spoiled as much as 40% of the stockpiled yield. It was an idea hard to let go of, and we haven't given it up entirely.

On a 5-acre piece to one side of Harry Morrill's house, we'll seed this spring with Empire birdsfoot, with or without Climax timothy. I wish I knew for sure whether or not to use the Climax. In any case, we'll attempt to do some stockpiling on this little field, but will turn cattle in earlier than was the case at Penn State.

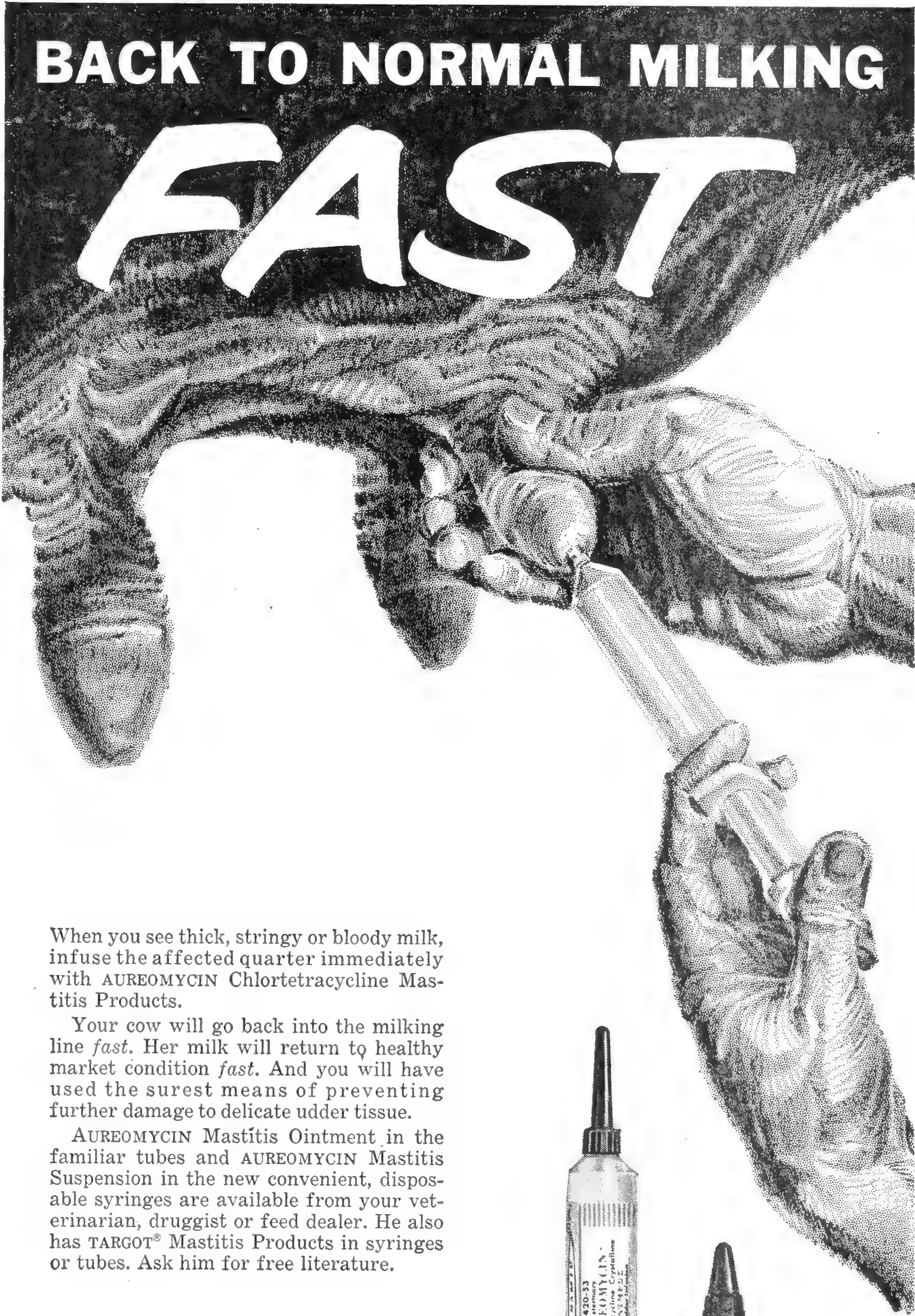
Among the helpful letters were those of Henry H. Carse, Hinesburg, Vt.; K. A. Gallant, Jordan, N. Y.; Paul J. Harold, Wilson, N. Y.; Reeshon Feuer, Milford, N. H. and Ithaca, N. Y.; Frank App, Bridgeton, N. J.; Ernest K. Skellic, East Greenwich, N. Y.; H. D. Griffith, Delanson, N. Y.; Willard R. Reynolds, Franklinville, N. Y.; Earl D. Merrill of Ohio, former County Agent of our county; Harry H. Larkin, Buffalo, N. Y.; Sinclair Soons, New Hampton, N. Y.; John O. Long, Jr., Whitehall, Wis.; Kurt Servos, Vineland, N. J.; Stuart J. Anderson, Pittsford, Vt.; and still others. We are extremely grateful.

In return for the courtesy shown, and to satisfy our own yen to learn, Harry Morrill and I will keep books on the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST pasture by recording the number of cows and the dates they graze it, plus the amount of milk produced for each grazing day. We intend to publish this in the following figures: the number of days the pasture is grazed, day and night, in each month and for the season; cow days per acre by months and for the season; and milk produced per acre for each month and for the season. Grazing will start in 1958 when the oats are 9 inches tall. All advisors recommended oats.

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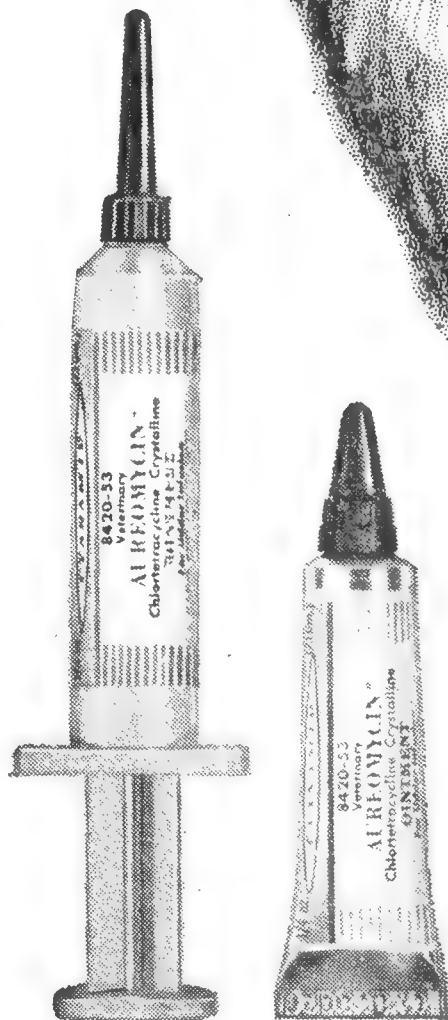
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WEBSTER, Russell B. Mason
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Brooklyn, N. Y.

Recipe for A SUCCESSFUL GARDEN

(Continued from Page 1)

bell-like flowers. Will grow in poor soil and likes a bit of shade.

Dicentra Spectabilis (the old-fashioned, much loved Bleeding Heart); Pink hearts on pendulous racemes. Grows 2 to 4 feet high and almost as broad.

Dicentra Eximia (Fringed or ever-blooming Bleeding Heart): Same little pink heart flowers on a dwarf ferny foliage. This could be grown just for its showy leaves, but it blooms from May through September. Really a gem.

Dianthus (Hardy Pinks, Sweet William): There are many varieties of these delightful flowers. Color range: white, pink, salmon, reds, and bicolors. Plant lots of these for their pretty grey foliage and do stick with the fragrant ones. The double forms look and smell just like miniature carnations.

Iberis (Evergreen Candytuft): This is in reality an evergreen with flat, dense clusters of purest white flowers: Blossoms from April to June. Height 9 to 12 inches.

Iris (Flag): The Early German or Border Iris stands 1½ feet to 4 feet high, with beautiful, fragile-looking flowers and a very delicate fragrance. Some of the newer varieties of these can be had in exquisite shades.

Lupines (Lupine): Consider only the Russel Lupin Strain (originated in England). Handsome stately spikes of flowers standing about 3 feet. Almost any color you want.

Mertensia (Virginia Bluebell): This two-foot plant has nodding graceful flowers of red, pink and blue (all at once). It will tolerate shade.

Myosotis (Forget-me-not): Dainty, graceful, white, pink or blue flowers. The Alpine varieties are best, 4 to 8 inches tall.

Phlox Sub. (Moss Pink): Will practically grow on rocks, or in dry, hot places. A dwarf mass of pink, blue, or white.

Primula (Primrose): Many varieties and colors of this old favorite have been hybridized during recent years.

Viola (Violets or Tufted Pansies): The true violet will naturalize in your garden and is a real gem. The Violas, Jersey Gem, Maggie Mott, etc., will do well for you only if your soil is well drained.

Last but not least for your spring flower show are **tulips** and **narcissi** (this includes **daffodils**). Plant these in drifts (oval-shaped groups) of 6 to 20 of a variety, midway in your borders. As their foliage yellows and dies, the foreground plants will cover this unsightliness. These bulbs arrive at your local garden shop usually around mid-September. You can even plant as late as December if you wish. (Save a few to force indoors.)

Plant your tulips only in the fall and deep (12 to 18 inches). With fertilization they will last for many years.

Summertime Show

The next season is early summer to September. Now your annuals will really come into their own! These are so well known that I will not attempt to list them in detail. Read your seed catalogues for the newer, lovelier varieties.

This year two all-America winners that I consider outstanding are **Maytime Petunia** and **Petite Marigold**, pictured on page 1. **Maytime** is an F1 Hybrid of the large flowered grandiflora class, with dainty fringed flowers 3½ to 4 inches in diameter and a soft salmon pink color. **Petite Marigold** is tiny (6 inches). It is neat, very early flowering, and has fully double flowers in gold, orange, yellow, and Harmony (red and gold).

Sweet Peas now come in heat-resistant strains that last into September.

There are some wonderful annual vines to hide unsightliness and provide a background. **Hyacinth Bean**, **Scarlet Runner Bean**, **Cardinal Climber**, **Jack In The Bean Stalk** (really perennial),

Gourds, **Morning Glories** (the new doubles are gorgeous). **Nasturtiums** can be had climbing or dwarf in a wonderful variety of colors.

Castor Bean gives you a large 3- to 10-foot lush tropical-looking plant, and the tall stately **sunflowers** belong in every garden where you have room.

Celosia (Spider Plant) is an unusual tall, pink annual.

Gypsophila (baby's breath) is very graceful at filling in gaps.

Zinnias come in almost any height or color, and one of their assets is ease of arrangement in bouquets. **Asters**, also, are unsurpassable for bouquets and fall color.

Favorite Summer Perennials

Pacific Hybrid Delphinium stand about 5 ft. tall, with unbelievably large stalks of flowers. These will give you two to three series of blossoms if you cut to the ground after each blossoming period. The colors are breathtaking: pure snowy white, pale clear blue, deep blue, purple, pinky lavender, pink. Most of the flowers are double.

Dictamnus (Gas Plant): Glossy, leathery leaves on a 3 ft. bushy plant. Almost looks like a compact shrub. The pink or white flowers are very pretty, the scent lemony.

Phlox: Reliable, fine summer favorite in medium height. Sometimes affected by mildew. Keep in full sun.

Hemerocallis (Day Lily) comes in new colors, pure yellows, browns, and reds, and is easy to grow.

Iris Kaempferi (Japanese Iris) has a very oriental-looking, large, flat bloom. I have worn these in my hair a few times, and people invariably think they are orchids.

Chrysanthemum (Maximum Shasta Daisy) with its strong, large, white flowers has always delighted me. I like the semi-doubles best.

Lavendula (Lavender) is truly an herb but is very graceful, fragrant, and medium size. Plant in any border. Grey foliage with spikes of lavender-blue flowers. Make a sachet of this, or just clip it and put between stacks of linens.

Lilies are mostly tall, stately background plants. With good drainage and sun you can grow all the exquisite varieties.

Fall Flower Show

Through early fall, or until killing frost, your annuals should continue to give myriads of color. Also, many of your perennials will still give you color, and some will last through several frosts.

Aionitum Fieberi (Autumn Monkshood): This tall, stately plant has spikes of very showy blue flowers and unusual dark green, glossy foliage.

Chrysanthemum (Mums) are at their best from September on.

Dianthus (Pinks and Sweet William): Many of these will continue blossoming long after frost.

Pacific Hybrid Delphinium: Your plants should now be in their second or third glory.

Phlox will continue blossoming from mid-summer through many frosts.

Most of the plants I have listed can be grown by you in your back yard. I suggest that you buy perennial plants instead of seed, for most of them are rather hard to grow from seed. Plant perennials as early as you can work the soil.

Many of the annuals can be started outdoors, (or inside for earlier blossoming). If you wish, you can buy started plants in small flats, at no great cost.

I hope I've given you some help, so that when the first warm days of spring come, you will be all steamed up to get that border started that you've thought about for years. Remember that the size isn't important — the busier you are, the smaller it should be. Good luck!

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Caledonia Hog Pool Grows

IN HIS "Annual Report of the Market-Hog Pool", Ellis Pierce of the Cornell Animal Husbandry Department reports that the pool program continues to grow and expand beyond the expectations of those concerned with it.

The pool, as most of you know, is conducted at Caledonia by the Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, with the cooperation of the Animal Husbandry Department at Cornell and the Tobin Packing Company of Rochester.

A New Grade

Professor Pierce points out the following change in the grading procedure:

"The provision of the grade 'Empire Select' for those hogs which have highly desirable meat-type characteristics and indications of quality has served to establish a more definite goal for which producers can strive. Hogs qualifying for this grade are compensated by an additional 25¢ per cwt. above the price paid for the straight No. 1 hogs.

"Another revision was brought about in the pricing structure of the medium grade hogs. It was found, after careful study of the carcass yields of these hogs, that they were not producing carcasses commensurate with the price structure originally established for them. Hence it became necessary to reduce the price on the medium grade hogs by \$1.00 per cwt.

"As a result of the above changes, five grades, Select, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and Medium, are now used when segregating the hogs according to desirability and quality. In addition, the pricing structure now provides for a differential of \$2.15 per cwt. between the top, "Empire Select," and the bottom, "Medium," grades of hogs, instead of the \$1.45 per cwt. between the top, No. 1 and the bottom, No. 3, grades of hogs as was in effect during most of the pools held during 1956 and the early part of 1957."

More Consignors, More Hogs

The number of people participating in the pool in 1957 is an indication of its success. During the past year 11 more pools were held than in 1956, and the number of individual consignors increased from 110 to 257. Naturally, with this increase in consignors, the number of hogs marked through the pool increased, from 1908 in '56 to 5655 in 1957.

The purpose of the pool as restated by Ellis Pierce is "to provide a market where each hog is graded individually and sold according to its individual value." The figures indicate that the goal is being made. In 1957, 5.16% more hogs graded No. 1, 5.12% graded No. 2, while 9.93% fewer hogs graded No. 3.

Following are the pool dates in coming months:

April 10, 1958	August 14, 1958
April 24, 1958	August 28, 1958
May 8, 1958	September 11, 1958
May 22, 1958	September 25, 1958
June 5, 1958	October 9, 1958
June 19, 1958	October 23, 1958
July 3, 1958	November 6, 1958
July 17, 1958	November 20, 1958
July 31, 1958	December 4, 1958
December 18, 1958	

WILL CHOOSE "YOUNG GRANGE COUPLE"

An all-expense paid trip to the 1958 Annual Convention of the National Grange, to be held in Grand Rapids, Michigan, November 10 to 18, will be the reward for being chosen "Young Grange Couple of the Year."

From the list of local nominees a State "Young Grange Couple of the Year" will be chosen, and then the national winners will be selected. State winners will receive a set of "People's Encyclopedia."

The deadline for selecting subordinate Grange nominees is May 1, 1958.

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EMPIRE LIVESTOCK MARKETING Cooperative stockyards are good places to sell and buy dairy replacements. Regular livestock sales every Monday at Dryden; Tuesday at Caledonia, Gouverneur, West Winfield; Wednesday at Bullville, Greene; Thursday, Bath, Oneonta, Water town. Ask your nearby Empire Stockyards Manager for schedule of special dairy replacement sales, daily calf markets and for information on Empire's farm auction service.

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FOR ANGUS BULLS and registered heifers write Red Creek Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.

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FOB. ROCKS, REDS LEGHORNS, Hampshires, Austrarites, \$6.99; Pullets, \$14.99; surplus pullets, \$12.99; Rock, Red Cockerels, \$4.99; heavy mixed, (n. Leghorns) \$3.99; Deepfreeze, \$2.99; surplus, \$1.49. Use postcard. Catalog 60 offers. Bush Hatchery, Clinton, Missouri.

MARSHALLS ARE HATCHING GENUINE Kimber Leghorns bred for large eggs—early their food efficiency means less food per dozen eggs—important with the narrow profit margins of today. We also have a smaller breed of Red Rock Crosses and Rhode Island Reds. Big meat birds don't pay in the present market and small birds mean more eggs for less feed. Send for Free Production Chart and Catalog today. Write to Marshall Brothers RD 5A Ithaca, New York Phone 4-6336.

GENETIC Research pays off in higher profits for you. The CB Leghorn Crossing developed by Creighton Brothers is the outstanding result of an intensive breeding research program; hatched exclusively in New York State by us. We also offer our own strain of Leghorns and Harco Reds which have given excellent results for many years. Free descriptive literature and prices. Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

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NOW IS THE TIME TO ORDER your Red Gate Farm New Hampshire and Sexed Link chicks. Send for Price list. Red Gate Farm, Box 457, Newport, N. H.

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SUNNYBROOK STARTED PULLETS—available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in America—White Leghorns—Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), Ready-to-lay. Write or phone for list of stock available for immediate shipment. Baby Chicks hatching every week. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc. A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Ph. 8-1611.

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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Apr. 5 Issue.....Closes Mar. 21
Apr. 19 Issue.....Closes Apr. 4
May 3 Issue.....Closes Apr. 18
May 17 Issue.....Closes May 2

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\$4,000.00 FOR 1913 LIBERTY HEAD NICKEL. Uncirculated dollars—1804-1839, 1893-S, 1895-P 1903-O pay \$100.00-\$5,000.00. Certain dates Lincoln cents before 1932, \$100.00; Flying Eagle Cents, \$500.00; Indian Cents, \$140.00; dimes before 1943—\$2,000.00; quarters before 1924 \$1,000.00, half dollars before 1905—\$1,000.00; 2 pieces—\$100.00; 3¢ pieces—\$130.00; half-dimes—\$500.00. Hundreds of others worth \$10.00 \$1,000.00. Canadian coins, 1921—5¢ silver—\$100.00, 1875 quarters, \$75.00, 1921—5¢ silver—\$500.00. Wanted—20¢ pieces, gold coins, paper money, etc. Our large illustrated guarantee buying—selling catalogue, giving complete alloy information—send \$1.00. Purchase catalogue before sending coins. Worthycoin Corporation K-417-C, Boston 8, Massachusetts.

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(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

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WANTED — BULLDOZER STRAIGHT BLADE and attachments for TD-6 wide gauge. Phone Clinton 162J4. T. A. Stryker, Flemington, N. J.

SURPLUS TANKS: UNUSED, 575 gallons, extra heavy steel, (1365 pounds). Use for air, oil, gas, water. Has manhole in end. Easily made into lifetime septic tank. Retail value \$250.00. Our price \$69.50. Many other bargains. Contractors Surplus Company, 101 State Road, Williams-town, Mass.

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WE'RE HONESTLY TIRED of seeing this baler around. It could be working for you. It's a John Deere 116W automatic wire tie with engine. No reasonable offer refused for this demonstrator. Will deliver. Phone or write Gor-Dun's, Inc., Goshen, N. Y. Phone 922.

FIVE ROW HOLLAND PLANTER mounted on cut down Ford, double transmission for creeping speed, excellent condition. \$750.00 or best offer. Call Raymond DeVincent at TW 4-0877 or TW 4-4196 Waltham 54, Mass.

25 CRAWLER TRACTORS — AC 7 dozer with winch \$3995. Oliver OC3 dozer and winch, Caterpillar D2 with winch \$2450. Oliver HG \$450. up. Five with loaders. OC3 with Ware loader and backhoe. 30 seconds on and off backhoe \$4895. Used very little. Don Howard, Canandaigua, New York.

ELECTRIC GRINDER and other machinery suitable for workshop. Fred Beck, Stanhope, New Jersey.

PIPPEN BACKHOE—Davis loader on Ferguson 30 tractor. Excellent condition. Priced to sell. Niles Wilcox, Sidney Center, New York.

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STROUT CATALOG MAILED FREE! 3,186 bargains. 34 states, coast-to-coast. Farms, homes, businesses. World's largest! 53 years service. Strout Realty, 251-R 4th Ave., New York 10, New York.

FOR SALE: 75 ACRE POULTRY and dairy farm, equipped. Facilities for 800 layers; metal stanchions and drinking fountains for 18 cows. Productive land, paved highway, school bus past door. Lydia Lahtes, Newfield, New York, R.D. #1, phone 4-7224.

FARM IN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, approximately 350 acres. Located on a good county road 20 miles from Massena. Good T hip roof barn, newly painted house. Terms can be arranged for reliable parties. Inquire L. H. Flack, Lisbon, N. Y.

160 ACRE FARM. Beautiful 5 bedroom, 3 bath home, 8 acres citrus, 130 acres highly improved pasture, excellent for dairy or beef cattle operation. Large barn, other valuable buildings, extensive equipment included. \$65,000, \$25,000 cash, balance on liberal terms. Worth much more. Other farms, homes and acreage. Elmer Jost, Broker, Clermont, Florida Heart of the Citrus Belt. Telephone Exeter 44231.

FARM ON SEAWAY FOR RENT, 100 acres, good house and dairy barn, no stock, write some information about yourself to Wendell Boice, 359 West Second Street, Corning, N. Y.

FULLY EQUIPPED 150 ACRE FARM, 15 milk cows, 11 bred heifers, fields and 9 room house in excellent condition, furnace, electric hot water heater. Considerable pulp and timber. M. R. Weston, Skowhegan, Maine, R. 1.

45 ACRE POULTRY FARM, 40,000 square feet floor space. Presently filled with broilers. For information write Herman Ham, Madison, Maine.

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SEND YOUR WOOL TO THE BLANKET mill for nice warm blankets. Comfort batting and knitting yarn. Write for particulars: Shippensburg Woolen Mill, Shippensburg, Penna.

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LET LARKIN PRODUCTS MAKE money for you. Cosmetics, extracts, household supplies. Write for catalog. Larkin 5, Buffalo 10, N. Y.

CHAIR CANE, BASKET MATERIAL. Genuine chair cane. Basket reed, bases. Catalogue dime. Cane instructions 25¢, complete seat weaving book \$1.15. Basketry-raffia instructions book 75¢. Fogarty's, 207 River St., Troy, New York.

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MEN'S TEE SHIRTS—dacron reinforced collar, combed yarn, processed for minimum shrinkage, super fine white. Sizes small, medium, large, extra large. Buy a year's supply, \$6.95 a dozen. Postpaid. Check or money order. E. Mathers, Stafford, N. Y.

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CROCHETED GRANNY AFGHAN—sewn together, \$29.50 postpaid. Ruth Gordon, Danbury, N. H.

New Booklet For 4-H And FFA Beef Raisers

THE American Hereford Association's new 4-H and FFA booklet, entitled "The Future Cattleman," is off the press and ready for distribution. The attractive 80-page booklet is full of useful information concerning the beef cattle business.

Subject matter within the new booklet is arranged in ten parts as follows: Choosing the breed, Selecting a calf, Shelter and equipment, Feeding, Diseases and parasites, Beef cattle skills, Care and management of the breeding herd, Fitting and showing, Marketing beef cattle, and Steps to success.

One copy of the new publication is being mailed to each county agent and vocational agriculture teacher in America. Members of the vocational education staff and extension division in each state will also receive copies. Each FFA or 4-H member who is now a junior member of the American Hereford Association will receive a copy.

Others who desire a copy of "The Future Cattleman" may receive their free copy by writing the American Hereford Association, Kansas City 5, Missouri. Additional copies will be furnished free upon request to those who can use them.

— A. A. —

REPRESENT STATE IN IFYE PROGRAM

FIVE "ambassadors in blue jeans" from New York will represent their state and country abroad this year.

Miss Martha Leighton, associate State 4-H Club leader, announced today that John Porter, Baldwinsville, Onondaga County; Paul Wiley, Johnsonville, Rensselaer County; Miss Mary Lue Morgan, Linwood, Livingston County; Dale Bell, Cortland, Cortland County; and Miss Marjorie Dunn, Hornell, Steuben County, will be 1958 International Farm Youth Exchange delegates.

Porter, a senior in the State College of Agriculture at Cornell, will spend June through November living with farm families in Spain.

Others are assigned to the winter program which extends from October to April. Wiley, also a Cornell senior, will live with farm families in Peru. Miss Morgan, a senior at Syracuse University, will go to Chile. Bell will go to Argentina. Miss Dunn, a senior at Buffalo State Teachers' College, has not yet received a definite assignment.

In addition, New York State will have 11 exchanges from other countries living with farm families from April to mid-October.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE—WALLPAPER CATALOG—Golden Anniversary Issue — Smart new colors and designs. Save 1/4 to 1/2. Instructions for measuring and hanging. We pay postage. Penn Wall Paper Mills, Dept. O, Philadelphia 5, Pa.

PREVENT DIGGING UP CLOGGED drains, pumping filled septic tanks with Prevent. Completely new biological treatment for household sewage systems. No messy mixing—just flush down toilet. Absolutely harmless. Money-back guarantee. Bargain. 4 treatments \$1.50 postpaid. C. E. Hammond, Dept. F, Box 81, Masonville, New Jersey.

DELICIOUS FRESH SMOKED HERRING, 5 lbs. \$3.00 postpaid. Gillingham Fishery, Bay Port 10, Michigan.

APPLE ORCHARD SPRAYERS; new 1700x16 tires \$52.00 each. Free delivery. American Tire Company, Box 584, New Haven, Conn.

STANDING TIMBER WANTED — Top prices paid for oak, whitewood, and maple sawlogs and veneer logs. Within 80 mile radius of Peekskill, N. Y. J. R. Houskeeper, Putnam Valley, New York.

5 LBS. BONED SMOKED FISH, \$3.00 postpaid. Denbow Fisheries, Lubec, Maine.

ALUMINUM POSTED SIGNS LAST, attractive, economical. Information, prices. Met. Signs, Box 238A, Altamont, N. Y.

BRICK LAYING — for hobby or profit. \$9.95 COD. Money back if not satisfied. Handicrafts, BF, Box 74, Attalla, Alabama.

SEND 50¢ FOR 1958 WHOLESALERS catalog. Refund first order. Nationally advertised brand names. Tremendous savings. Dickinson Co., 138 Sunderland Rd., No. Amherst 1, Mass.

\$1.00 POSTPAID — 1,000 NAME and address labels beautifully printed in gummed pad form. In handsome reusable plastic box. Use on letters, cards, books, etc. American Sales, 352 Bullard St., Bridgeport 5, Conn.

RUBBER STAMP WITH YOUR NAME and address—3 lines. \$1.00 postpaid. Champlain Industries, Grand Isle, Vermont.

GUARANTEED SATISFACTION or money back. Pipe Smoking or Redleaf chewing 5 pounds \$3.00 postpaid. Fred Stoker, Dresden, Tennessee.



Every 24 hours fire visits 100 farm families, leaves 9 persons dead and destroys \$250,000 worth of property. Don't let a disastrous fire occur on your farm.

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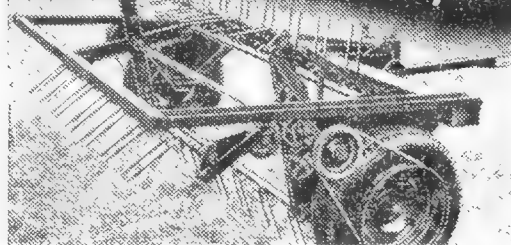
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MEDICATED
Teat Dilators

MOVING? Send new and old address for American Agriculturist, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Easter Dinner

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON



GOOD food, as well as bright flowers, new hats, new dresses, special church services, decorations and music, mark the weekend of Easter. It is also the time when families meet for the first festive gathering since the Christmas season. You will be serving hot cross buns on Good Friday and the traditional ham or chicken or young spring lamb on Easter Sunday. Here is a menu that will suggest some ideas for your Easter dinner. For the main course we have chosen Glazed Baked Ham, flanked by spring's early foods. Recipes are given for the starred items:

EASTER DINNER MENU

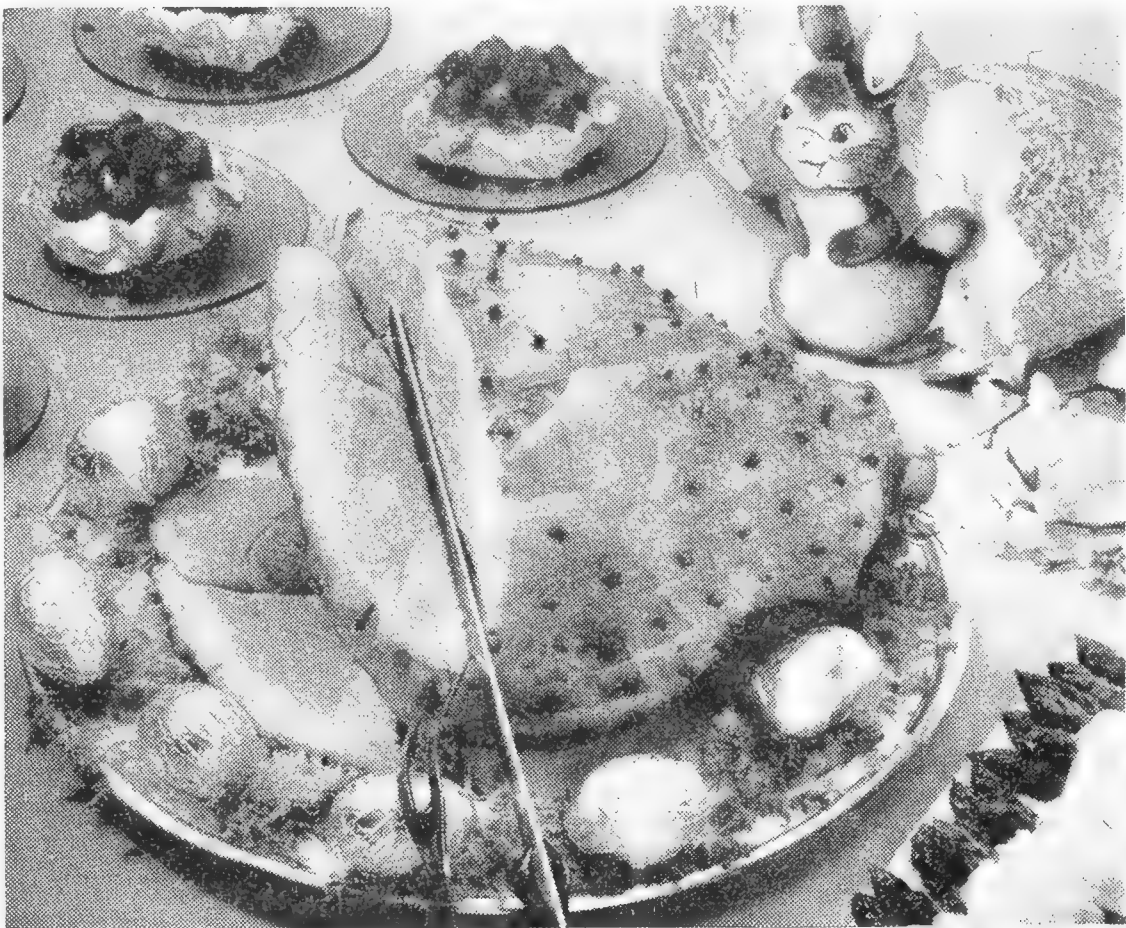
- Frosted Apricot Nectar (apricot juice in tall glass with orange sherbet)
- Glazed Baked Ham*
- New potatoes in parsley cream sauce
- Buttered asparagus with toasted almonds
- Golden Salad (grated carrots in orange gelatin)
- Hot fluffy biscuits
- Easter Egg Cake* or Strawberry Tarts*
- Pastel mints and nuts

The Easter Ham

Which will you choose? You will have a wide choice between the fully cooked canned hams or one of the packaged hams. Canned hams, available in 1½ to 13-pound sizes are fully cooked and ready just to heat through and glaze. Allow five servings per pound when buying canned ham, and for economy buy a large enough one to serve for several meals. Keep large canned hams under refrigeration.

Among the packaged hams you may choose one with the shank on, or one from which the bony shank, tough skin, and excess fat have been removed, or the round boneless form. Any of these are available in fully-cooked form, requiring only heating through for best flavor and to set the glaze; in ready-to-eat form, which is safe to eat as is, but will have better texture and flavor if cooked; and in cook-before-eating form.

Half hams, butt or shank ends (usually center slices of ham have been removed) are also available. Even baked hams, sugar and gelatine glazed and fruit decorated, may be had for a price. Most of today's hams have a mild cure in which less sugar and salt are used and the ham smoked at a higher temperature, which shortens kitchen cooking time.



Glazed Baked Ham

If the wrapper on the ham you choose carries directions for baking, follow them. Otherwise, proceed as follows:

Remove any wrapping from the ham, but not the rind. If you wish, you may rewrap loosely with the inner ham wrapper or heavy paper. Place a whole ham fat side up, or butt or shank cut-side down, on a rack in a shallow baking pan. Bake in a preheated moderate oven (325°) according to the time table on this page.

If you use a meat thermometer (a reliable guide for doneness), insert it so that the bulb of the thermometer reaches the center of the thickest part of the meat away from the bone. The thermometer should register 130° if you start with fully cooked ham; 140° with ready-to-eat ham; and 150° to 155° for cook-before-eating hams. Plan to have the ham done about 20 minutes before serving time for better carving.

To glaze ham: About half an hour to 45 minutes before the ham is done, remove it from the oven, remove paper (if used) and rind, score the fat and stud with cloves, and cover with a glaze. Finish baking at same low temperature (325°) until well glazed. For the glaze, combine about 1 cup brown sugar with molasses or maple sirup, honey, corn sirup, red jelly, or crushed pineapple, apricot nectar, or spiced fruit juice from pickled fruit.

Or just use orange marmalade or apricot jam, and pat over whole ham in 2 or 3 applications during the last baking. Or you may drizzle juice or sirup over ham and pat on sugar. Do not let glaze run into the drippings. When ham is beautifully glazed, place it in center of serving platter.

Hawaiian Ham Stack-Ups

For left-over ham, try Hawaiian Ham Stack-Ups: Finely grind some of the left-over ham (with a little onion if you wish) and shape into

Cheese Toasties: To make the toasties, trim crusts from six slices white bread. Toast bread on one side. Turn and top each slice with a slice of cheese. Broil until brown and bubbly. Cut into quarters.

EASTER EGG CAKE

- 1 package white cake mix
- ¾ cup chopped walnut meats
- 8 maraschino or candied cherries, chopped
- 1 package (3 ounces) cream cheese
- ¼ cup buttermilk or sweet milk
- 3½ cups sifted confectioners' sugar
- 3 squares baking chocolate, melted

Prepare cake according to package directions, adding walnut meats and cherries with the last addition of milk or water. Turn batter into two round 8-inch layer pans which have been lined with paper. Bake in a moderate oven (375°) 25 to 30 minutes.

Cool slightly and remove layers from pans. Remove paper. Cut each layer in two, about ¼-inch off center, making two larger and two smaller pieces.

Make frosting by softening cream

This Glazed Baked Ham, studded with cloves, is garnished with small hard-cooked eggs wrapped in sparkling aluminum foil and nested in chicory.

Easter Egg Cake will add a festive end to your Easter dinner and is easily made with a white cake mix. See recipe on this page.



patties the size and thickness of canned sliced pineapple. Place half the ham patties on baking sheet, top each with a pineapple slice, and then another ham patty. Spread each with a glaze of brown sugar and a little prepared mustard, moistened with a little vinegar. Bake in a moderate oven (325°) about 25 minutes or until heated through and slightly browned.

Another good way to use left-over ham and the usual colored, hard-cooked eggs is to combine them in this tasty casserole:

SAVORY HAM AND EGGS

- ¼ cup butter
 - ¼ cup minced green pepper
 - 2 tablespoons minced onion
 - ¼ cup flour
 - 2½ cups milk
 - 1 tablespoon lemon juice
 - 1½ tablespoons prepared mustard
 - ½ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce, if desired
 - 1½ cups diced cooked ham
 - 1 cup cooked peas
 - 3 hard-cooked eggs, sliced
- Cheese toasties

Melt butter, add green pepper and onion, and cook until tender. Stir in the flour, then the milk, and cook with constant stirring until thick. Blend in lemon juice, mustard, and Worcestershire. Stir in the ham, peas, and hard-cooked eggs. Place in serving dish and put cheese toasties (directions follow) around edge of dish. Bake in moderate oven (350°) about 20 to 30 minutes. Serves 6.

cheese with part of the milk, add the sugar alternately with the rest of the milk, blending well after each addition. Add the chocolate and beat until smooth and of consistency to spread.

Spread thin layer of frosting on bottom of one large piece of cake and place the other large piece on it. Stand these upright, with cut sides on a cake plate. Frost bottoms of the smaller pieces, then place these against the larger pieces, one on each side. Trim outer edges of cake to give it oval shape. Spread frosting over top and sides.

Decorate with tinted frosting and candy flowers. Write "Happy Easter" on side of cake with tinted frosting. Outline base of cake with a garland of frosting and Jordan almonds or candy flowers, or bright jelly beans. To serve, cut in slices (which will be large) and then divide the slices in half (see picture). Serves 10 to 12.

Strawberry Tarts

Prepare pastry from your favorite recipe, cut in circles and bake over inverted muffin or cup cake tins in hot oven (450°) 10 to 15 minutes. Cool shells. Place a few spoonfuls of vanilla pudding (your own or from a mix) in each tart. Top with whole berries, each one dipped in a sugar sirup, or use about ¼ cup thawed, sweetened frozen strawberries. If desired, pass a bowl of whipped cream for topping.

TIME TABLE FOR BAKED HAM

			Oven Temp.	Minutes per lb.	Approx. Approx. Total Time
Uncooked Hams:			325° F.		
Half ham	6-8 lbs.			25-27	3 hrs.
Whole	10-12 lbs.			18-20	3½ hrs.
	12-14 lbs.			16-18	3¾ hrs.
	14-16 lbs.			14-16	3¾ hrs.
Ready-to-eat Hams:			325° F.		
Half	6-8 lbs.			15-17	1¾-2 hrs.
Whole	12-14 lbs.			12-15	2¾-3 hrs.
Canned Hams:			325° F.		
	6¾ lbs.			20	2¼ hrs.
	10-12 lbs.		15	2½-3 hrs.	

At Our House

Snowed in With Winter Birds

By ELIZABETH TOWNSEND

IT HAD been so long since we had an old-fashioned winter at our farm home that the first day of the February blizzard seemed like a holiday. My husband took over the feeding of our winter birds, walking in the fluffy snow and looking over the fields like a boy exploring a new world.

When it began to drift, it was not so much fun. As I watched through the blinding snow, he waded nearly to his waist on his way to the barn. His path drifted full of snow in minutes. He did not seem to mind, but did admit that the storm was the worst since coming to this farm 60 years ago.

In the house, my days were filled with tasks that did not interfere with frequent glimpses outdoors. I did a lot of weaving, cleaned and straightened bureau drawers and cupboards. We arranged books, made holders, and finished neglected mending. The snow plow, which in lesser storms went over the road night and day, could not reach us. There were no visitors and no mail.

Fortunately, there was nothing we needed for ourselves or the stock at the barn. Electricity, radio, and the telephone were still with us. Friends who phoned voiced the thought which was in the heart of almost every woman whose family was affected by the storm: "If we are well, we will get along all right."

For entertainment, there were our winter birds, more numerous than in all the years we have fed them. For the first time cardinals came to us, a whole dozen of them! The brilliant red of the males against the snow was a constant joy. One day, a morning dove came to the feeding station. Later there were two. They ate together, then rested side by side in the maple.

A flock of tree sparrows came to the feeding station at the kitchen window for crumbs and small grains. Indoors we could hear their sweet tinkling song. In the lilac bush by the window, these adorable birds, with nuthatches, downy and hairy woodpeckers, and many chickadees made it seem alive.

Farm Bounty

During the blizzard we were surprised to learn how much free bird feed can be found on a farm. We had always depended on sunflower seed, but had a short crop this fall and there was none on hand. I found that chickadees and nuthatches like squash and pumpkin seeds as substitutes.

Most farmers now have alsike and clover seed cleaned commercially, but if done at home the coarse feed may be saved for the birds. Chick scratch, chick starter, poultry mash, wheat, oats, and cracked corn are relished. Dried egg shells, finely ground, may be added to these grains. This mixture is improved if coated with suet or any hot fat.

Any kind of crumbs are nice. I made "bird bread," using surplus fat, cracked eggs, milk, soda, and flour. This was baked, dried, and rolled into crumbs. Old or rancid walnuts, hickory nuts and butter-nuts are good, too, if there is a strong arm to crack them.

Even though they look untidy, we hung up soup bones for the chickadees. They especially like flying in

and out of a turkey carcass to get the last bit of meat. Of course, there are always raisins and peanut butter in any household. It is said that the first woman in our town who had cardinals come to her feeding station put out bread spread with peanut butter to attract them.

From the beef we kill, we save the suet for the birds, packaging some to put in the freezer. With tin shears I cut hardware cloth to make little baskets. These are filled with suet and wired to shrubs and trees. There are 8 or 10 on the bush at the kitchen window, and as many more on trees about the lawn. When there is no suet, I make a pie crust of bacon or chicken fat to put in the wire cases. A mixture of feed, chopped table scraps and cereal may also be used.

Since the storm, our main feeding station has been a cement horse block along the drive. It is easy to keep clear of snow and is near the house. All the birds, except woodpeckers and pheasants, gathered there before daylight. Some might be seen eating until nearly twilight. Like people working together in an emergency, they were fighting a common cause and had no time for disagreement.

For the pheasants, I have been tying ears of corn to stalks left standing in the garden. When my husband took over, he used a better method. He drove six or eight large nails through a board, turned the board over and pressed the butt end of the ears down on the nails. When the drifts came, he had to shovel out the board and replenish the corn for the dozen pheasants that came to eat. The beautiful cocks ate first, while the hens waited nearby. Soon their shelter of blackberry bushes was a mound of snow, then the pheasants became timid, and though the corn disappeared we seldom saw them eating. Cardinals and bluejays often fed on the tips of the ears, eating the kernels of corn.

The Silent World

When it stopped snowing and drifting, we walked along the path to the barn. The next day was bitter cold and the snowbanks so hard we could walk over them. From the top of a small mountain of snow near the barn we could see nothing moving over the whole countryside.

That night the snow plow came, making a narrow tunnel down our road. The next day the milk truck, the feed truck and the mail carrier reached us. Our daughter and her husband came for their black cocker which was to have been our guest while they were away for two days. Instead, she had been "storm stayed" for a week.

Before we could get our car out, another blizzard, high wind, and intense cold were upon us. The new storm brought new problems to everyone, but all knew that when a real emergency comes, a superior human effort is made to open the road and neighbors rally to help. Even so, that morning we agreed with the radio commentator who said, "I wonder who ever asked what has become of our old-fashioned winters?"

(Editor's Note: When Mrs. Townsend wrote this article, she and her husband were still snowbound. We had to get her article by telephone, as they were completely cut off from the mail. The Townsends live on the Town Line Road at Trumansburg, New York.)

Needed:

"General Practitioners" in Transportation

Today, public policies place artificial and severe restrictions upon the opportunity of any one form of transportation, such as railroads, to serve the public through the use of other means of transportation, such as that by highway, waterway or airway.

Yet, in other industries, diversification of products has become common, and has proved beneficial both to those industries and to the public.

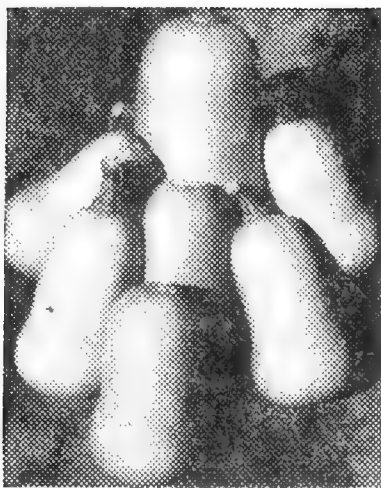
Why shouldn't our transportation agencies, too, be allowed to benefit by diversification?

Clearly, diversification would be to the advantage of the nation's shippers. They could then arrange for their transportation through a single transport company which could utilize any or all means of carriage needed to do the particular job at hand most efficiently. That's why the railroads ask for removal of present artificial limitations.

They seek only the same opportunity as anyone else to enter into other fields of transportation. Then they could become "general practitioners" in transportation — using a wide variety of facilities to serve you more efficiently.

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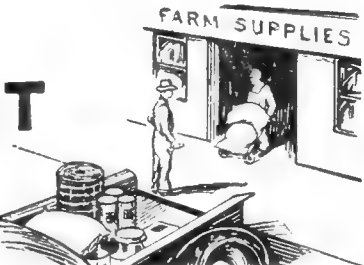
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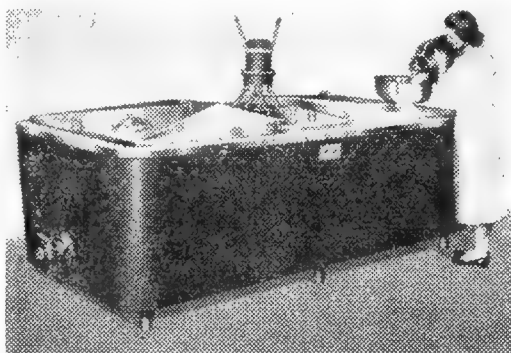
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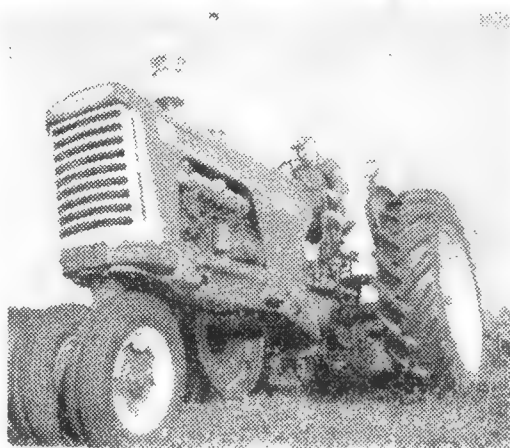


Two new two- and three-bottom Fast-Hitch moldboard plows, featuring lightweight, welded boxed-channel main frames and many customer options, have just been announced by INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY. The new McCormick No. 211 plow, available as a two-bottom, can be converted to a three-bottom on the farm, by adding a third beam. The three-bottom No. 311 plow can be ordered as a two-bottom and a third bottom ordered as needed. The No. 311 also can be reduced to a two-bottom at any time simply by removing the rear bottom and colter.

MERCK AND COMPANY has announced introduction of a new drug product, GlyCamide, as an additive to poultry feed as a preventive for coccidiosis. COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE is first in the industry to adopt GlyCamide. Merck's former preventive was NiCarbazin which could be used only for chick and broiler feeds. Merck reports that laying hens showed no ill effects from GlyCamide, even when fed at 160 times the recommended rate. G.L.F. will make feeds with GlyCamide at three mills. First use will be in broiler feeds which will have one ounce of the new drug in each ton. Stressing that GlyCamide is a preventive, G.L.F. still recommends sulfaquinoxaline to control an outbreak of coccidiosis.



Low pouring height in large capacity coolers is featured in the new 400 and 500 gallon capacity Sani-Kool bulk milk tanks manufactured by the JAMES MFG. CO., Ft. Atkinson, Wisconsin; Lancaster, Pa., and Los Angeles, Calif. Jamesway Sani-Kool tanks are available in either ice bank or direct expansion types, and range in height from 32" up constituting the lowest line in height in the industry. Addition of the two new tanks just announced brings the total of models available from Jamesway to seventeen.



Dealers, distributors, and others interested in Agricultural machinery from 7 states and Canada viewed the 1958 line of OLIVER Tractors and Tools at Utica last month. Increased horsepower and new ways of using it to make farming easier, safer and more economical were featured in Oliver's theme, "See the Power" and "Feel the Power." The '58 Oliver line features six models with gas, diesel and LP gas engines. Power-booster drive which gives 12 forward speeds, power-traction, and powerjuster rear wheels are a few of the long list of features.

A free kit is available to help dairymen plan more efficient milk houses. Kit includes graph sheet scaled 1/2 inch = 1 foot, on which present or proposed milkhouse may be sketched; and scale model cut-outs of milk coolers, wash sinks, water heaters, etc., for arranging on the sheet. For your free kit, write DAIRY EQUIPMENT COMPANY, Madison, Wisconsin, manufacturers of Dairy-Kool bulk milk coolers.

The Animal Nutrition Department of the INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY, makers of Sterling Salt products for every farm use, announces a new product, Sterling All-Weather Salt, an evaporated granulated salt especially suited for feed mixing, general farm use and free-choice feeding. A special additive in Sterling All-Weather Salt makes the salt dustless and easily handled under all weather conditions.

Grants totaling nearly \$1,150,000 have been awarded to 135 universities and colleges in DU PONT'S annual program of aid to education. The total for the next academic year is about \$100,000 more than DU PONT contributed for the current school year.

8451 . . . Make two dresses from this stunning pattern . . . one now for Easter and later in linen or cotton for summer. Sizes 12 to 40. See opposite page for other views and read what Helen Smith says below.



Sew For Easter

By HELEN POWELL SMITH

EASTER is in the air and the time is short, but not too short to make one or both of the outfits shown on these two pages. For smartness and speed of making, we have selected suit-dress No. 8451, which comes in sizes 12 to 40. One of its added features is the kick pleat at the back seam of the skirt to give added ease for walking—and it's so easy to make! Just three easy seams, a zipper placket, waistband and hem, and your skirt is finished.

The top part of the dress, which gives the effect of a suit jacket, has simple sleeves with a seam over arm, so there is no need for tricky fitting at the shoulder and armhole. The blouse is eased into a peplum, giving the new fullness about the waistline look. The belt slips through separate tabs to hold it in place and add an interesting detail. No lining is needed. You can make it in a jiffy!

As for fabric, for early spring wear I would choose one of the blended fabrics that has a look of wool—maybe one of the combinations of wool and Nylon. There are some 85 per cent wool and 15 per cent Nylon, costing about \$3.00 a yard. Or a sheer woolen would be easy to work with.

A rayon and acetate tweed mixture will give you the effect of a smartly tailored suit. The so-called Abbey flannels also come in this group of mixtures at about \$2.00 per yard. There is also a silk screen fabric which has a fine herringbone look and is a combination of silk, rayon, and acetate, and retails for around \$2.00 a yard.

An Easter suit in this design would just be a starter because you will find that you can use this same pattern again a couple of months later for a stunning summer dress. Make it up with short sleeves in one of the many varieties of cotton to wear all summer long.

For an Easter outfit for your daughter, try No. 8438 on the opposite page. The slim skirt version will appeal to the junior miss, and the flared skirted version to her younger sister. If time is short, don't bother about the blouse at the moment but use one you have on hand and make the blouse at a later date.

An all-cotton, washable, crease-resistant fabric with the texture of linen, retailing for about \$1.00 per yard, would be nice for this style—or one of the lightweight sail cloths. There are also rayon and cotton mixtures that have a more dressy look.

This design will prove popular because the blouse and skirt will be worn constantly for school, and then the jacket can be slipped on for those many teen-age party-like occasions.

— A. A. —

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Basic stitches — everything from basting to embroidery stitches, smocking and hemstitching are shown. Illustrations make it easy to construct pockets, buttonholes, tucks, darts, seams; to press all kinds of fabrics; to put in sleeves, make facings, collars, bindings, plackets, belts, tailored jackets, linings, and even how to work with fur.

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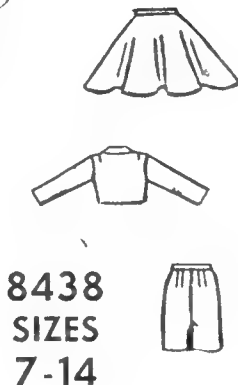
Easy-Fit Fashions



8451...Stunning two-piece dress with slenderizing ways. Belted and softly bloused. Perfect for Easter (see photo on opposite page and Helen Smith's suggestions). Nice in linen, too, for summer wear. Easy to make, easy to wear. Misses and Women's Sizes 12 to 40. 65¢



8438...Adorable Easter outfit for either a big or little girl. The cut-away bolero jacket comes in two lengths, and with either straight or bias-flair skirt. Sleeveless blouse included. For fabric suggestions, see opposite page. Girl's Sizes 7 to 14. 50¢



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Hostages To Fortune

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XXVIII

CONSTANT and hard usage wore out the first L.C.M. boats so new ones began to arrive. Bill and his crew were fortunate in getting one of the first of these. Some of the new L.C.M.'s were immediately converted to gunboats with rocket racks, mounted 20 millimeter guns, and 50 and 30 calibre machine guns. When his boat was ready, Bill felt that he really was in the war on a fighting basis. But the main job of the L.C.M.'s was to move supplies and troops, as MacArthur's forces moved slowly but surely northward through the Pacific, with a bitter and constant struggle for every stronghold of the Japs.

At long last, they reached the east coast of the great Island of Borneo. Up to this time, to Bill, Borneo had been just a name in the geography book or something to joke about in the old jingle, "the wild man of Borneo has just come to town." But this was stern

southern Pacific were almost impossible to live in, to say nothing of fighting. But it was nothing compared to what they suffered now.

This was the worst yet. Not only was it hot; the high humidity made it almost unbearable. Mosquitoes and other insects added to the torture. Bill knew he was lucky to be on his boat instead of on land, for if there was any breeze at all, they got it.

Sometimes it seemed impossible that he had been away from home so long. But during the long, hot nights while he was twisting, turning, and sweating in his bunk, he well knew how slowly time moved. The letters from the home folks helped. Laura was especially faithful about writing, and she did her best to give him a clear picture of the constant progress of their little son. But always the letters were old when he received them, and he knew it took a long time for his own letters to go through the censorship and across the wide miles before they reached the ones he loved. He continued to be constantly frustrated, because he wanted to pour out his feelings to Laura but hesitated to do so because of the censorship, and also because he was afraid of upsetting those at home.

His longing for Laura was almost unbearable, and he fretted because he knew he was missing the cutest, most lovable time in little Johnny's life. He was sorry that his son could not have his father with him in this early part of his life. General Sherman was right, he thought. War is hell, no matter from what angle you look at it.

Another member of the crew in Bill's boat was Bill Hasle, who was a big, six-foot, three inch, raw-boned cowboy from an Arizona ranch. After college, Bill Hasle had returned to his father's ranch because he loved cattle and the outdoor life. The two Bills found they had much in common and became close friends. Long hours, which otherwise would have dragged for them, were passed in discussions on almost every subject. In spite of their different backgrounds, it was surprising how much they had to talk about.

Among the hundreds of troops that Bill had helped to move with his L.C.M. during the war, were many Australians—"Aussies," as they were called. Bill liked them. They were, as Bill imagined, much like the early pioneer Americans, rough and ready men, good men to have at your shoulder in a pinch. Sometimes, with a load of Aussies aboard, there would be much kidding back and forth between them and the American crew. Bill thought it remarkable that his friend Bill Hasle, the Arizonan, was so much like the Aussies. But in thinking more about it he realized that both of them came from a relatively new country, and that our own West with its big cattle ranches was somewhat like Australia.

Hasle was also married and he carried with him always a picture of his wife. One night, in a burst of confidence, he asked Bill if he, too, were tortured physically, mentally and spiritually. Then he added, in his western drawl, "What kind of a philosophy can a man develop to help him through these long separations?"

"Of course I know what you mean, Bill," Graham answered. "Sometimes I feel eaten alive by homesickness. We miss our fathers, mothers, sisters, and brothers. But most of all, we miss our wives. The Bible says something to the effect that when we marry, we cleave to our spouse and forsake all others. God knows and understands that we need our wives. Nature is always synonymous with God, and it is completely

unnatural for husbands and wives to live apart. That's just one more reason why 'war is hell'. How well I know."

"Well, then, what about our wives?" Hasle asked. "Is the separation as difficult for them? Young Stevens, one of the crew members of Johnson's boat, has been pretty broken up since he received that letter from his wife. Pretty rough getting a letter telling you that your wife's in love with another guy. As a matter of fact, there's too darn many of these 'Dear John' letters. Doesn't it scare you, Bill?"

Hasle took his wife's picture out of his pocket, carefully unwrapped the tissue paper which he kept around it, and said, "Look at her. She's beautiful. I remember the first time I ever saw her. She came to the University for our Spring Dance. She was so lovely, all in white. She's from Oklahoma, you know."

Bill smiled a little to himself. He had heard all this before from Hasle, but he knew just how it was. It helped a lot to be able to talk about his wife. And he agreed. Juanita Hasle was beautiful. He was sure the little photo didn't do her justice even at that. It was apparent that she bubbled with life and enthusiasm. Hasle had had only a brief six months with her before entering the army, and he worried constantly whether or not she would feel the same about him when he got back. Bill had reassured him again and again. Now he said,

"Bill, you know a lot of these young fellows in the service raise Hell, and sop up a lot of booze and carry on with strange women every chance they get."

"Well, I don't do that," said Hasle.

"I know you don't, Bill. Neither do I. And the ones who do act like that are in the minority. As for our wives, they are loyal and steadfast. I am sure of that. For one thing, they are protected by home ties and friends. Besides, they are not under the temptations that men are. Separation is easier for them physically, but it's harder for them spiritually. Ever since I began to think and especially to read history, I have felt sorry for the people on the home front—the women. There's no excitement, no hurrah-boys for them. It's just wait and wait and wait, and they eat their hearts out until their men come home, if they ever do."

Bill handed the picture back to Hasle, who took it, wrapped it carefully, and put it back in his pocket. Then both sat quietly, each thinking his own thoughts. And in spite of Bill's reassurance of his friend, he couldn't help but wonder if absence does make the heart grow fonder. He had little doubt of Laura's fundamental loyalty, but a lot of things can happen in years of absence. She could learn to do without him, she could become so absorbed in their young son and various activities which she might take on at first to fill up time. Then, after awhile, she might become so interested that she no longer would miss Bill so acutely. Could they ever again build a beautiful relationship, he wondered, a relationship such as they had had in the all too short time before war had separated them? Would they have to learn to fall in love all over again?

Bill knew that the fierce and terrible events which had happened to him since he had seen Laura had sometimes occupied his mind and heart to the exclusion of anything in his former life. After all the excitement of these past years, would he ever again be willing to settle down to peacetime pursuits and forget all the hell of this war? Thinking back to history, Bill knew what had happened to many of the soldiers, both from the North and the South, after the Civil War. Many of them never returned to their homes. Others returned for only a short time. After years of excitement and adventure in the Civil War, they were unhappy and uneasy. So they emigrated by the thousands to the West to fight the Indians or to pioneer new lands.

Now, however, there were no new lands—no new country left.

Bill wondered what would happen to the millions of men in this great world conflict when peace came—if it ever did. What would happen to him? What about his little family at home? Sometimes, so low was Bill in spirit that he didn't know, he just didn't know.

Even though Laura wrote guardedly, she said enough so that Bill knew his mother was eating her heart out in worry and loneliness because Bill was so far away, and in constant danger. In one letter Laura spoke of Mrs. Graham's graying hair. Everybody grows old, Bill thought, but he had never before thought of his mother that way. Probably she was growing old now too fast—another war casualty.

On the brighter side, Laura's letters had told him of the growing love between Tim Donovan and his quiet sister, Caroline. Then had come a letter saying that they were engaged with the blessing of all the others, and finally Laura had written that Tim and Caroline were married. That was good news, of course, but he was saddened because it was a big event in the family—his own little sister married, and he thousands of miles away. It was good, however, to know that Tim was there at home and would look after his family until he, himself, could go back to them. It was good news, too, that Gramps seemed to be well recovered from his heart attack, for one reason because Tim saw to it that his brand new grandfather-in-law didn't have to do any worrying about the farm work. It pleased Bill to think of his little son growing up so near his grandfather, just as he had done.

Laura wrote that she was pleased, too, that her own father and mother were reasonably well and happy, and that her father had somehow gotten a new outlook on life after his big barn fire when the neighbors had come so well to his rescue. Possibly because of his optimistic, constructive attitude he was doing well with his farm. No small factor in Laura's father's success and that of other farmers, Bill knew, was the fact that the war, with the increased demand for food, had raised prices to farmers so that most of them were doing better financially than they had before in many years.

Bill knew, of course, that Gramps' little farm, even with the better wartime prices, was not big enough to support all the members of his household. But still they had managed to solve the problem very well. In her high school course, Bill's sister, Jean, had taken shorthand and typing, and liked it very much. Upon graduation, it had been easy for her to get a very good secretarial job in town. Much to her joy and satisfaction, she had been able to finance a secondhand car and apparently was getting a big bang out of life driving back and forth every day to her job.

As Bill had hoped when Tim had come to live with them, his farm work at Gramp's farm took only part of his time, and the neighbors were eager to get Tim to work for them at good wages every day he could spare. Laura was managing very nicely on her government allotment check, saving as much as possible of it each month so that they would have a little "nest egg" as she put it, when he returned from his war service. Bill was grateful that he had no financial worries. He had heard so many of the fellows talk about money, and he knew it was a constant worry to some of them.

* * *

In the invasion of Borneo, Bill saw at first hand evidence of the bitter enmity that apparently had always existed between the Japs and the Chinese. All through the East Indies, including Borneo, were thousands of Chinese. When the Japs captured these islands, they made slaves of the Chinese. When the allied forces drove the

(Continued on Opposite Page)

WHAT HAS HAPPENED

Hostages to Fortune is the story of the life and times on both the home and war fronts of World War II.

Young Bill Graham and his grandfather, John Macdonald, with whom he lives, are in conflict over the old versus the new methods in farming.

Bill marries his childhood sweetheart, Laura Bliss, then leaves her and his job as teacher of agriculture to volunteer. While in training, Bill's baby is born and his grandfather has a heart attack.

Bill manages to get a furlough, sees his new son and his grandfather, and then leaves for a long absence in the Pacific war area.

You can start this story anywhere.

reality, for they were moving in toward the coast where the ever-present tropical jungle was becoming clearer along the shore. As Bill stood at the gundeck of his boat, he thought how hard it was to realize that that very jungle was infested with the enemy, and that every inch of it would have to be contested before the Japs would give up.

As he stood watching the forces assembling for the invasion, Bill's heart swelled with pride in his own America. Here they were, thousands of miles from their homeland, many miles of which had been covered only after savage fighting up across the vast reaches of the Pacific. What an achievement, he thought, to bring ships, equipment, and men so far against such terrible resistance. Who but Americans could have accomplished such a feat?

As Bill watched, daylight with the flaming sun was just coming over the horizon. American planes, roaring overhead, began to strafe the beaches. When the Commander thought the Jap resistance had been lessened by the terrific bombardment, the landing on Borneo began. This was where Bill and the other L.C.M.'s came in, carrying load after load of MacArthur's army from the big transports across the shallower water to the shore.

Strange to say, there seemed to be no resistance. Unable to stand the terrific bombardment, the Japs had retreated into the interior. So now came the almost impossible job of routing them out of the jungle. When he first reached the Pacific, Bill had thought the climate of the islands and the jungle of



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Also selling 24 daughters of Walhalla Layman 23rd. (Layman 23rd is jointly owned by Cornell University and the Danns.) A rare opportunity to purchase a son of Jesse of Judd's Bridge.
Auctioneer—Martin E. Fromm, Waukesha, Wis.
Sale under management of and catalog upon request from Frank L. Jewett, Jewett Brown Swiss Sale Service, West Road, Oneida, N. Y. Tel. Oneida 1401W2 Lunch available. Sale held under cover.

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Hostages to Fortune

(Continued from Opposite Page)

Japs back, the Japs killed the Chinese by the hundreds.

Later, as they made their slow way up the rivers of Northwest Borneo, Bill's L.C.M. and other small boats would stop while the Aussies would go ahead and clean out the Japs on the shore. Their guides were Dyaks, head-hunters, but for the most part reliable, because they hated the Japs.

On one of the little tributaries there were only two gunboats, both L.C.M.'s. Bill was on the boat ahead. Their guide, as usual, was a Dyak, but it turned out that this man was a traitor. He was ordered to get off the boat to investigate conditions on the nearby shore, and never returned. They found later that he had informed the Japs of their presence.

As they came around a bend in the river, Bill Hasle and Bill Graham stood side by side in the prow. Looming directly ahead was a big cliff on which there were Japs. As soon as the enemy saw them, they opened fire, but fortunately they made the mistake of firing too quickly, so there was time to turn the boat around, but not before Bill Hasle dropped with a clean hole through his head, while an Aussie just behind him was shot through the shoulder. Bill Graham opened fire with a machine gun and had the pleasure of seeing two or three of the enemy topple off the cliff into the water. This stopped the Japs' firing for a moment, giving the crew time to get the boat turned around and headed back down the river to their base. Soon after, planes came in to help, and with their support, the boats again turned and slowly made their way up the river. A number of the enemy were killed in this particular incident, and a large number of badly shocked men were taken prisoners.

When the excitement of the engagement was over, Bill began to feel the shock of Bill Hasle's death. It was hard to realize that he would never again hear the sound of his friend's voice, never again would they discuss almost every topic under the sun. What was death anyway? It had only been a short time since Bill was worrying about his young wife back home. One moment his friend had stood beside him, a living, breathing creature with every sense keenly alert. In the next moment, he lay on the deck, every sense forever stilled. What made the difference? In that moment, Bill Graham felt nearer to his God than he ever had before. He knew somehow that Bill Hasle was not really dead—his body was, but that kindly, intelligent and indomitable spirit would never die. It would just go on forever in a happier Somewhere Else where there were no sorrows and no separations. Otherwise, life would be nothing but a cruel and meaningless jumble. In that thought there was solace and comfort.

(To Be Continued)

— A. A. —

COMING MEETINGS

March 22 — Home Gardeners' Day, College of Agriculture, University of Connecticut, Storrs.

Five meetings have been arranged this month for Maine potato growers:

Mar. 24—Houlton, Northland Hotel.

Mar. 25—Madawaska, Acadia School.

Mar. 26—Presque Isle, Northeastland Hotel.

Mar. 27—Fort Fairfield, High School Auditorium.

Mar. 28—Sebec, Grange Hall.

April 12 — Connecticut Angus Association Invitation Sale, Kent Hollow Farms, New Preston.

April 14-18—10th Annual Hardwood Lumber Grading Short Course, College of Forestry, Syracuse, N. Y.

Apr. 16—Annual meeting New England Branch, Poultry and Egg National Board, at Framingham, Mass., Country Club.



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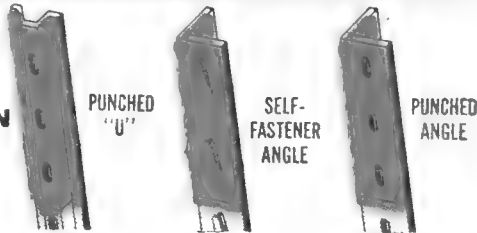
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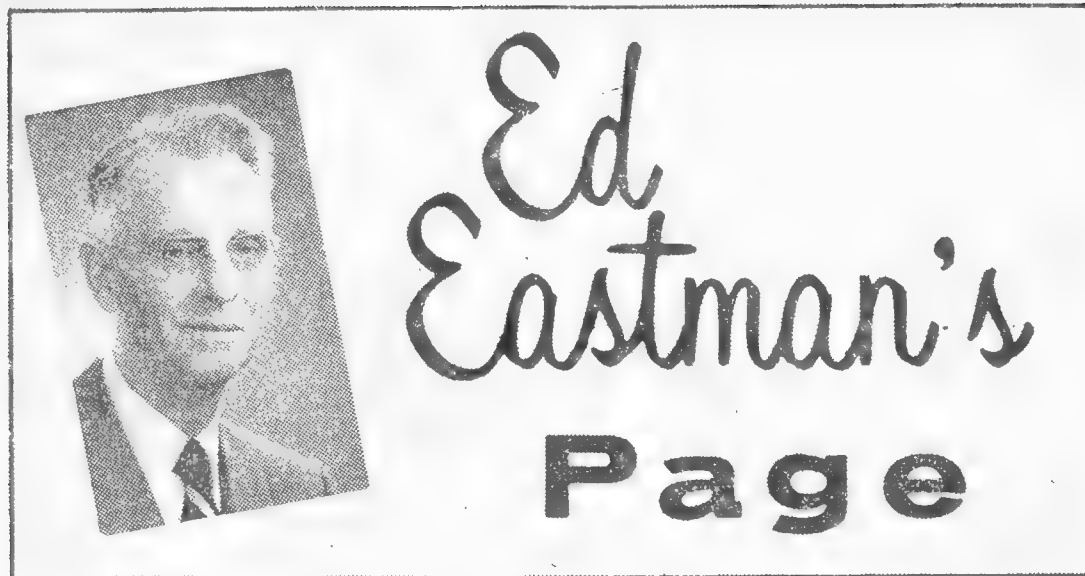
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Our Experience with Vegetables

IN A RECENT issue I had a little piece about the fun the family and I have had with flowers, and I mentioned some of the old favorites that have given us beauty and happiness. This time, let's visit about vegetable gardening with some suggestions based on our own longtime experience.

The first requirement for a good garden is good plowing. After plowing, harrow or drag it until you get it into excellent tilth. Good plowing and harrowing will save you many a backache in fighting weeds.

The second requirement is a lot of fertility. Well-rotted barnyard manure is excellent if you have it, and it furnishes the much needed humus. However, it's a source of weed seeds. On the farm, I used plenty of barnyard manure and a commercial fertilizer, usually 5-10-5. We broadcast some of the commercial fertilizer, and with some of the vegetables, we also side dressed the rows.

We have often used fertilizer in the row before planting, but if this is done, care must be taken thoroughly to mix it with the soil so it does not come into direct contact with the seed or with the roots of the transplanted plant. If your garden is of any size, buy fertilizer by the hundred pounds. It is too expensive in small quantities.

Seeds or Plants?

How can you get best results, by growing plants in the house or in the greenhouse, or buying them from a nursery, or growing all of them from seed? In recent years, we have grown all of our plants in the greenhouse. When we were without a greenhouse, we bought our tomatoes and cabbage from a nursery and planted seed for the rest of our vegetables directly in the garden.

Varieties

Now there follows some suggested vegetable varieties which we have found very excellent. Most of these can be bought from almost any seed catalog. However, there is almost no limit to good vegetable varieties. No doubt you have many that you like better than the following ones that we have found good.

Lettuce

Leaf Lettuce. Salad Bowl, Great Lakes, White Boston, in the order names. There are many others.

Head Lettuce

We have had no success in growing head lettuce. We either have not had the soil or the know-how, but I know some gardeners do grow it, so maybe you will want to give it a trial.

Radishes

Comet (red), Icicle (long white).

Peas

Thomas Laxton (early), Freezonian, Fordhook Wonder, (main crop). Both Freezonian and Fordhook Wonder are excellent for freezing.

If you want very early peas, we have found Mammoth Podded good, but our experience is that no very early peas rank in quality with the later ones. I have had fun and some success in planting peas in the fall and in the very early spring.

Sweet Corn

Seneca 60. This is the earliest corn we have ever been able to find. It grows small ears, but they are delicious. Seneca Arrow is the next earliest; Seneca Chief is good but has the same maturity as Golden Cross and I don't think it is quite as good. The Seneca varieties can be bought from Robson Bros. at Hall, N. Y. and I think, from some other seed houses.

Cornell University says there are now some main crop sweet corns better than Golden Cross but I have never found any better. The corn ear-worm will bother you the most in the very early varieties.

Cucumbers

We always plant hybrids. Most of the seed companies have them.

Squash

Crookneck (summer), Table Queen (fall), Golden Delicious (winter). Hybrid Zucchini (good summer and fall).

Pumpkins

Small sugar.

Cantaloupes

We have had variable experience with melons. Some years, they were excellent; more often not.

Varieties: Netted Gem (green meat, excellent), Honey Rock (good), Delicious (good), Heart of Gold (good).

Beans

Pencil Pod Black Wax (excellent), Sure Crop (yellow, excellent), Tender Pod (green, excellent).

Beets

Detroit Dark Red, Red Ball.

Carrots

Nantes Half Long, Golden Heart. My experience has been that long carrots will not do well in stony ground.

Spinach

We have always grown New Zealand, but this year we will look for a hybrid spinach which most of the seed companies have.

Tomatoes

I suggest that you study the catalogs and pick a hybrid for your particular purpose, whether it be canning, early, or for main crop. In any case, we find Marglobe and Rutgers to be excellent, and would plant some of them in addition to the hybrids.

Popcorn

For a long time we have had fun growing our own popcorn of which we use a lot, but you can't do it in a small garden where you grow sweet corn at the same time for they will mix. We have grown popcorn about every three years, waited until it has fully matured, dried it, shelled it, and kept it in tight glass cans. We have had the best luck with a hybrid mushroom variety.

Turnips

White Globe or Rutabaga.

Cabbage

Golden Acre (early) and Copenhagen (late). There are now hybrid varieties which most seed companies have.

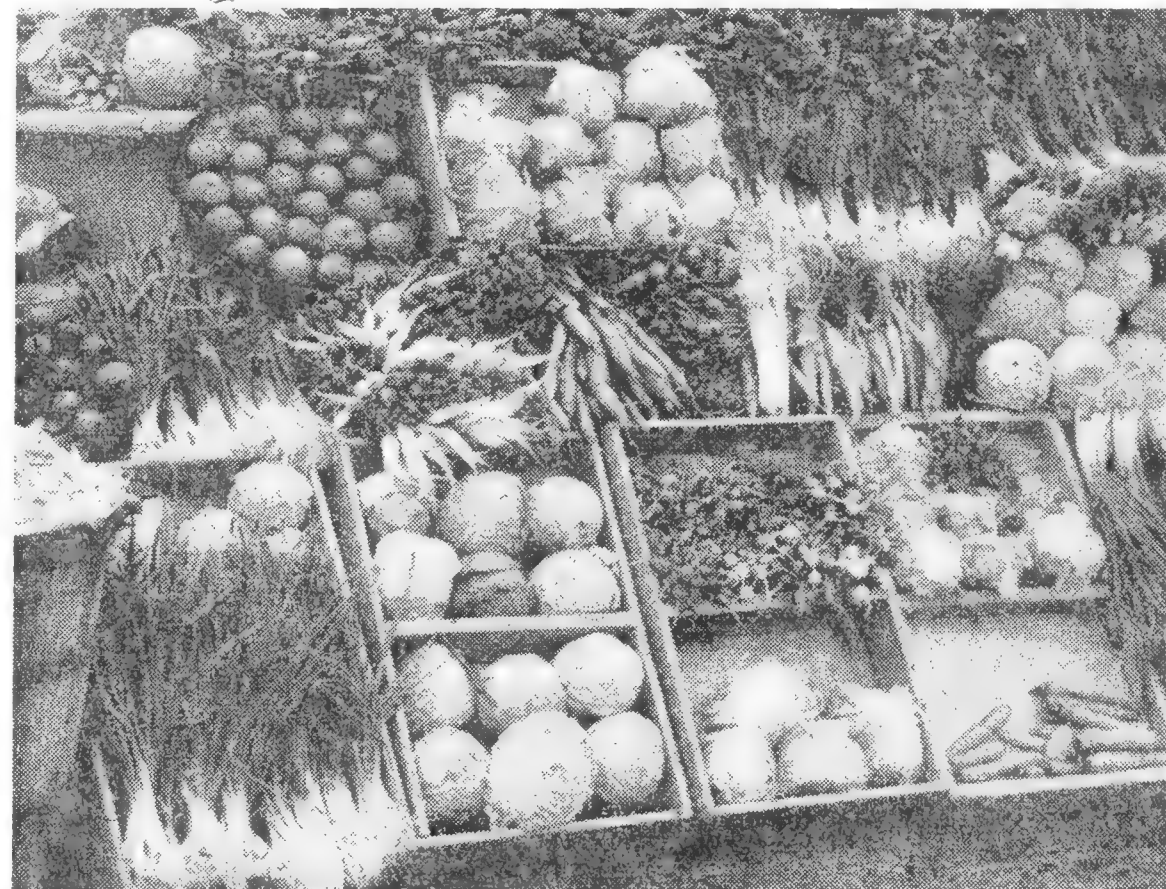
Parsnips

Guernsey.

Salsify

Sandwich Island.

Of course after the garden is planted, your troubles and joys have just started. As I stated in the article about flowers, this year we will use a black plastic mulch which can be purchased



It's fun to grow a variety of vegetables yourself and it can be done even in a small plot of land. Time spent preparing a good seed bed, plus rotted manure or commercial fertilizer will help get big yields from the excellent seeds and plants available now.

at most farm stores. This, carefully placed between and over the rows with holes for the plants to grow, will conserve moisture and prevent weed growth.

If you don't mulch, the sooner you cultivate and hoe to prevent the weeds from getting a good start, the less trouble you will have later.

No matter where you live, you will find that the garden is a profitable, healthy, and satisfying enterprise. I wish you luck with yours!

WATCH FOR CANCER

By MARGARET M. McCANN

IN JANUARY, it was my privilege as a volunteer member of the American Cancer Society to attend the Tenth Annual Cancer Conference in Syracuse. There were 200 volunteers at the meeting from 54 New York State counties, representing 84,000 New York State volunteer workers.

The purpose of this big army is, of course, not to frighten people or have them become over anxious about any minor physical changes in their bodies, but to get people to recognize the early symptoms of cancer or those that may lead to cancer, and then consult a physician early enough so that a cure may be possible.

On the agenda were speakers and forums on the latest method of detection and treatment of cancer. How tragic that only 25% are cured when 50% could be cured, if symptoms were discovered in time.

Everyone should learn to recognize cancer's danger signals. Here are some: 1. Any sore that does not heal. 2. A lump or thickening in the breast or elsewhere. 3. Unusual persistent bleeding or discharge. 4. Any change in a wart or mole. 5. Persistent indigestion or difficulty in swallowing. 6. Persistent hoarseness or cough. 7. Any change in normal bowel habits.

Every individual should have a yearly physical examination, not only to detect possible cancer but other diseases also. Women over 35 should have a pelvic examination every six months; men over 45 should have a chest examination every six months.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

THIS IS written in February in Florida where we are spending a brief vacation, the first one in years.

For a long time Florida has been going through a real estate boom, but Florida is having its worst winter weather in many years. The tourist trade is off, Florida's agriculture is suffering from the cold weather, so it may be that the real estate boom here is leveling off.

Anyway, it reminds me of the story of a real estate operator who died right in the middle of a great Florida boom several years ago. When he got up to Heaven, he learned that the prices of Florida land were going higher and higher, so he kept telling St. Peter and all the angels who would listen of the millions and millions of dollars he would have made if only he could have lived and held on to those Florida lands a short time longer.

In the midst of his boasting, he noticed that one of the angels got up in a bored sort of way and flapped away.

"That's very discourteous," said the Florida man to St. Peter. "Who is that fellow who went away?"

"That," said St. Peter, "is the Indian who sold Manhattan for \$24."



SAVED BY THE SERVICE BUREAU

"I have read the experience of one of your readers, concerning an ad seeking salesmen for cigarette vending machines and established routes.

"The same ad appeared in our local paper, which I answered. It was six weeks hence that I received a telephone call from a man with a southern accent, wanting information. He gave these details—that it would take a year before I could take over the established route on my own, in the meantime it would be on a commission basis. He wanted to know if I had the cash, etc.

I told him I do all my business through a local bank and would take a few days for further inquiry about the company. I wanted to make an appointment for an interview; at this the man said he was on his way to Pennsylvania and had to get an OK from his home office in St. Louis, whether he could delay his trip for another day.

"Ten minutes after that phone call, he called again saying he would see me on his return trip, but was unable to see me that day. It was but a ten minute drive from where he phoned (thanks to the operator) and that started me to thinking of your column and I told the man 'not interested.' That was the last I heard of the company he represented. When a salesman is so interested in cash and not much time to spare, something is wrong.

"Thank you for your help in the Service Bureau column. Once again it has put me 'on my toes'."—A subscriber

To Adjust Disputes

CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK	
Mrs. Clarence Bennett, Germantown	\$33.00
(refund on plants)	
Mr. Glen Valentine, Cattaraugus	25.00
(refund on dog)	
Mr. Woodrow Heckler, Ballston Spa.	5.00
(refund on brake shoes)	
Mr. Elmer Amidon, Central Square	5.10
(refund on order)	
Mr. James MacKellar, Dryden	2.25
(refund on book)	
Mr. Carl Ehrenreich, Waterport	10.00
(refund on down payment)	
Mr. Patrick Setford, Canastota	3.00
(refund on bill)	
Mr. & Mrs. Ernest McGregor, Norfolk	1665.00
(settlement of contract)	
Mr. Carl Hahne, Sr., Jamaica	3.98
(refund on order)	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Mr. August Fund, Colebrook	35.00
(refund on parts)	
VERMONT	
Mr. Robert W. Jackman, Vergennes	55.00
(refund on dog)	
MASSACHUSETTS	
Mr. C. W. O. Lawson, Brockton	29.95
(refund on jigsaw)	

A SAD TALE

"I have a bill which I cannot collect. I signed a bank note with this person and I wound up paying the amount of \$365.00."

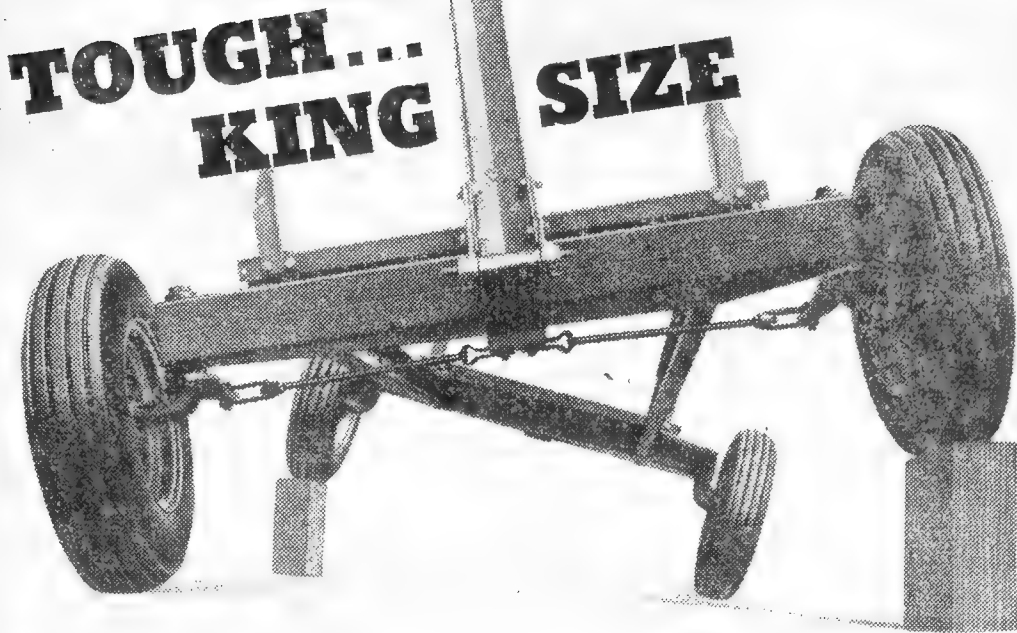
Actually, there is no criminal offense involved in this case. The fact that you co-sign a note for a person indicates that you know he might not pay it. If he was certain to pay the bank, they would not ask for a co-signer.

You can sue for the money, but if the man with whom you signed the note has no assets, it is unlikely to do you any good.

— A. A. —

ADDRESS WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of:
Any relatives of Frank Bragdon, who was born Feb. 3, 1891, in or around Lisbon Falls, Maine?



New IDEA 6-ton wagon

...and the extra 3 tons cost you only \$48!

See how the frame can twist and flex? That's the kind of punishment this New IDEA wagon (loaded with 12,000 lbs. of pig iron) took on the NEW IDEA torture test track. In weeks of testing, equivalent to years of hard farm use, the NEW IDEA wagon outlasted every other make.

It's built big. 6-ton capacity means fewer trips. Extra wide 72-inch tread gives greater stability on rough ground. Wheelbase is expandable from 7 to 10 feet. (From 9 to 12 feet at extra cost.)

It's engineered tough. Axles and chassis are constructed of formed steel

C section channels. Draft bracket is supported on an extra large king pin. Exclusive tongue hinge assures long wear.

It trails true. Proved under maximum loads on the highway, overland in hilly country. The first wagon available with 2-wheel or 4-wheel electric brakes.

It's a good buy! Only about \$16 per extra ton over a quality 3-ton wagon, without tires. Only about \$27 more per extra ton, with new tires. See this king-size, heavy duty, 6-ton wagon at your NEW IDEA dealer's now. Or mail coupon for literature.

New IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT CO., DIVISION Argo DISTRIBUTING CORP.

Dept. 499, Coldwater, Ohio

Please send me literature on your

☐ 6-ton Heavy Duty Wagon ☐ Multi-purpose Farm Wagon ☐ Wagon Box

Name _____ Street _____

Town _____ State _____



One Randox band application can give you this kind of weed control.



Special Offer: Exclusive Monsanto Spray-Rater accurately tells how many gallons per acre your boom spray rig is delivering. Ask your Monsanto Farm Chemicals Dealer about the special Spray-Rater offer with your purchase of any Monsanto Brand weed killer.

New RANDOX weed killer cuts cultivating costs up to 30% Adds \$5 to \$15 income per acre

Spray your fields with Monsanto's Randox as you plant, and control foxtail, crab grass, pigweed. Randox can't harm crop seedlings, but kills annual grassy weeds and many broadleaves as they sprout. In corn, for example, Randox can boost your per-acre yield and row-crop income by eliminating rotary hoeing, saving at least one cultivation and raising yields as much as 6-8 bushels per acre.

Many practical farmers—men like yourself—who have sprayed Randox on their fields at planting time report:

"Randox makes money for me because it knocks out

weeds that reduce my crop stands. It's easy to work with, too...cuts my cultivation costs and gives me more time for other jobs."

Spray Randox on these crops: Randox is safe for hybrid seed corn, field corn, sweet corn, popcorn, soybeans, lima beans, snap beans, onions, canning peas.

Randox controls these weeds: Giant foxtail, green foxtail, yellow foxtail, sandspur, annual bluegrass, barnyard grass (water grass), carpet weed, cheat, crab grass, stink grass, pigweed and goose grass.

Randox: U.S. Trademark



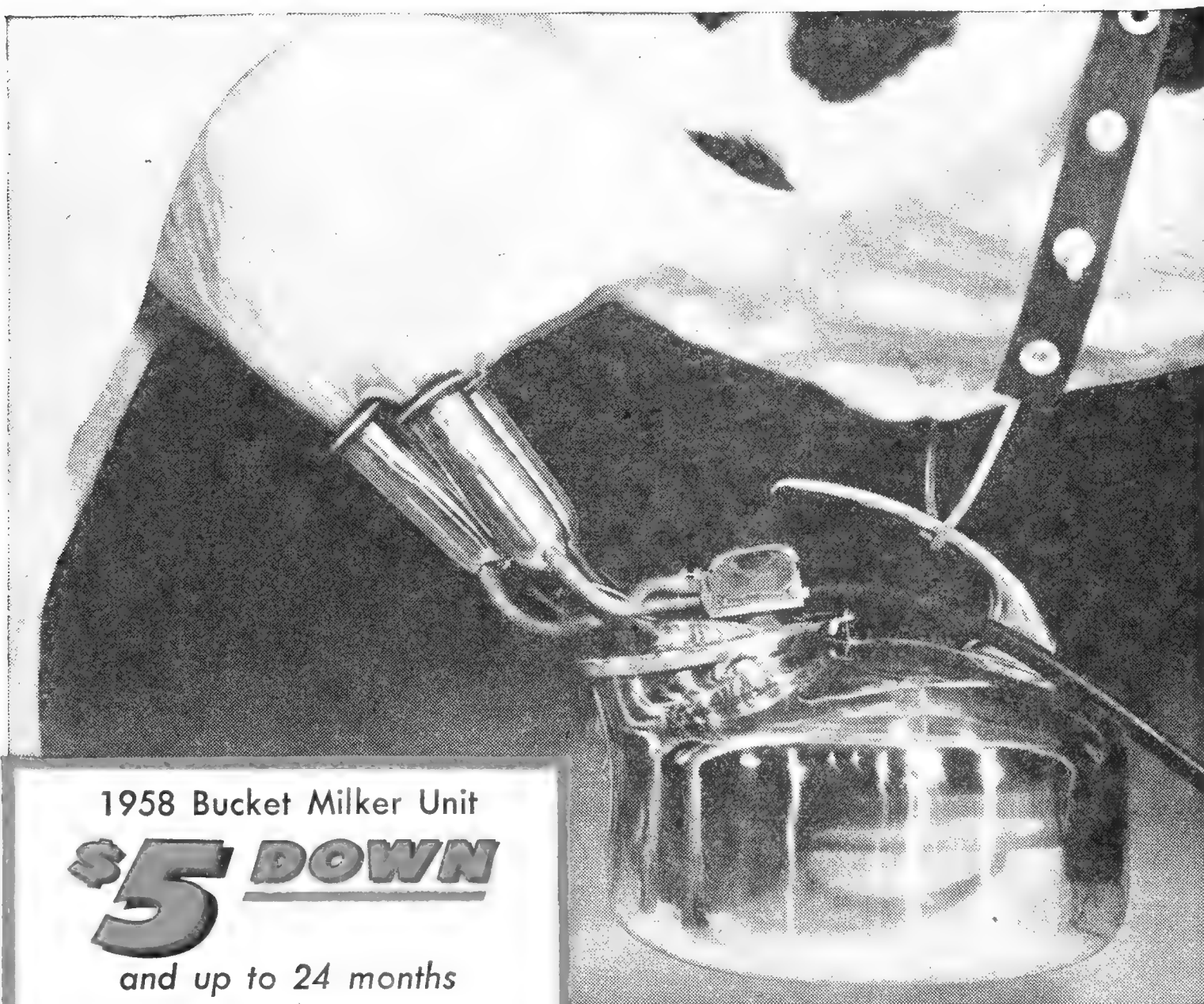
A SHINING BRIGHT NEW **1958** SURGE

NOW...

*A Looking-Glass Finish
Outside...and...INSIDE!*

This new 1958 Surge Bucket won't wash itself, but it does make it mighty easy for you to see that it is clean because the inside, too, is looking-glass bright. It is so slick and smooth and clean and bright that it is hard for milkstone to get a toe hold.

Many experienced Surge Users report that this 1958 Model will milk just a little faster than the very speedy 1948 Model...and it does an especially good job of milking uneven-uddered cows.



1958 Bucket Milker Unit

\$5 DOWN

and up to 24 months
to pay.

Right is reserved to withdraw this proposition at any time.

Copyright 1958 — Babson Brothers Co.

FREE DEMONSTRATION

*in your own barn
on your own cows*

The new 1958 SURGE is bigger and faster, with genuine TUG & PULL that protects the udder, holds teat cups down, gets that last profit pint, saves stripping and scrubwork.

See how all four quarters of the udder are more easily reached by the new bigger Surge Bucket Milker. Standard size holds over 50 lbs. for today's heavier milking cows.

Ask for a free demonstration. Just call your Surge Dealer or write to:

BABSON BROS. CO. of New York

842 W. Belden Ave., Syracuse 1, N.Y.



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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

TEST... Don't GUESS

By DR. N. C. BRADY*

NO CONTRACTOR would attempt to build a house without blueprints — and these blueprints or plans would be based first of all on characteristics of the soil on which his house was to be built. The contractor knows that much of the money spent for high-priced building materials such as concrete, bricks, lumber, tile and hardwood flooring, would be wasted if the soil properties were not known and were not considered before he made his building plans.

How many farmers in the Northeast are as wise in considering their soil properties as are the building contractors? Unfortunately, not enough. Reports from our soil testing laboratories indicate that each year the number of interested farmers increases but is still a woefully small percentage of all the farmers in our area.

During the past several years much has been said about soil tests, not only in the Northeast but throughout the country. They have sometimes been advertised as being an almost "magical" method of determining exact lime and fertilizer needs. Years of experience have shown that they are not "magical" but that they are helpful tools. Let us see how they can be used.

Soil tests, carried out at well-equipped laboratories, can be just as helpful to farmers in the Northeast as can soil borings made to help a contractor. First of all, even before the sample is taken, attention is called to the fact that soil differences exist. Some differences can be seen with the naked eye, or demonstrated by handling the soil. Other differences can be found only by having the soil analyzed in a modern chemical laboratory.

Tests Show Need

On most of the dairy farms in the Northeast soil tests show that farmers are not applying enough lime. The need for this lime can be determined by a test for soil acidity (pH). If the pH is low, lime is needed for best crop growth. For example, in southern New York about two-thirds of the soil samples tested have pH values of 6 or less. About one-third have values of 5.5 or less. Since alfalfa

requires a pH above 6.5 and most other legumes above 6.0, these soils are obviously much too acid to grow productive legumes. Many farmers are not aware that their soils are so deficient in lime until a test is run.

Except for the areas in the "high lime" belt of west central New York, most of our soils need lime for highest forage production. Acid soils deficient in lime limit the expansion of high yielding forages such as alfalfa more than any other factor. Expensive certified seed, and even fertilizer, may be wasted if sufficient lime is not present in the soil. The easiest and least expensive way to determine lime needs is through the use of soil tests. Dollars saved by proper lime use alone are often more than enough to justify the time and expense of having soils analyzed.

Do-It-Yourself Kits

Soil acidity (pH) can best be determined, along with other soil properties, when a sample is sent to a soil testing laboratory. It can be determined separately, however, by the farmer himself right on his own farm. "Lime need indicator" kits are available, and, with a little practice, anyone can use them. Such a kit can be purchased in New York State from the county agricultural agents. More than 19,000 of these kits have been distributed during the past six years. There are also commercial concerns that handle such easy-to-use kits.

Other nutrient needs such as phosphorus, potassium and magnesium, can be estimated by analyzing the soil. Deficiencies of these elements and their proper ratios in fertilizers can best be determined using the soil tests and the supporting information on past land use and fertilizer practices.

A series of field experiments in northern and central New York illustrate the usefulness of soil tests. Potassium additions were made to nearly 100 fields of alfalfa, and the yield increases were determined. Almost all the profit- (Continued on Page 15)



Alfalfa at the Mount Pleasant Agronomy Farm near Ithaca. LEFT: no lime (and no alfalfa). RIGHT: 4 tons of lime applied before corn, which is in rotation with oats and alfalfa.



The Agronomy Department Soil Testing Laboratory at Cornell. Here trained technicians have modern equipment to analyze soils correctly and quickly.



Lime needs (pH) can be determined easily using Cornell's lime requirement kit.

*Dr. Brady, Professor of Soil Science and Head, Department of Agronomy, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University.

Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



Integration — Will It Save or Destroy Agriculture?

WHAT ABOUT vertical integration? Will it turn out to be the savior of agriculture, or will it be the ruination of it?

What do we mean by vertical integration anyway?

Broiler growing as it has developed in recent years is a good example of integration where producers have lost control. Here the poultryman may furnish, in addition to his labor, only land and buildings—or in some cases only the land. He is supplied with chicks, feed and fuel, on credit, and when the broilers are grown he has nothing to say about marketing them. Similar plans have had a small start among producers of eggs, hogs, and beef cattle.

Under these conditions, the producer is little more than a hired man, with a hired man's wages. Capital is made available to him through dealers rather than banks. Because there is an opportunity for profit to the lender, and because profits depend largely on management, those who furnish the capital insist on managing the enterprise — and getting the lion's share of the returns. This is a dreary, discouraging picture for a farmer!

As has sometimes been pointed out, integration as it has been practiced does have possible advantages. From the standpoint of the producer, he gets the use of capital, and much of the risk is assumed by other parties. The consumer is furnished a steady supply of a high quality product, presumably sharing also, through lower prices, in any increased efficiency of production. The man or the institution providing the capital has the opportunity of making a profit on his investment and on the management which he provides. In many cases—for example with a feed company or a chick hatchery—a sure market is provided for the product.

Also, there is the opportunity for the dealer to absorb losses. If the market price is low, the loss may be made up in the price charged for feed. In fact, losses may be anticipated and a lump sum added to the price of the feed when it is sold. Naturally, this is a disadvantage to the grower which, added to other shortcomings, may outweigh all the theoretical advantages.

At present the big question for farmers is this: Should vertical integration be fought, tolerated, or accepted? If it is coming regardless of opposition, the sensible approach is to avoid its disadvantages and grab its advantages by retaining or getting control of it. In other words, the question may not be "Will integration grow?" but rather, "Who will control it?"

To maintain that control, it is essential that producers retain the right to manage their business. That is where the profits are.

Let's look at the problem from two viewpoints, production and marketing.

1. Production—There will be relatively little challenge to the right of a man to manage his own enterprise, including selling the products, so long as he furnishes his own capital. By using

care and following sound principles, he can retain that right even though he borrows a substantial portion of his capital.

One of the first essentials in securing credit on good terms is that the borrower demonstrate to the lender that he has the ability to save money. Another essential is to manage the business so that there will be a profit, in which case the relations between the borrower and lender are likely to continue mutually advantageous.

Incidentally, one reason frequently advanced for borrowing money is to increase the size of the farm business. This is fine up to the point of operating an efficient unit with reasonable production costs. Beyond that point the advantages of still greater size are not certain. It may be more desirable to continue to operate an efficient one or two-man farm and retain control than to get bigger, with the hope of further increasing efficiency, and end up by losing control of management.

2. Marketing—If food producers are to grasp the advantages of integration, it naturally follows that in addition to controlling production they must retain or secure some control over marketing. There are several ways in which this can be done.

One is to sell products directly to the consumers, thereby getting 100 percent of the consumers' dollar. This is not all gain, because the marketing requires time. One difficulty here is that direct sales by producer to consumer are not usually feasible for a large volume.

Another way is for the producer, either individually or through a cooperative, to assume the jobs of grading, packaging, and processing, with the idea of getting paid for these jobs and thereby lessening the spread between the producer and the consumer. When it comes to doing this, some form of cooperative endeavor is almost essential. It is necessary in order to provide a

large volume of products graded uniformly, in the amount and package that the consumer prefers, and in order to attract large buyers who insist on having that kind of volume. In some cases such cooperative selling means the difference between having a good market and having no market at all.

To a degree, partial farm integration has been practiced for years. Farmers have secured much of their credit and have purchased some supplies through setting up cooperatives. The canning crop grower who is furnished seed and produces a specified acreage on a contract with a processor, is partially integrated.

In our free enterprise system there is no reason why farmers cannot, if they wish, cooperate further and carry the marketing right through to the consumer. Such selling provides some guidance as to what the consumer wants.

More and more, it is being said, farmers cannot expect to grow just the kind of produce they wish to grow in the volume they want to grow it, and expect the consumer to buy it at a satisfactory price.

Because there are opportunities for cutting costs, the chances are that there will be growth, at least temporarily, in this vertical integration. It may be, however, that the deciding factor will be the desires of the majority of producers. Will they prefer the degree of security given them by the assumption of risk by other parties, or will they insist on freedom of action, including freedom of management, with all the risks involved, but also with the possibility of greater profit?

Careful planning, it would seem, does offer the opportunity for producers to avoid some of the disadvantages of vertical integration while still cashing in on its potential advantages.

OPINIONS CLARIFIED

FRIENDS dropped in recently and we spent the evening in pleasant discussion about many things. There was disagreement, always friendly, points of view were expressed and explained, and in that process our thoughts and opinions were clarified, perhaps in some cases modified.

Perhaps all of us could do more of this with profit. I enjoy a good game of bridge, I get pleasure, along with a reasonable amount of information, out of watching the TV., but I wonder at times if I am not spending too much time in these and similar pursuits.

I do feel sure that it is important for every citizen, old and young, to know the events and issues of the day, and to have definite opinions about them. In doing that, two things are helpful: reading both the news and the editorials and discussing the issues with friends.

They Say - - - -

IN poverty-stricken countries, large scale unemployment rarely occurs. Workers must either accept the best pay offered or starve; so they do not long stay idle.

But, in prosperous nations, by contrast, the idle can subsist by drawing on their savings, by borrowing, or by living on income supplied by union reserves, unemployment insurance, or public or private charity.

Hence, when the demand for labor declines, wage rates tend to stay rigid and large amounts of labor remain unsold—the price being too high for the state of the market. So mass unemployment develops. — *Wilford I. King, Professor Emeritus, New York University*

PRAYER IN APRIL

God grant that I may never be
A scoffer at Eternity—
As long as every April brings
The sweet rebirth of growing things:
As long as grass is green anew,
As long as April's skies are blue,
I shall believe that God looks down
Upon his wide earth, cold and brown,
To bless its unborn mystery
Of leaf, and bud, and flower to be;
To smile on it from tender skies—
How could I think it otherwise?

Had I been dust for many a year,
I still would know when Spring is near,
For the good earth that pillowed me
Would whisper immortality,
And I, in part, would rise and sing
Amid the grasses murmuring.
When looking on the mother sod,
Can I hold doubt that this be God?
Or when a primrose smiles at me,
Can I distrust Eternity?

—Sarah Henderson Hay

Long Island Cull Potatoes Are Going Into Starch

THE PHILBRICK Starch Company of Long Island is owned by the Philbrick Starch Company of Ft. Fairfield, Maine, which operates two starch plants in Maine. George M. Philbrick of Ft. Fairfield is the executive vice-president.

The Philbrick Starch Company of Long Island was organized in 1956 following a campaign conducted jointly by the Extension Service and the Farm Bureau to get farmers to sign up to support the proposed starch factory with a minimum of 700,000 bushels of culls and size B potatoes annually. As I recall, over 450 growers signed five year contracts to supply the factory with well over 700,000 bushels annually of "pickout" and size Bs per year. The five year contracts became effective on January 1, 1957. The company, on a three shift basis, can handle 2,000,000 bushels a year.

The factory was completed in the fall of 1956. It is said to have the most modern starch manufacturing equipment in the world. The process is of the continuous flow type, that is, the potatoes move mechanically from the receiving bin through the processing machinery and emerge as dry starch without being touched by human hands. The residue pulp is dried and made into livestock feed.

Because the equipment was of such ultra modern design and because the help was inexperienced, the factory en-

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Will Rogers had the solution to the congested traffic situation. He proposed that streets could be used only by autos that were paid for.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

countered numerous mechanical difficulties in the fall of 1956 and again to a lesser extent during the summer and fall of 1957. One of the most serious operating problems has been the elimination of small stones which the grading equipment failed to remove. Another problem has been the disposal of waste protein water. Still, another has been the objection of neighbors to the noise, smoke and odors from the factory.

Because of these operating difficulties, the factory has probably been able to process approximately one-third of the 700,000 bushels contracted for from the 1957 crop. Consequently, many of the contracting farmers have been greatly displeased because the factory has been unable to take all of their off-grade potatoes. In fact, some of them gave up trying to make deliveries to the factory, figuring it was a waste of time.

Finally, this winter the factory was able to overcome practically all of its difficulties and was not securing enough potatoes to keep it in full operation. That is why the article was published in our News to notify farmers that the factory wanted potatoes.

Today, I visited the factory and talked with Mr. Philbrick and his new manager, Bud Daigle. It looks to me as though they could operate from now on without any serious difficulties.

Even though the factory has not been able to operate to capacity, it has proved to be of great benefit to the Long Island potato industry by establishing a floor price of 30¢ per 100 lbs. for off-grade potatoes, and also by helping to keep off-grade potatoes from the market. In the years ahead I think it may prove of tremendous benefit, especially if it is necessary to resort to a diversion program.—Walter G. Been, County Agricultural Agent, Suffolk Co., N. Y.



Firestone Dealer Ben De Young (left) offers tire suggestions to customer Alex Smith.

"I EXPECT BETTER SERVICE FROM FIRESTONES ...AND I GET IT!"

says Alex C. Smith, farmer and trucker,
Akron, New York

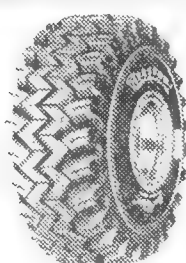
Alex Smith combines cattle farming on his 560-acre spread with an outside project of contract-hauling local Erie County gypsum. He uses a lot of rolling stock on these two operations, and plenty of Firestone tires.

"That's because I expect better service from Firestones and I get it!" Alex says. "Firestone tractor tires hold up longer than any brand I've ever used. The Super All Traction on my pickup get me in and out of feed lots in the worst snow and mud. All the Firestones give me the same kind of per-

formance, and that's why there are over 250 of them on my equipment right now."

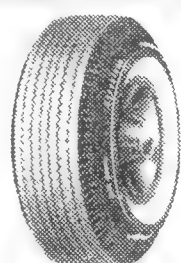
Alex likes the service his Akron Firestone Dealer, Ben De Young, gives him, too. "I depend on Ben for good tire service and get it. It's that simple."

You'll find the Firestone combination of farm and truck tire performance is as dependable as Alex Smith claims. Visit your local Firestone Dealer or Store and ask about the Firestone Free Loaner Service that lends you new Firestones while your old ones are retreaded or repaired.



SUPER ALL TRACTION

TOP PERFORMERS
ON AMERICA'S FARMS
for trucks
for passenger cars



DELUXE CHAMPION

ALWAYS A YEAR TO PAY

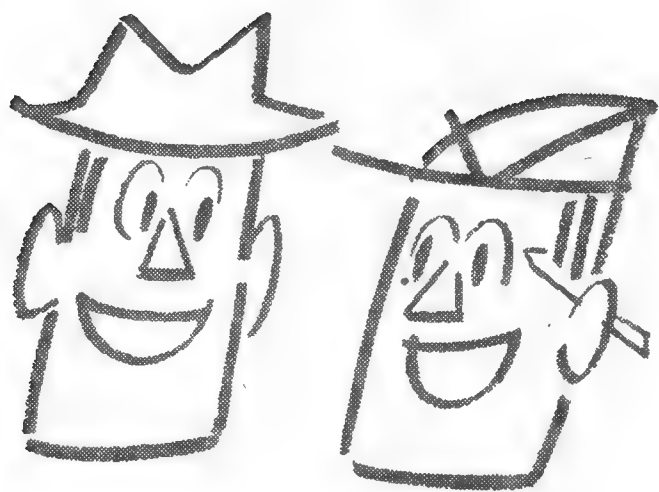
Firestone

BETTER RUBBER FROM START TO FINISH

Enjoy the Voice of Firestone on ABC television every Monday evening.

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6 STEPS TO BIGGER AND BETTER CORN CROPS...



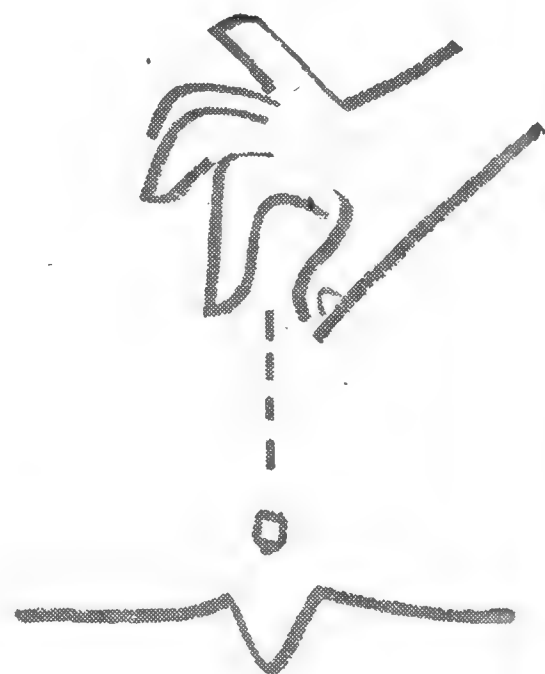
1

Get crop-planning assistance at your G.L.F. Get complete information on seeds, fertilizers and weed control. G.L.F. men will help translate soil test recommendations into farm profits through proper use of fertilizer. Apply the full recommended amount of G.L.F. Super Plant Foods.



2

Pick hybrids that have proven themselves on land like your own. Select a G.L.F. open formula corn that yields high in any maturity group. Every lot is Arasan-Dieldrin treated for disease and insect protection; carefully graded for exceptional uniformity.



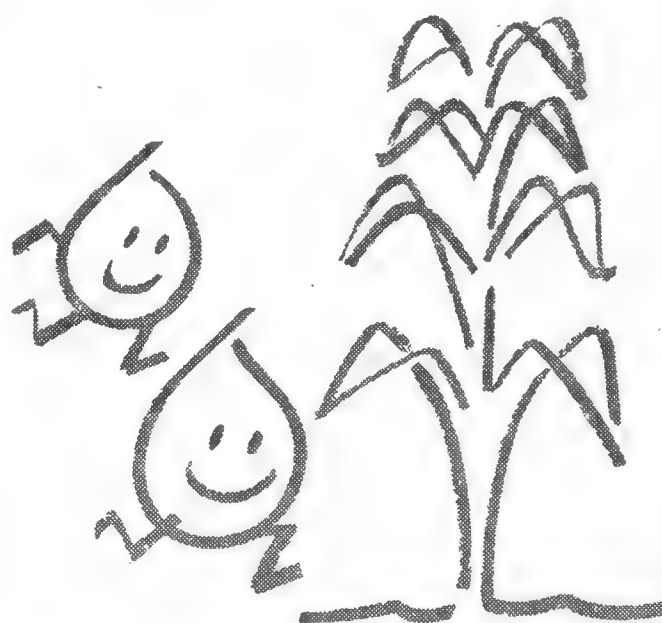
3

Your planter must drop several seeds per second, a difficult job at high speeds. So plant slowly... it's the only way to get full stands. Use the recommended planter plate and check seed drop for proper spacing in the row. Plant no deeper than necessary to insure moisture.



4

Control weeds! Weed competition can stunt or even choke out your crops. G.L.F. offers complete weed control service with the best farm-proven chemicals for pre- or post-emergence. The combination of G.L.F. Weed Killers and Yellow Devil Sprayers can't be beaten.



5

Side dress with nitrogen where it has not been plowed down. Give your crops the extra push that means bigger yields. Your G.L.F. offers ammonium nitrate, urea or growth by the gallon in G.L.F. Liquid Nitrogen. (Ask about low-cost liquid application equipment.)



6

Compare at harvest time. Take off your corn at the right maturity, then compare with any other... for grain or silage. Following these steps, many G.L.F. farmers regularly harvest grain yields topping 100 bushels and over 18-20 tons of silage to the acre.



See your G.L.F. Service Agency

Complete Crop Service



AA's Farm Dollar Guide

MILK: The uniform price paid to dairymen in the New York-New Jersey milk shed for the month of February was \$4.59. This compares with \$4.67 in January of this year, and \$4.48 in February, 1957.

Of all milk delivered (which averaged 10 pounds per day per dairy higher than in January), 58.18% was used as Class I compared to 58.64% in January.

CONSERVATION RESERVE: Following the rejection of all bids by farmers to put their entire farms into Conservation Reserve, in the states of Illinois, Nebraska and Tennessee, 354 out of more than 1,400 bids made were accepted in the State of Maine. The average rental paid in Maine was \$11.57 per acre as compared with the regular conservation reserve program cost of \$9.00.

BRUCELLOSIS: Pennsylvania and Rhode Island have been certified as brucellosis-free states. About ten counties in New York State are approaching brucellosis-free status. It would seem wise for individual dairymen to push to get herds cleaned up as soon as possible.

BUSINESS: Government is being pressured to "do something" to halt the business recession. One of the best theories ever advanced is for government to go slow with government spending in good times, in order to spend during a recession. The trouble is that no one wants brakes applied in boom times, therefore spending in bad times is done "on the cuff", as is now proposed.

Of course, a tax cut would add to current buying power, but at the cost of a Federal deficit. Past history shows little success in curing hard times by deficit government spending. Incidentally, one cause of the present recession is too much buying on time in recent years. Now wage earners, even if they have a job, have decided to "catch up" before buying more.

POULTRY: Some market analysts predict that EGG prices will continue about 5 cents a dozen higher than last year until fall. BROILERS started were running about 10% higher than last year. TURKEYS to market next fall are likely to be slightly more numerous than in 1957.

STIMULIGHTING: New procedure in lighting hens has been named "stimulighting." Birds are given six hours of light per day until laying age, then light is increased an additional 18 minutes each week. Tests show birds average to lay 4½ dozen more eggs a year. Plan requires light-tight houses, but results may be worth the cost.

STORAGE STOCKS: OLD POTATOES still on hand March 1 were 20% below March 1 last year, and 9% below the 1949-56 average. March 1 figure, 47.4 million cwt.; a year ago, 58.9 million cwt. March 1 storage holdings of 18.5 million bushels of APPLES were 34% above last year, and 19% above the 1953-57 average.

VETERANS: "There are new indications that Congress would win the approval of most veterans by the discontinuance of pensions for those whose disabilities aren't the result of military service.

"Veterans pay taxes, too, and they're as fair-minded as anybody else. In a survey by the National Civil Service League, about 3000 were asked which benefits they thought all veterans should receive. Only 13 percent favored pensions for life, and only 22 percent free medical care for illness or injury not service-connected."—*Chamber of Commerce of the United States.*

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THE SUN is bright, the weather's fair, the smell of spring is ev'rywhere; Mirandy points across the fence and says it doesn't make much sense for me to still be sitting 'round while neighbor's plowing up his ground. His oats, she claims, will be full-grown before I've got mine even sown, and at this rate, she adds with scorn, we'll never make a crop of corn. She will not listen when I say that rushing things will never pay; she puts out so much yacky-yack, I can't explain the almanac says there's no use to do a thing until much later in the spring.

The signs all show that we will get a lot of freezing weather yet; the experts writing in this book all say that we can surely look for more snow almost any day and spring won't really come 'til May. So even if she doesn't rush, Mirandy cannot make me rush to do a lot of planting if the stuff will just

get frozen stiff. I'd rather let the weeds all sprout so all of them get frozen out; then when our spring is really here, my fields will all be clean and clear; and, full of pep from extra rest, I'll raise crops that beat neighbor's best.

See **NEW IDEA** ^{IN ACTION} before you buy



Lowest cost, high value haymaker. This NEW IDEA high wheel side rake and tedder handles hay gently, and makes uniform, fluffy windrows. Quick flip of a lever converts rake to tedder.

NEW IDEA Rakes and Tedders are easy on You and Your Hay

Rake Clean with gentle action . . . Ted Thoroughly without Shattering . . . and Offer You Easy "tractor seat" Controls

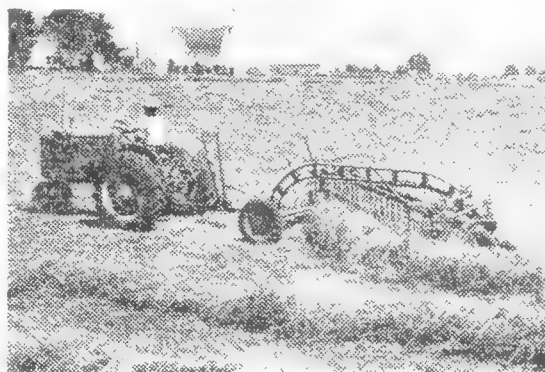
NEW IDEA side delivery rakes — high wheel or low wheel — are hard to beat for all around quality haymaking.

Make Better Hay. Their gentle, positive action rakes a loose, fluffy windrow — one that cures faster and retains more nutritive value in the hay. Exclusive double curved teeth rake the hay with leaves toward the center of windrow and permit rake to ted efficiently.

Easier to Operate. Convenient shift levers raise and lower reel. Levers are mounted on tongue of machine, so you can easily reach them from your tractor seat. Another convenient lever changes pitch of teeth to meet varying field conditions.

Last Longer. NEW IDEA side delivery rakes are engineered and manufactured for extra long life. Rigid arch frame is

trussed like a bridge for lasting strength and rigidity. Reel yields with spring tension at both ends. With spiral design reel, if an obstruction is hit, only a few teeth make contact at a time. This substantially reduces tooth breakage. See these NEW IDEA side delivery rakes in action before you buy. At your dealer's now, or write for free literature.



NEW IDEA Low Wheel Side Rake, like the high wheel rake, is easily shifted from raking to tedding. Rubber tired for easier running and handling.

NEW IDEA

FARM EQUIPMENT CO. DIVISION **Arco** DISTRIBUTING CORP.
Dept. 500, Coldwater, Ohio

Please send me the FREE literature checked.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Side rakes and tedders | <input type="checkbox"/> Full trailing mower |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pull-type parallel bar rake | <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-mounted mower |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mounted parallel bar rake | <input type="checkbox"/> Booklet — Making Hay |

Name

Address

Town State

MORTON ANTI-BLOTE SALT



Thousands of cattle herds protected from danger of BLOAT!

Here is what happened! Morton Salt Company offered its original, tested and proved Anti-Blote Salt for the first time last year. The response was immediate and tremendous. Orders poured in from all parts of the country. Anti-Blote Salt was fed to thousands of herds of beef and dairy cattle on legume pastures during the bloat season. Results were dramatic...dreaded bloat was brought under control. *Where Morton Anti-Blote Salt was fed according to directions, the incidence of bloat was so greatly reduced that death losses were practically eliminated.*

No death losses in three years of tests. For the past three years Morton Anti-Blote Salt has been under controlled tests by Mississippi State College. During these tests not one animal has died while being fed Anti-Blote Salt.

Now available at new low cost. Volume sales have made price reductions possible. Now it costs only pennies a day per head to feed Anti-Blote Salt. Even one death loss from bloat may cost you hundreds of dollars. Why take chances? Feed Anti-Blote *according to directions on the box.*

Order in advance from your Morton Salt dealer! Last year many who wanted Anti-Blote Salt were disappointed. They neglected to order in advance. So see your salt dealer now. Each air-tight, 10-lb. package is date stamped. It should be used before that date. That is another reason why we urge you to order well in advance of the bloat season. Ask your dealer for full information on Anti-Blote Salt.

MORTON SALT COMPANY

Chicago 3, Illinois



This Pennsylvania Farm Show exhibit showed the value of planting high populations of hybrid field corn. Planting more seed per acre produces more bushels of corn per acre and does it with smaller ears—notice typical ear of corn standing alongside each container. The usual planting is around 10,000 plants per acre and could be increased for more profit, according to Lawrence L. Huber, Penn State's corn breeder.

Plant Thick for More Corn Profit

By GEORGE A. VAN HORN

IF YOU'RE a farmer whose wife wants some new furnishing or equipment for the home, (and who's doesn't?) you can earn that extra income by planting higher populations of certified hybrid field corn designed for your land.

The extra cash you'll earn from growing more plants per acre will buy that new equipment!

"Farmers can make an extra \$800 profit from 20 acres of corn if they grow 13,000 to 16,000 plants per acre instead of the usual 10,000," claims Lawrence L. Huber, corn breeder for the Agricultural Experiment Station at Pennsylvania State University. Huber says most farmers grow about 10,000 plants per acre.

Tests at Penn State show that corn yields increase as the number of plants per acre increase. Many growers, especially those with highly productive fields, could double their corn planting populations and still get increases in yields, Huber states.

In 1956, a wet year, a comparison of yields from adjusted plant populations was run in a field adjoining the Penn State Experiment Station corn plots. Pa. 444, bred at University Park, Pa., was selected as the most dependable hybrid for this farm.

Yields of shelled corn harvested were: from 7,000 plants, 68 bushels per acre; from 10,000 plants, 85 bushels per acre; from 13,000 plants, 102 bushels; from 16,000 plants, 114 bushels; and from 19,000 plants, 125 bushels. Under conditions prevailing in 1956, says Huber, a potential yield of 150 bushels per acre was possible but the corn was not planted thick enough to provide it.

Had it been a dry year as in 1957, he admits, all yields would have been lower. Yields from the heavier plantings would have suffered most but they still would have been higher than the low or medium plant populations.

The soil was moderately deep, well drained, above average in organic matter, and not in need of lime. The corn followed two years of good legume-grass sod to which no manure or commercial fertilizer had been applied. Six hundred pounds per acre of 10-10-10 were plowed down in preparation for the corn.

Basic planting provided for more than 21,000 plants per acre, and at the end of the season there were 20,800.

This means that in 40-inch rows, a kernel of seed was dropped every six inches or slightly less.

When the corn came up, various parts of the field were thinned to 7,000, to 10,000, to 13,000, to 16,000 and to 19,000 plants per acre—with the yields listed above.

Hybrid corn tests for the Northern tier counties of Pennsylvania were conducted this past season in Bradford, Tioga and Potter Counties.

COUNTRY STORIES

An Extended Visit

By Ralph Chambers

A QUICK glance from behind my newspaper told me that the local barber shop where I waited was about to become the scene of a vocal duel. Old Peck, the closest thing that we can boast of to a rich miser, had just entered while "Nibs" Archer, our aging playboy, was already there anticipating the hot towels on his ample jowls. A nervous shuffling of the feet by Jack the barber showed that he too appreciated the possibilities.

Words cost nothing so Peck was unsparing of them as he laid the ground work for his attack. The subject was, of course, the one always closest to his heart: the waste of money, to Peck the worst of the seven sins. Any of Peck's acquaintances will tell you if that was the only sin Peck would be a saint.

"... And anybody who has got to be our age, Archer," Peck finally summarized, "had better be a-lookin' about 'em to see what, if anything, they've laid by."

Nibs measured up to our expectations when he answered at last, "Well, Peck, I know you ain't never been convinced you can't take it with you or at least have it handy so's you can come back after it. But with all of your scrimpin' an nigglin' it's just a question of time 'til you'll be as bad off as me 'cause you're bound to run out. Yessir, Peck, you ain't going to have enough; you're going to be gone too long."

FORD PULLS 4 PLOWS

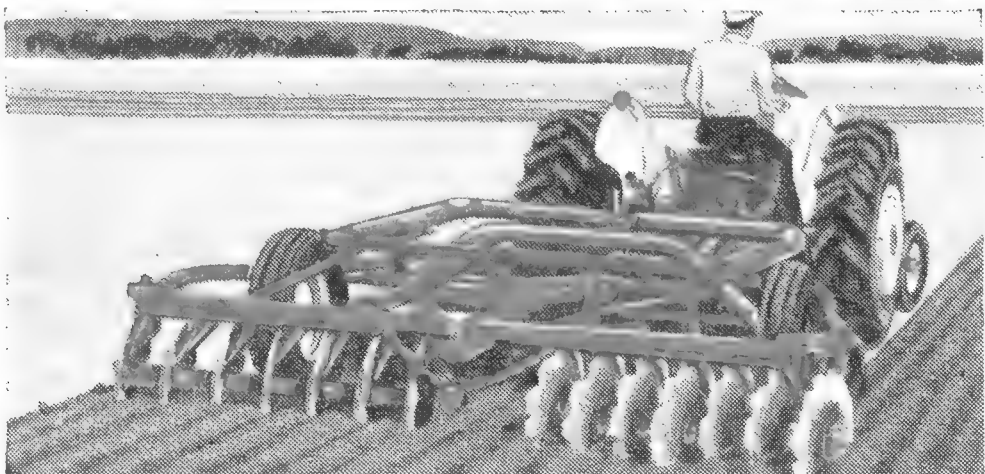
for Spring Work!



4-Bottom Semi-Mounted Ford Plow

Here's a plow especially designed to match the new, greater pulling power of 1958 Powermaster Ford Tractors. It's fully controlled by Ford's hydraulic touch-control lever. And you get a full 6 inches of ground clearance, for safe, easy transport. This plow provides sure, accurate handling characteristics, and high clearance truss-frame construction for easy plowing even in heavy trash. See it.

NEW FORD TILLAGE TOOLS
to help you get a good start
toward a profitable harvest!



Wheel-Type Flexo-Hitch Disc Harrow

You'll get better seedbeds easier and faster with Ford's big, rugged wheel-type disc harrow. Flexo-Hitch design provides flexibility fore and aft... and flexibility from side to side, too. Each gang is free to follow ground contours without affecting discing action of the other blades. You disc *all* the ground evenly, with no missed spots. And this new harrow provides all the ground-following characteristics of a pull-type harrow—plus the convenience and depth control of wheel transport. It's rugged and heavy, too, for long life and deep penetration. See it at your nearby Ford Tractor and Implement dealer's.

'58 POWERMASTER FORD TRACTORS

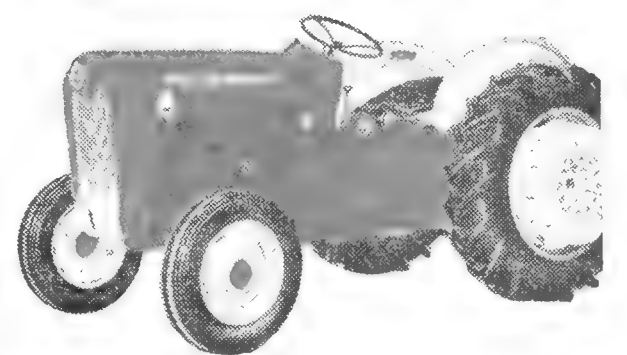
Gear your farm to 4-plow power this spring! Gear it to the work-saving, time-saving power of a '58 Ford Tractor. New Powermaster Ford Tractors give you 44 horsepower at the drawbar, 50 horsepower at the belt (manufacturer's ratings, gasoline models). Here's plenty of power to pull a 4-bottom plow under many conditions—power to pull a big 10- or 11-foot tandem disc at a surprising pace.

And you can have this big-tractor power *without* the penalty of big-tractor costs. In fact, 1958 Ford Tractors actually cost you less per unit of horsepower than even last year's low-priced models!

New Powermaster Ford Tractors are available with LP-Gas or gasoline engines... in all purpose or row crop models. They give you more work-saving features, too. For instance, all Ford row crop tractors are equipped with power steering at *no extra cost!*

Save Money on 2-3 Plow Power, Too!

Ford's Workmaster series offers you the newest versions of America's favorite 2-3 plow tractors. At extra-low cost, you get more of the features you need—including live-action hydraulic system, live PTO, and many other advantages. See them now—in all purpose or row crop models.



Buy now... on easy terms... at your nearby

**FORD TRACTOR and
IMPLEMENT DEALER**

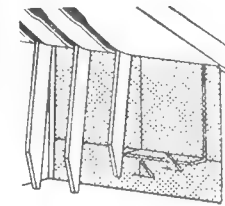
Look...extra capacity to outbale them all!



NEW short auger and hay reserve area

Short, positive auger, with extra-wide range of float, automatically adjusts to windrow size. This short auger leaves extra room for incoming hay during compression stroke of non-stop plunger. Blunt-ended auger delivers hay without "churning" that shatters valuable leaves.

NEW extra-wide feed opening



Look at that huge "mouth"! No wonder, the No. 46 baler "swallows" heaviest crops without choking... or leaf-shattering compression. Hay moves freely and easily—directly into bale chamber to keep the No. 46 baling at peak capacity every split-second of the day!



NEW three wide-sweep packer fingers

See how far triple packer fingers reach... how wide they span! No wonder, they sweep more hay into the bale chamber on every stroke. They also spread hay more evenly across full width of plungerhead for more evenly packed bales that seldom buckle.

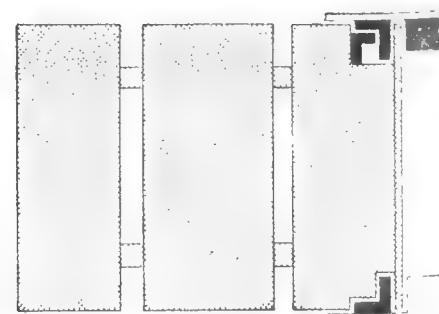
See it now at your IH dealer's all-new McCormick® No. 46 baler

Get proof it sets new performance and profit standards for low-cost balers!

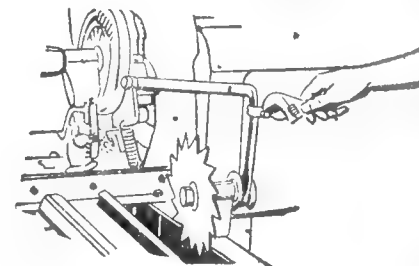
Here's *extra* baler capacity you can see right in your IH dealer's showroom. Where others pinch and funnel hay, the new McCormick No. 46 baler has a full "bore". Where forks and tines get in the way, the new No. 46 provides an unobstructed "super hay-way" from pickup to bale chamber. Here's *extra* capacity which, according to owner reports, can help you bale up to 13 tons per hour!

Low first cost... high daily tonnage! No wonder the No. 46 baler is a big money-maker! Per-bale-cost of ownership and operation hits a new low. Now, you can profitably own the No. 46 for as little as 1½ days' baling a year. And you have a wider profit margin when you bale for your neighbors.

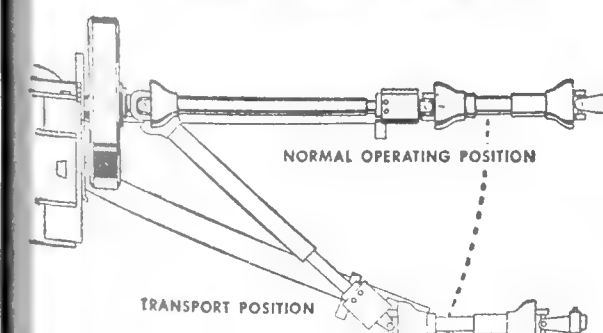
Capacity close to that of balers costing \$700 more, helps you bale all your crop at peak goodness. You get tons of added feed value from your *same* fields. This *extra* capacity isn't a demonstration sprint. You can count on it day after day... year after year. And this adds up to hundreds of *extra* tons over the long life of the No. 46 baler!



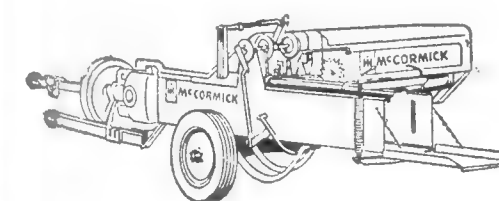
New guided knife plunger holds precise adjustment for capacity-gaining shear cuts. Plunger and stationary knives are interchangeable... reversible!



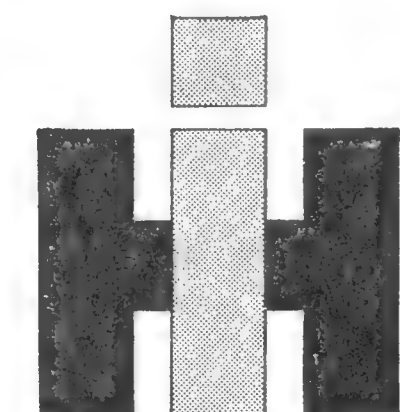
New Exact-O-Matic control gives you the length of bale you like to handle. Just loosen one set screw to adjust bale length from 18 to 42 inches.



New adjustable hitch lets you move tractor in front of baler for fast, safe transport. When baling, the hitch keeps tractor wheels clear of the windrow.



New close-coupled design of No. 46 baler saves you time and trouble in gullied or terraced fields. The hitch keeps tractor wheels clear of the windrow.



SEE YOUR
**INTERNATIONAL
HARVESTER DEALER**

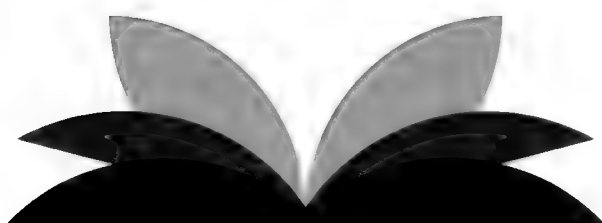
International Harvester Products pay for themselves in use
—Farm Tractors and Equipment...Twine...Commercial
Wheel Tractors...Motor Trucks...Construction Equipment
—General Office, Chicago 1, Illinois

You're a **BIGGER** man in the hayfield with a new, low-cost McCormick No. 46 baler. Advanced features give it amazing capacity for its size and price. Consider how this lower per-bale-cost of ownership and operation can make it a big profit maker for you.

Send for FREE information today!	International Harvester Company P. O. Box 7333, Dept. AA-4, Chicago 80, Illinois	
	Tell me how I can bale extra tonnage... pocket extra profit with a hay-hungry McCormick baler. Send material checked:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> New McCormick No. 46 baler	<input type="checkbox"/> McCormick No. 55 baler
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cost-Comparison form	
	Name _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Student	
	Address _____	
Post Office _____ State _____		
My IH dealer is _____		

Hear IH Farm News on WTIC, 6:25 am; WGY, 6:25 am; WSYR, 5:00 am; WHAM, 12:10 pm

BHL

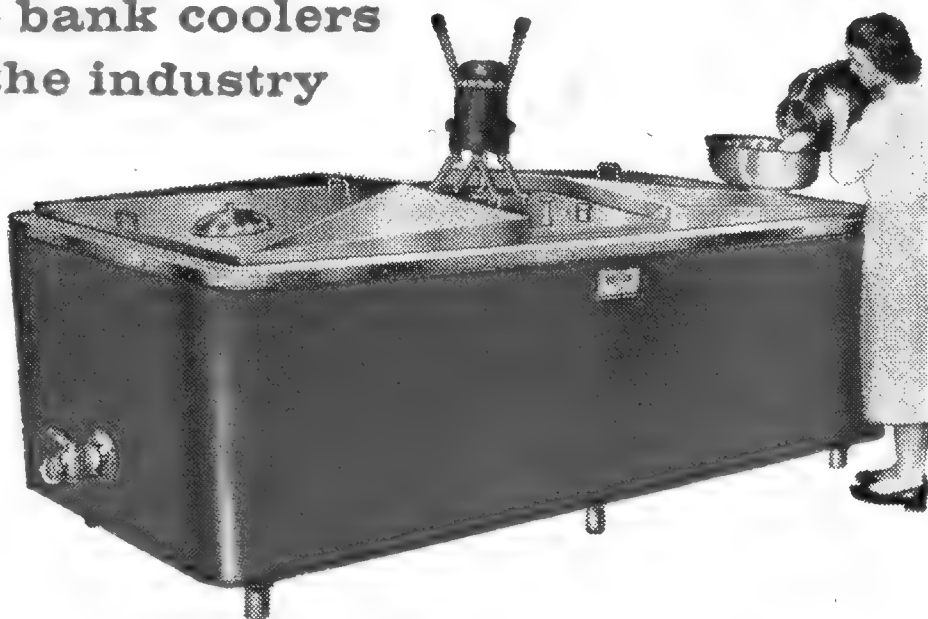


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NEW FROM JAMESWAY®...

the lowest line
of ice bank coolers
in the industry

NEW
dimension
for
Ice Bank
Coolers
34"



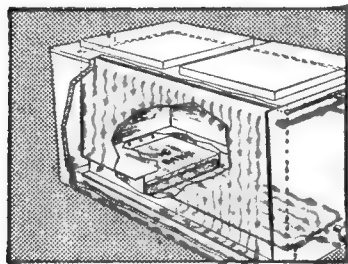
JAMESWAY "trim-line" styling gives milk handling a light-hearted lift with a new low 34" height. It's another bonus-extra added to these exclusive features:

- **Double Premium Cooling** — delivers 38° cooling in minutes. Assures low blend temperatures, never gives bacteria a chance.
- **2-Way Temp Barrier** — cold in, heat out! Perfectly cooled milk every day, any day. Bonded fiberglass, styrofoam and aluminum Temp Barrier actually holds milk 4 days at 38° with power off.

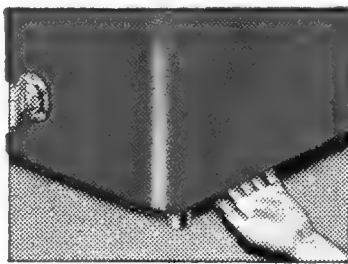
And you get a host of other Jamesway extras — one-piece fiberglass cabinet (stronger than steel); 18-8 stainless steel frame — no rust or corrosion; rounded corners for thorough cleaning; remote or built-in control. 150, 200, 250, 300, 400, 500 gallon units. Complies with all #3-A regulations.

For complete details and information on Jamesway's easy ownership plan see your Jamesway dealer. For folder write: James Mfg. Co., Dept. AG-48, c/o your nearest division office. Ft. Atkinson, Wis., Lancaster, Pa., Los Angeles 63, Calif.

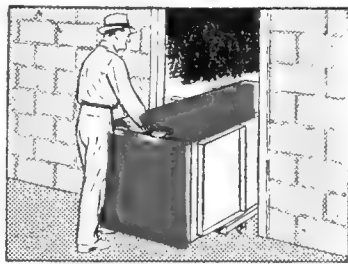
All of the water, over all of the ice, all of the time
— exclusive Jamesway flow pattern.



Fast-flowing, mountain cold water sweeps heat away from the sides and bottom for Double Premium cooling. Costs less to lower and maintain milk temperatures.

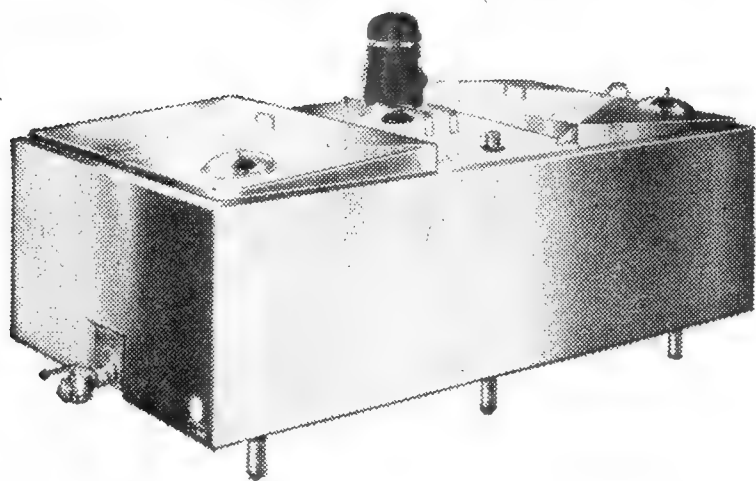


Sani-Kool's 2-way Temp Barrier keeps fiberglass exterior completely dry. No sweating or spotting. A swish of a cloth and it's inspection-clean.



Jamesway's new "trim-line" styling solves installation—so compact it slides through the milk-house door. No structural remodeling to run up cost.

Direct Expansion Cooler



Only 32" high for easy pouring, fast cleaning. All 18-8 non-magnetic stainless steel construction. Direct cooling with serpentine coils... fast, no condensation above the milk line. Greaseless nylon gear motor. Remote control panel or self-contained units. 160 to 500 gal. capacity.

Jamesway
FIRST IN POWER CHORING®
FOR POULTRY • FOR DAIRY • FOR LIVESTOCK

An Explanation of the Proposed "Self Help Dairy Plan"

A BILL introduced in the House of Representatives on January 16 has been designated as "the Dairy Stabilization Act of 1958." It represents a compromise agreed upon by a number of organizations including the National Grange, the National Milk Producers' Federation and the Dairymen's League, and is commonly referred to as the "self help" dairy plan.

If this bill is passed by Congress at the present session, a referendum of dairymen is to be held September 8, 1958, and if a majority of dairymen approve, the price support activities of the Federal Dairy Stabilization Board as set up by the law would begin April 1, 1959. At the same time, the price supports on manufactured dairy products as now conducted by the U.S.D.A. would stop.

The purpose of the bill is to make it possible for dairymen, through their own organizations, to assume the cost of the dairy price supporting activities now in operation without cost to the taxpayer. To do this, a tax or fee of 25 cents a hundred pounds would be levied on all milk marketed.

Briefly, here is what the bill proposes:

1. The formation of a Dairy Stabilization Board of 15 members to be appointed by the President from nominations made by the milk producers. This Board would be authorized to borrow money from the Commodity Credit Corporation up to \$350 million without security, but with interest, and to borrow more money as needed from other available credit sources.

2. The Secretary of Agriculture would appoint a Federal Dairy Advisory Committee of 12 on which manufacturers, and distributors of milk, and consumers, would be represented.

3. For the first year of operation, the Board is directed to support prices of dairy products (if the bill becomes law), at 90 percent of parity. The money to meet this cost would come from the assessment of 25 cents per cwt. on all milk sold.

In the future the level of support would be announced each year. If the 25 cents per cwt. assessment should not cover the cost, individual producers would receive a marketing allotment. Then two assessment rates would be made, one assessment would be for the amount of milk a producer could sell under his allotment; the other, a higher assessment, for all milk in excess of marketing allotments.

4. A brake is provided on support levels. The Secretary of Agriculture could, after a hearing, order a stabilization price level which would not be "unreasonably high."

The points given above, of course, are only the high spots. If you would like a copy of the bill for study, write to your Congressman at the House Office Building, Washington, D. C., and ask for a copy of the proposed bill, H.R. 10043.

At the moment there are several unanswered questions. The first is this: Will Congress pass the Bill? That is something only time will tell.

The second question is this: If the Bill is passed, will a majority of dairymen vote in favor of a 25 cents per cwt. assessment to put its provisions into effect? Many have objected to a deduction of 2 cents per cwt. for promoting and advertising milk. Also, will dairymen accept the probability of production controls in the form of marketing allotments? Certainly any dairyman before he votes "yes" or "no" should have a thorough understanding of what the law would provide.

As might be expected, there are differences of opinion, with some groups and individuals being strongly in favor of the bill and others expressing serious doubts.

Surely, setting up a situation where the taxpayers would not have to stand the cost of price support activities would remove one argument against price supports.

Those who question the soundness of the proposal (among them the American Farm Bureau Federation) ask a number of questions:

1. Is it constitutional to delegate to an organization such as the Federal Dairy Stabilization Board the authority to assess dairymen to pay the costs?

The proponents of the plan have consulted lawyers who have stated that in their opinion such assessments are constitutional. Chances are, however, that equally competent lawyers will challenge the statement.

2. Assuming that the Bill is passed and signed by the President, will it work? No one can answer this with certainty. However, among past unsuccessful efforts to bolster prices are the Federal Farm Board, the plowing under of crops, and the more recent price support efforts originally designed to stimulate war-time food production.

On the other hand, proponents of the Bill, while generally agreeing that the present price supports are unsatisfactory, argue that a return to a free market would be disastrous, and that such action should be postponed until some program has been provided (in this case, the Dairy Stabilization Act of 1958) for maintaining prices at present levels or higher.

FEED ACCORDING TO QUALITY OF ROUGHAGE

OUR RATIO of grain to milk is probably quite heavy as our hay is not of the best quality. We have not established any new seeding for three years previous to 1957 and the legumes make up a small percentage of the hay. We also use quite a lot of hay that is bought standing which is not of the best quality.

The ratio of grain, to milk during stabling season would run from 1 to 3, to 1 to 4, with first calf heifers being fed heavier to compensate for their increase in body weight. Also cows are fed somewhat heavier nearer the end of lactation when they are developing the next calf.

On pasture, our cows get grain every day with the ratio being about 1 to 6 when feed in pasture is at its best. The amount gets about back to barn feeding amount as the pasture gets poorer. Our cows have access to hay every day of the year. The price of grain compared to the price of milk would have some bearing on the amount fed.

No cow is fed more than 17 lbs. per day. Probably about the same amount of milk would be produced for a short time if fed less grain but we figure if they do not need it to put in the pail, they will put it on their backs to be able to do a better job later.

We plan to have all cows dry for 2 months and at that time they are fed generally about 7 or 8 lbs. of grain per day, sometimes more.

Our dairy ration is custom-mixed with the formula changed some if difference in price of ingredients warrant it, although it is not changed much at one time.

Last year, 1945, we sold over 791,000 lbs. of milk at the plant, also started 22 calves on milk, no substitute.—Keith Lynde, Gouverneur, N. Y.

Let's Bolster the New York Canning Tomato Industry

By P. A. MINGES
Cornell Vegetable Crop Department

WE WANT to keep our canning tomato industry. Though not a large segment of our agricultural economy, it has been a substantial market outlet for many years, returning some 3 to 7 million dollars per year to New York vegetable growers. But unless recent trends are reversed, New York faces the prospect of losing this industry. Already a number of processing plants have discontinued tomatoes as an item.

What is the reason for this discouraging situation? Actually it is a matter of losing out in our competitive position among the states producing tomatoes for processing.

During the past 12 years costs of production have been rising steadily but in New York there has not been a sufficient increase in average yields to spread the costs. As a result the prices paid to growers have had to be raised to a point above the prices paid in most major competing states and without a compensating increase in quality this has reduced our competitive position. The past 3 or 4 poor tomato seasons, particularly 1956, has farther darkened the picture.

Hunting for Answers

What are the chances for improving the situation and saving the tomato industry? Pretty good, it appears, if all segments of the industry

including growers, processors, plant growers and others work together in solving the problems. The College of Agriculture including the Extension Service and the two Vegetable Crops Departments at Geneva and Ithaca have outlined a tomato improvement program which should help.

This program involves some suggestions based on findings from recent research plus some ideas where the different groups can do some exploring of further possibilities for improvement. In other words we have a few answers but not all and are setting the stage whereby all those interested can assist in finding or developing the answers to the unsolved problems.

The improvement program consists of four major points of emphasis:

1. Earlier harvests and higher yields—to lengthen the harvesting period, to even out the deliveries of tomatoes and to get more of the crop harvested ahead of frosts and damaging rains.

2. Increased total yields—consistently good yields are necessary to make the enterprise profitable to both growers and canners at prices fairly well in line with other states.

3. Improved quality, particularly color—good quality raw product leads to a high quality processed product and also helps to increase the efficiency of processing.

4. Reduce growing costs—any improvement in this category can lead to higher net returns per ton without further price increases.

An acceptable variety that would start maturing early in August would provide the best answer to higher early yields. The perfect early variety for processing has not yet arrived, but in the meantime there is some promise for improvement by using Fireball, Victor and perhaps some others. Geneva 11, a new release from the Geneva

Station appears to give higher early yields than any of the other standard varieties currently used for processing.

Fireball, as yet untested for processing, is the earliest of all varieties used for fresh market and should be given a real trial. It has good internal color, does not crack badly, and under some conditions is very prolific. It appears to require a stringent spray program for holding foliage diseases in check and there is good indication that over-hardening of the transplants should be avoided. Sometimes fruit size is undesirably small.

It is hoped further testing can point



Early, higher yields of improved quality and color will help New York farmers in competition for canning tomato market.

the way to making Fireball a fairly consistent performer so it can fill in as an acceptable early variety until a better one comes along.

Closer Setting

Plant spacings that provide 7 to 8 square feet per plant, tend to give higher early yields per acre than spacings of 10 to 15 square feet. The individual fruits don't ripen any faster but in the early stages of fruiting, when plants tend to set about the same number of fruits regardless of spacing, higher plant populations mean higher yields per acre. It is suggested that growers try spacings of 15 to 20 inches in the row this year on a trial basis.

Other factors that can help in earliness include the use of good plants (not over-hardened as this tends to delay maturity), selection of well drained soils, proper fertilization and irrigation in dry springs when plants are slow to resume growth after transplanting due to lack of moisture.

The selection of a good tomato soil is highly important for obtaining high total yields. This crop is deep rooted and will perform best on soils that permit extensive root development to a depth of 4 to 6 feet. This also means selecting soils that are well drained and at the same time have good soil structure so water and air can percolate easily to the lower soil depths. Soils with good water holding capacities such as sandy to silt loams provide good reservoirs of water for tiding over dry periods and maintaining good size of fruit.

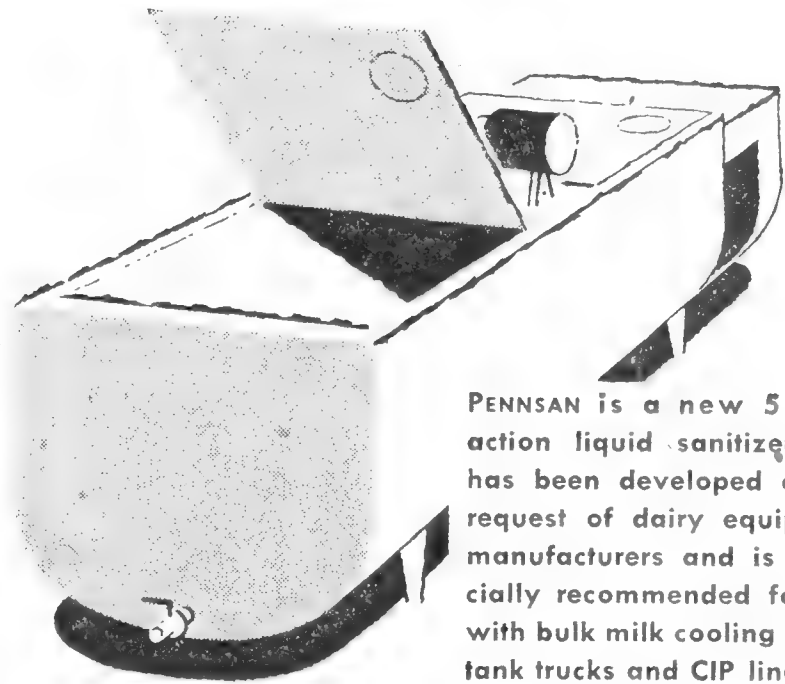
Supplying Water

Closer spacings also likely will provide higher total yields especially when the harvest season is ended prematurely—a rather frequent occurrence in

(Continued on Page 19)

PENNSAN®

... a New 5-in-1 bulk tank sanitizer



PENNSAN is a new 5-way action liquid sanitizer that has been developed at the request of dairy equipment manufacturers and is especially recommended for use with bulk milk cooling tanks, tank trucks and CIP lines.

Here are PENNSAN's 5-in-1 features:

- sanitizes ... effective against the bacteria that cause poor quality milk.
- controls milkstone ... prevents milkstone

buildup ... removes milkstone formations.

- passivates stainless steel ... conditions surface of stainless steel tanks and other equipment.

- cleans ... prevents hard water buildup ... used for brushing, spraying or circulating.

- guards against corrosion ... will not corrode or discolor equipment.



PENNSAN is only one product of the complete line of Pennsalt B-K® cleaners and sanitizers developed specifically for the dairy industry. Ask your dealer about PENNSAN, or write B-K Dept. 596, Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Three Penn Center, Philadelphia 2, Pa.



THE SIGN OF APPROVAL



New York Farm Equipment Dealers' Association
Bainbridge, New York

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BROWER Whirlwind MIXER

- FRESH-MIXED FEED AT LOWEST COST
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- 30-DAY TRIAL EASY TERMS
- WORLD'S LARGEST SELLING MIXER

BROWER MFG. CO., BOX 1317, QUINCY, ILL.
Write for FREE CATALOG



modern farming's **NEW** pace-setter



MAKE HAY

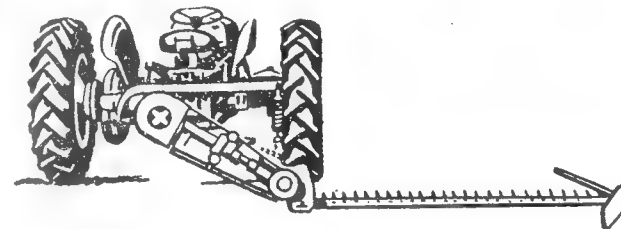
WITH REAL PROFIT—USE THE FAMOUS MASSEY-FERGUSON NO. 3 BALER

Exclusive Leaf Guard Design Babies the Leaves, but Bales Fast

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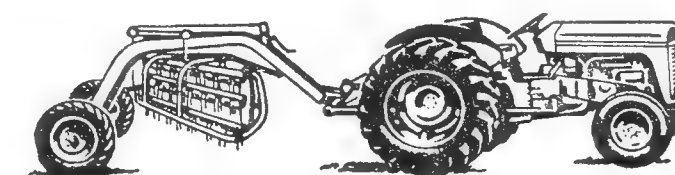
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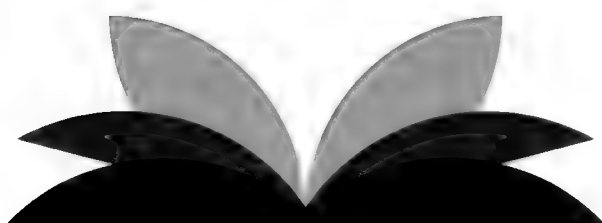
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AN ever-increasing proportion of dairymen are coming to realize the importance of high quality home grown roughage to an efficient dairy feeding program. In the Northeast, one significant factor in obtaining larger quantities of high quality roughage has been the trend toward the harvesting and storage of hay crops as silage, particularly the first cutting.

In New England for instance from 1950 to 1954, annual hay crop silage tonnage increased from 200,000 to 500,000 tons. Such a dramatic tonnage increase means that many dairymen are increasing the efficiency of their operations in the following possible ways:

1. Reducing loss of nutrients grown.
2. Feeding more digestible roughage because it was cut at an early stage of maturity.
3. Making full use of all first growth forage.
4. Permitting second growth to take full advantage of the spring moisture.
5. Spreading the labor load associated with the first cutting.

Should you put up hay crop silage? If you answer "yes" to most of the following questions, the chances are you would do well to consider the use of hay crop silage in your feeding program.

1. Do poor hay drying conditions during June make it necessary to delay the harvest of much of your first cutting until it is mature?
2. Does rain often fall on partially dry hay causing you additional harvesting costs as well as reducing the nutrient value of the hay through leaching and excessive leaf shattering?
3. Does much of your lush spring pasture go to waste because the cows could not eat it before it matured?
4. Do you often find yourself short of pasture in July and August and have either to settle for decreased milk flow or feed more grain?
5. Does getting that first cutting forage harvested and stored as hay pose a labor problem because of many delays due to poor drying conditions?

Many dairymen will answer "yes" to most of the above questions, therefore it would seem desirable to discuss the more important factors that should receive the careful attention of all planning to put up hay crop silage.

Care should be exercised when selecting crops for silage. Silage will be no higher in quality than the crops from which it was made. The first cuttings of legumes, grass-legume mixtures and surplus spring pasture are most desirable for silage. Where possible choose crops that will mature at varying dates to extend the harvest season and reduce peak work loads.

Direct Cut or Wilt?

It has been adequately demonstrated that the moisture content of forage as it is ensiled has an exceedingly important bearing on both the success of the preservation process and the feeding value of the silage. Optimum moisture limits apparently lie between 60 and 70 per cent; below 60 per cent moisture the crop is too dry to pack sufficiently. As the moisture content of the ensiled forage moves above 70 per cent and if nothing is done about it, the chance for poor quality silage increases directly with the water content.

This situation is responsible for the majority of hay crop silage preservation problems because the water content of grass and legume crops cut at an early stage of maturity invariably is greater than 70 per cent. The percentage moisture is usually above 75 and not infrequently will reach 80 or higher. There are essentially two approaches to this problem; wilt to the desired moisture level or use preservatives.

High quality silage can be made using the wilting method. However, much hay crop silage tonnage here in the Northeast is made using the direct cut

An Important Decision Should You Put Up GRASS SILAGE?

By Dr. Gilbert A. Porter
Dairy Specialist

method and some type of preservative, because of the following disadvantages of the wilting method:

1. Cloudy, damp weather slows harvest and tends to nullify two important favorable aspects of hay crop silage production: being able to harvest forage in weather unsuitable for hay making; and being able to harvest forage at earlier stages of maturity.
2. The field chopper is most efficiently used when the forage is cut and chopped in a single operation.

Preservatives

Putting up good quality hay crop silage without a preservative is possible. However, it usually requires wilting to decrease the moisture content to 65 to 70 per cent, using the shortest cutter setting possible ($\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch), uniform silage distribution within the silo, and reasonably good field drying conditions.

Early cut grasses and legumes contain relatively low available sugar levels. The presence of fermentable sugars is necessary for good preservation; the reason being that the acid-forming bacteria grow rapidly with warm temperatures, sufficient moisture and readily available sugars forming mainly lactic acid whose odor is characteristic of good quality silage. With the production of sufficient acids the activity of putrefactive bacteria is checked.

The use of ground grain or pulp-conditioner preservatives permit the direct cutting and hauling of forage to the silo. This makes possible maximum harvest efficiency. The use of such preservatives make possible other benefits: it can reduce run off of silo juice (and attendant nutrient losses) by more than 50 per cent; it will increase fermentable sugars to insure good lactic acid fermentation; it will improve feeding value and can thus decrease grain requirements—and costs—by one to two and one half pounds daily. Research indicates that around 12 per cent of the dry matter of such preservatives will be lost in the preservation process. This means that the preservation cost will amount to about one-eighth of the cost of the preservative. The remaining nutrients in the preservative are just as available to the cow as if they had been fed as part of her grain ration. Some flavoring agents and antioxidants when mixed with the ground grain and pulp-conditioner preservatives have been found to reduce strong odors.

The chemical preservative sodium metabisulfite when used with direct cut forage and applied uniformly at a rate of 8 pounds per ton has proven an effective preservative. It should be noted, however, that sodium metabisulfite does not minimize silo juice run off.

There are specialized preservatives available for use with wilted silage which tend to improve odor and palatability. Though such preservatives do not in themselves add to the feeding value of the silage, they do offer such benefits as high carotene retention and in some instances reduce fermentation

Preservative Application Rates			
Preservative	Straight legumes or mixture high in moisture content (80 per cent) Pounds/ton	Legume grass mixtures (40% legume) or mixtures medium in moisture content (75 per cent) Pounds/ton	Straight grasses or mixture low in moisture content (70 per cent) Pounds/ton
Molasses (cane)	100	80	60
Corn and cob meal	200	150	100
Hominy feed or ground grain	200	150	100
Citrus Pulp	250	200	150
Beet Pulp	250	200	150
Commercial ground grain, pulp-conditioner	175-200	125-150	75-100

Adapted from Circ. 561, Rutgers Univ., 1955

losses. Preservatives of this type are usually added in small amounts per ton— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 lbs.

There is nothing as constant as the variation associated with figures representing costs of various farm operations. However, below are approximate costs per ton of harvesting and storing field cured hay, hay crop silage and corn silage. These figures from a Cornell bulletin, specifically represent costs on dairy farms in New York. The owners of these farms keep cost accounts in cooperation with the Dept. of Agricultural Economics at Cornell.

Average Roughage Harvesting and Storage Costs, New York Cost Account Farms—1956:

Corn Silage, (17 accounts), \$9.35.
Hay Crop Silage, (12 accounts) \$6.96.

Hay, (29 accounts) \$22.00

To place the costs of making hay

crop silage and hay on a comparable dry matter basis, it would be necessary to multiply the cost per ton for hay crop silage by three. This calculation would bring the cost of an equivalent amount of dry matter in the form of hay crop silage to \$20.88 as compared with \$22.00 for field cured hay. These figures suggest that for a given amount of dry matter the costs will be similar whether made in the form of hay or as hay crop silage.

It should be pointed out here that the man labor cost associated with the removal from storage and feeding of hay crop silage may run two to three times as high as a similar cost for hay. Mechanical silo unloaders help considerably in reducing this labor factor.

Storage of Silage

Satisfactory storage of silage is dependent upon two main factors: (1) the exclusion of air and (2) prevention of leaching or dilution.

Upright silos should be tight and constructed to withstand high pressures. Old silos usually need to be reinforced for hay crop silage storage. The pressure per square foot created by hay crop silage is usually nearly twice that brought about by corn silage.

The use of horizontal silos has received considerable popularity as well as research attention in recent years. The reasons are that trench or bunker silos offer possible opportunities for decreased construction and maintenance

costs as well as labor saving in filling and in feeding. Those dairymen who have managed their horizontal silos well generally are enthusiastic about their use. Mismanagement and/or improper silo construction or location have caused disappointment for many.

Use of grass silage is growing and is expected to continue to grow. To summarize, it will do so because:

1. It promotes more efficient use of land, labor, equipment and existing silos.
2. Roughage fed is more digestible because a higher proportion is harvested at an early stage of maturity.
3. Full use is made of all first growth forage.
4. Loss of nutrients produced is minimized.
5. It offers an opportunity for dairymen with small herds to put up high quality roughage with minimal capital investment.



Preservative spread on load is mixed with direct-cut material as it is blown in silo. In this case, the operator is using a commercial preparation.

TEST . . . Don't Guess

(Continued from Page 1)

able increases were obtained on those fields where the soil test showed as little as 80 pounds of available potassium per acre. Soils having 120 to 150 pounds per acre were able to supply enough potassium for good alfalfa even without fertilizers. Dairy farmers need to know those fields which are most apt to respond to fertilizer so that they can get the most for their money.

Organic matter is another constituent determined by soil tests. It gives some aid in estimating the tendency of soils to become "cloddy" when they are worked. It also helps to determine the danger of erosion and gives an estimate of the nitrogen-supplying ability of the soil. A well-trained observer can estimate the drainage condition of the soil by knowing the organic matter content.

Interpreting Soil Tests

Making recommendations from soil test results also requires some skill and much experience. Years of field experimentation are necessary to determine the level of nutrients desired in soils for each crop. Past cropping, fertilizing and liming history are also needed to make the best recommendations. Today college specialists, county agricultural agents and other agricultural leaders have been trained to interpret soil tests. As the use of soil tests expands, it is reasonable to expect that farmers will interpret their own soil tests and make their own recommendations.

There are several well-equipped laboratories in the Northeast where soil tests are now being run for farmers. In most states laboratories are located at and operated by the land-grant colleges. In addition, there are other laboratories run by commercial concerns in the interest of farmers.

In the Northeast there has been an increased interest in soil testing in the past three years. The Agronomy Department Laboratory at Cornell, for example, ran only about 5,000 samples annually five years ago. The number had increased to 11,000 in 1955 and to 20,000 in 1956. Last year more than 36,000 samples were analyzed. This increase was due largely to cooperation among Cornell, the county agents, farmers' cooperatives, and other agricultural concerns. It also represents increased interest of farmers.

County Agents Help

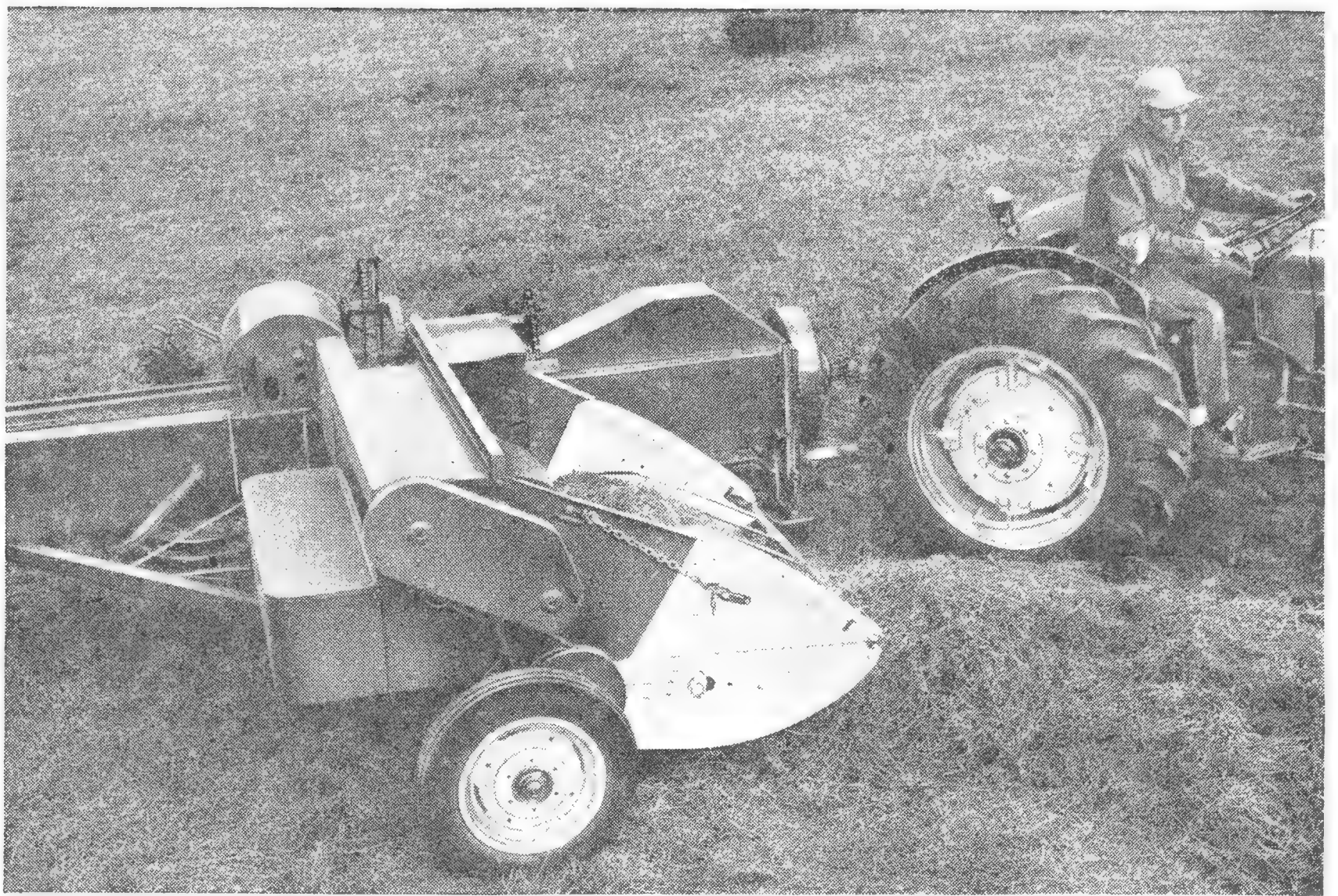
In addition to their value in helping to determine plant food deficiencies, soil tests help the farmer to learn more about his crop needs and the soils on which his crops grow. His county agent can help him with a new forage or other crop production program based on soil test information.

In New York State, the county agricultural agents are full partners in the soil testing program. They work directly with farmers in their counties by:

1. Making available soil sample boxes and instructions for taking and sending samples to be tested,
2. Holding "soil test clinics" with farmers and youth groups.
3. Cooperating with vocational agriculture teachers and other leaders, and finally,
4. Making fertilizer and lime recommendations based on soil tests run in the Agronomy Department Laboratory at Cornell.

Farmers interested in having their soils tested should see their county agent. He will explain the method of handling the small charge for analyzing the sample, and will give the necessary instructions to assure the taking of a good sample.

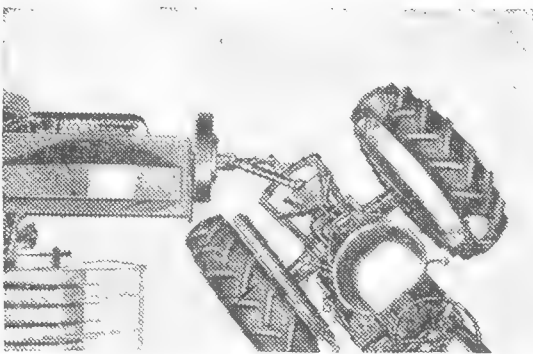
The challenge to farmers of the Northeast is to become better acquainted with their soils. Their crops, their animals and their very livelihood depend upon how well they know their soils and how much help they give them in terms of additional fertilizers and lime.



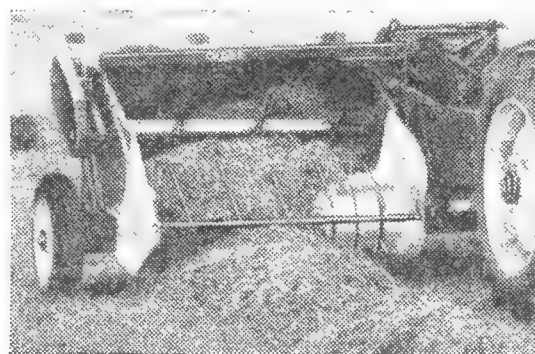
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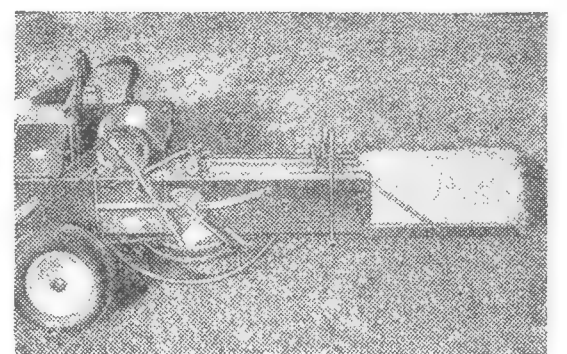
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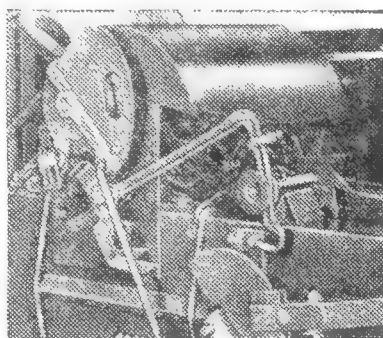
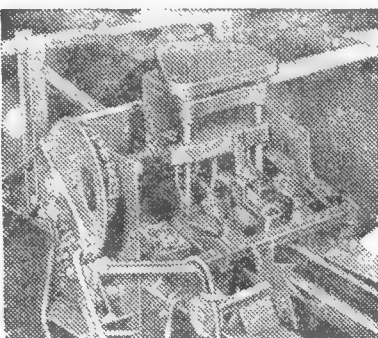
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Professor R. P. Murphy pollinating the 77 Narragansett plants in Cornell greenhouse. These plants were dug from Riverton, Wyoming, Foundation Narragansett field in late September. This is the first step in improving Narragansett seed yield.

Solving the Narragansett Alfalfa Seed Problem

Prof. A. A. JOHNSON

(New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University)

NARRAGANSETT alfalfa seed is again, for the third year in a row, in short supply for spring planting. There is only about half enough seed to satisfy the farmer demand now existing in New York and the Northeast. A solution to the perennial seed shortage problem in Narragansett is urgently needed so that farmers can continue to expand the alfalfa acreage as well as replace Ranger with the superior Narragansett.

Narragansett, because of its excellent performance, has captured the interest of the many farmers who are looking for improved yield and quality in hay and pasture production. It is no accident that Narragansett has remarkable adaptation to the cold, heavy, imperfectly drained soils and the cool, moist climate of the Northeast.

This is an Eastern developed variety. Narragansett was named and released in 1951 by Dr. T. E. Odland of the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station after 20 years of breeding and testing research. In fact, Narragansett is the first alfalfa variety to be released from an experiment station in the northern part of the Northeast region.

During the past eight to nine years the acreage growing alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures in New York State has about doubled—for 1957 over 1,000,000 acres was reported by the Crop Reporting Board. About 75% of this increased acreage of alfalfa has been planted to the Ranger variety. During the past year, the superior Narragansett, Du Puits and Vernal varieties made up about one half the alfalfa seed used by farmers, having replaced Ranger and common seed to this extent.

Can Double Acreage

Cornell alfalfa research plots, county extension demonstrations and farm plantings prove that the acreage successfully growing alfalfa mixtures can again be about doubled. This increased acreage will necessarily come largely from soils of spotty to moderate drainage. This is where Narragansett is a standout variety, but where Ranger and Du Puits are not well suited and Vernal intermediate between Narragansett and Ranger.

A large share of this acreage is where the new mixture of Narragansett alfalfa, Viking birdsfoot trefoil and Climax timothy is a natural. These are

the soils that are usually acid and low in phosphorus and need liberal quantities of lime and fertilizer to successfully convert them from red clover to alfalfa soils.

On these soils, Narragansett, because of its capacity for high yield and quality will, however, give much greater returns than red clover or Ranger alfalfa for an adequate liming and fertility program. Lack of adequate seed supplies of Narragansett alfalfa is now the big bottleneck in alfalfa's continuing invasion of our northeastern soils.

There are two reasons for the continuing seed shortages in Narragansett. First, in California where most of the Certified alfalfa seed is produced, Narragansett produces only about 60 percent as much seed as Ranger and other good seed-setting varieties and, secondly, inadequate supplies of Foundation or Stock seed has to date prevented the opportunity of planting sufficient acreage to offset Narragansett's lower seed set. California's fabulous production of Certified alfalfa seed was described by Jim Hall in the November 16, 1957 issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Seek Answer to Shortage

A far-reaching program has been initiated to solve both of these problems. Shortages of stock seed needed to plant the acreages for growing Certified seed have been solved through Cornell cooperation with the U.S.D.A., other colleges of agriculture, and the far western and northeastern wholesale seed trade. Enough additional acreage of Narragansett for Certified seed production has been planted in California (from December 1957 to February 1958) to more than double supplies of Certified seed for spring planting in 1959.

This additional Narragansett seed production acreage is being grown by the California producer under contract to the northeastern wholesale seedsmen. The contract paying price for Narragansett Certified seed production is of necessity sufficiently high to offset its lower seed yield. The California seed grower is interested in return per acre.

Northeastern farmers, for the time being, must therefore be prepared to pay higher prices for Narragansett than for Certified seed of other alfalfa varieties. The northeastern farmer is

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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from Crows, Pheasants, Blackbirds, Larks, and all other corn-pulling birds and animal pests, such as Moles, Gophers, Woodchucks, Squirrels, etc.

(1 quart) enough for 4 bushels seed \$2.00
(1 pint) enough for 2 bushels seed 1.25
(1/2 pint) enough for 1 bushel seed .75

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No, I'm not dead, but what is that stuff?
Let's get him out of this quick!

(Continued from Opposite Page)

fortunate to be served in his seed needs by a wholesale seed trade which is forward-looking and vigorous in its pursuit of seed supplies of the varieties wanted and needed by the farmer.

The long range attempts at a solution to the premium prices and seed shortage of Narragansett alfalfa is a research project which is aimed at improving the seed yield of Narragansett. This is a tricky problem but one which Dr. R. P. Murphy of Cornell's Department of Plant Breeding has tackled.

Last August, R. P. Murphy and R. R. Billings, of the Stanford Seed Company of Buffalo, examined the Narragansett Foundation seed field located near Riverton, Wyoming. Certification requirements stipulate that Foundation or Stock seed used for the growing of Certified seed in California must be grown in a northern state. Typical of many western alfalfa seed fields, this one was planted in rows and the stand was thin, thus permitting examination of individual plants in the row.

Seed Set Variations

It was noted that there was great plant-by-plant variation in the amount of seed set. Some plants had no seed, some had moderate amounts and some plants were literally loaded with seed. This raised the question as to whether it would be possible to select individual plants from the Wyoming Narragansett Foundation seed field which would transmit high seed-setting ability and yet retain all the superior characteristics of Narragansett. Incorporating additional desirable characteristics, such as wilt resistance, would also be desirable.

Prof. Murphy returned to the Riverton, Wyoming, Narragansett field in late September when the seed was ripe. Seed was collected from 75 high seed-setting plants and 52 low seed-setting plants. Furthermore, 77 individual plants (50 high and 27 low seed-setting plants) were dug, pruned, tagged for identification, and transported by air to Cornell where they were immediately planted in the greenhouse. Since October, these 77 plants have bloomed and set two crops of seed.

Keeping a record of individual plants in the greenhouse is one method of determining whether the differences in seed set in Wyoming was by chance or if the differences are real. Seed set in the greenhouse on the 77 plants followed the same pattern as in Wyoming.

A large number of crosses and selfs have been made. Seed thus produced will be planted in the field at Ithaca to determine whether the superior qualities of Narragansett have been retained. Following this, further attempts will be made in the field at Ithaca and in the Cornell greenhouse to check if the difference in high and low seed set is traceable to the high and low seed set plants obtained from Wyoming.

In the future, seed from the intercrossed and tested plants will be sent back to the West further to determine whether the differences in seed set are real. At all times researchers will bear in mind that the objective is a variety which has all Narragansett's desirable characteristics, some added if possible, and an improved seed set.

An unanswered question remains. Since it is the high seed-setting plants which contribute most of the Foundation seed produced in the Wyoming field, why is such high seed-setting ability not transmitted to the Certified seed crop when grown in California? Such complex questions take time and painstaking research to answer.

It is quite apparent that improving the seed-setting ability of Narragansett is a long range research problem. It is, however, well worth the effort since an abundant supply of economical seed of a variety as good or better than Narragansett would be of very great benefit to the northeastern dairy farmer in his perennial pursuit of improved efficiencies in feed and milk production.

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a problem in your herd?

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How to Get Successful Seedings

By W. L. GRIFFETH

(Cornell Agronomy Department)

A FIELD of Du Puits alfalfa on Oscar Burkert's farm in Oneida County, New York, produced 200 bales of hay per acre in the first two cuttings and 60 bales per acre when cut about September 5. Mr. Burkert said the field averaged over 5 tons per acre for the year from the three harvests. Other farmers throughout the state report similar success with the improved varieties of forage crops.

Why was the average hay yield in New York State in 1954 less than 2 tons per acre? Perhaps the most com-

mon cause of low hay yields is thin stands. Even the best of the forage crops cannot make high yields if the stand is too thin.

The lack of enough lime or fertilizer often causes both thin stands and low yields. The forage seeding is usually made in a grain crop which competes with the young grass and legume for light, moisture, and plant nutrients. When conditions are favorable, enough of the forage seedlings germinate, live and grow to make a thick stand. When the season is dry, the soil fertility is

low, or the small grain too rank and tall, the forage seeding suffers and may be even a complete failure.

Forage seeds should be planted shallow ($\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth) and have a continuous supply of moisture for several weeks to develop strong roots. Young forage plants need a liberal supply of minerals such as phosphorus and potash, adequate light and time to grow before cold weather. With present day farming practices, particularly when seedings are made with grain, it is sometimes difficult to control the growing conditions as well as we'd like.

These suggestions should help you get better stands and yields of forage:

One of the first things to consider when picking the forage seeding for a field is the soil. As you know, alfalfa grows well only where the soil is fairly well drained. Other legumes such as birdsfoot trefoil or the clovers grow on

soils which are rather wet. Understanding the soil moisture conditions in each field on your farm can help when you are picking the best forage mixtures.

Picking the crop or variety that best suits the soil in the field, the way the crop will be used (hay, silage or pasture, or perhaps all three), and the number of years you want to keep the field is a very important step in getting and keeping good stands of forage. The agricultural colleges publish their recommended forage seeding mixtures with suggestions for selecting the best mixture for each field and purpose.

Use Enough Lime

Farmers who grow good crops of forage maintain a favorable lime level in their soils. Profitable legume establishment and growth are impossible if the soil is too acid. In fact, a recent set of experiments at Cornell University studying the use and value of nitrogen fertilizer on grass meadows shows as much increase in hay yield from the use of lime as from nitrogen without lime.

For alfalfa the soil pH should be maintained above 6.5 for the life of the stand. This means that acid soils should be limed to at least pH 6.8 before the forage seeding is made. For birdsfoot trefoil or clover the pH should be kept above 6.0.

It is important to lime before seeding; at least part of the lime should be worked into the surface soil after plowing so that the young plants do not try to grow in acid soil. A soil test is usually necessary to determine how much lime is needed.

Use Fertilizer

High yields of hay or pasture remove much more phosphorus and potash than most soils can supply. The forage seeding and the small grain can be fertilized at planting time. A liberal supply of phosphorus is essential for rapid growth of young legumes, and potash is important for high yields and long-lived legume stands, but too much nitrogen may cause excessive growth of the grain which will result in severe competition to the forage plants. Where lodging is a problem, the nitrogen should be reduced or omitted.

If soil fertility is low to medium, banding the seed directly over fertilizer high in phosphorus gives the plants enough phosphorus for a fast start.

Prepare Good Seedbed

The seeds of forage grasses and legumes are so small that it is impossible for them to "come up" if covered deeply. The seedbed should be firm but not over-worked. A careful plowing job with good coverage of weeds and trash is half way toward a good seedbed.

Seeding Method

Forage seeds should not be planted more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep on most soils. Surface seedings may be successful when moisture is favorable but are apt to fail when the soil is dry.

Seedings are most likely to be successful when the seeds are placed about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in moist soil. Band seeding with a grain drill followed by a cultipacker or planting with a packer-type seeder are two good ways to get shallow coverage. Band seeding also places the forage seed over the fertilizer.

Inoculate the Legumes

Legumes do not produce nitrogen unless the right strain of nitrogen-fixing bacteria are on their roots. To be sure that the right kind of bacteria are on each plant, it is good insurance to inoculate with the right inoculation culture every time legumes are seeded. The inoculation material costs less than 10 cents an acre.

Inoculated legumes on fertile, well limed soil produce up to 150 to 200 pounds of nitrogen per acre per year.

(Note: Prof. Griffeth will discuss insect and weed control and other management phases of seedings in our next issue.)

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Canning Tomato Industry

(Continued from Page 11)

New York. Irrigation properly and timely applied can help increase yields particularly on the shallower soils where moisture may become limiting even after short dry periods.

For water to help the crop either from rain or irrigation, it must percolate into the soil where the roots are located. Water that runs off does no good. Rapid penetration is dependent on good structure or tilth in the surface soil layers which in turn is dependent on a good soil management program.

Having alfalfa or other hay crops in rotation with tomatoes seems highly desirable. Although all varieties of tomatoes will benefit from irrigation only when they run short of moisture, a few such as Gem appear to benefit little from irrigation even when other varieties are helped.

Chemical Weed Control

Keeping the fields free of weeds is necessary for good yields, yet cultivation other than for weed control is undesirable, and deep cultivation that prunes off roots is harmful. A new herbicide called Natrin has shown promise on tomatoes in New York State. Applied at the rate of 3 pounds per acre about 2 weeks following transplanting it helps in reducing weed population in the row and supplements the normal cultivations.

The use of properly hardened, stocky, healthy transplants, an adequate fertilizer program, liming the soil to give a pH of 6.0 to 6.5, and a carefully scheduled fungicidal program to maintain freedom from foliage and fruit diseases are all necessary in obtaining high yields consistently year after year.

The selection of relatively early maturing varieties is also important. At the present time Red Jacket is emerging as the principal processing variety replacing the later Longred and Rutgers. Gem is preferred by some growers. Where the soil borne disease called Verticillium Wilt has been reducing yields growers should give Geneva 11 a trial as this variety is one of the first to carry resistance that is adapted to New York.

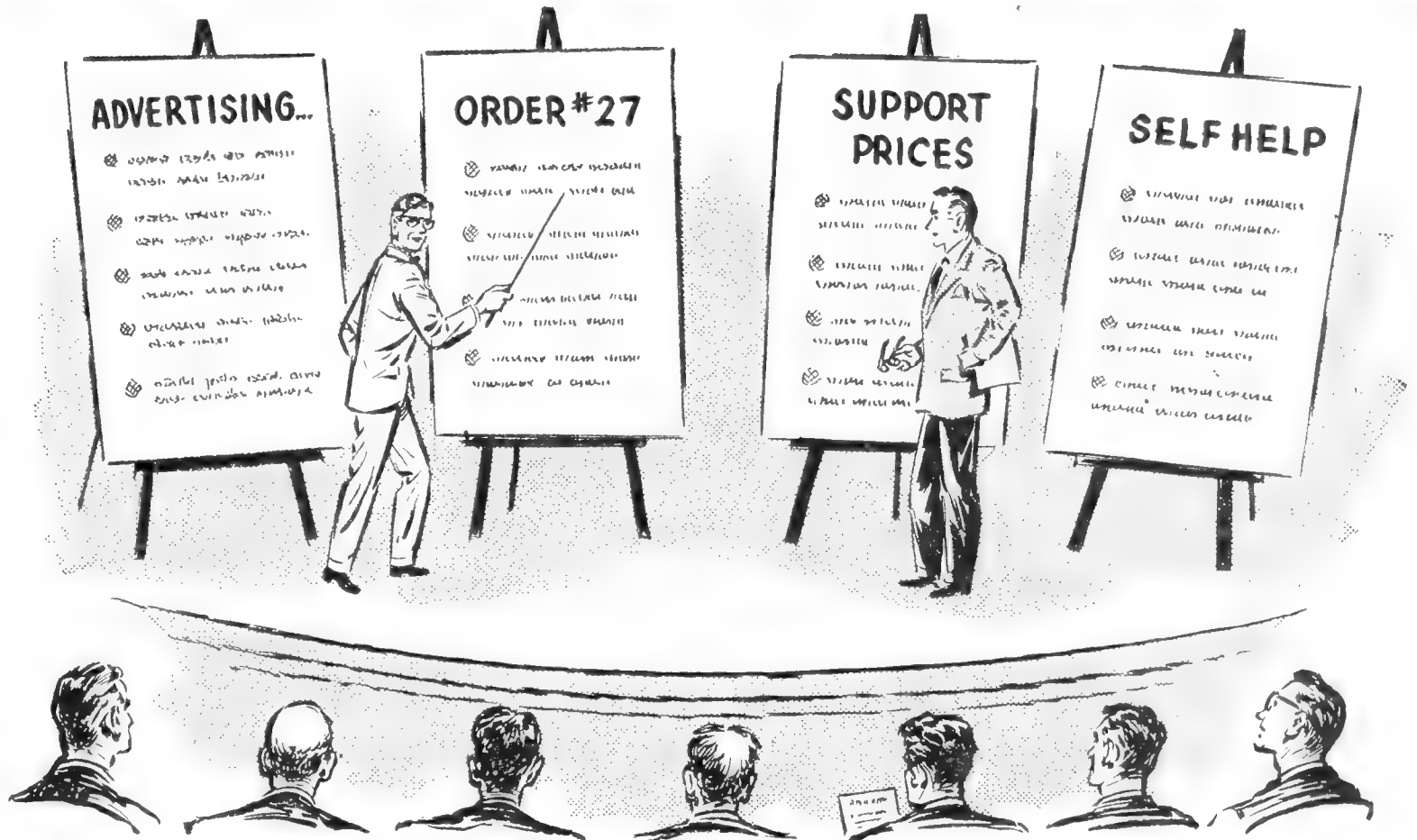
High quality of raw product is the result of selecting an adapted variety with good internal and external color plus crack resistance, providing good growing conditions in so far as possible and properly managing harvesting procedures. A well organized inspection service helps to insure a fair grade for the grower and the processor alike. The present inspection program is quite satisfactory though an improvement could be made in the method of color determination and it might be desirable to consider making it mandatory that all tomatoes processed in New York be sold under a common grade.

Keeping Costs Low

The possibilities for reducing costs are not too clear at present. In view of the advantages of closer spacings the costs per acre likely will go up unless methods of obtaining good plants at a lower cost can be worked out. There are some promising ideas that can be tried by local greenhouse plant growers or tomato growers who wish to grow their plants. Since southern outdoor grown plants are used successfully by growers in neighboring states, this source perhaps should be re-examined in respect to the testing of plants grown specifically for our use.

Undoubtedly there are opportunities for some growers to make savings in the fertilizer bill and for others to reduce the number of tillage operations or otherwise increase efficiency of production. A change from hampers to field boxes could permit some savings in the labor of loading and unloading trucks.

LEARN BASIC FACTS ABOUT PROBLEMS FACING YOU



Attend a Near-by Dairymen's League EDUCATION & INFORMATION FORUM

What should we do about a producer-financed milk advertising program? Is the Single Milk Marketing Order working as it should? What, if anything, can be done to improve its value to all dairy farmers?

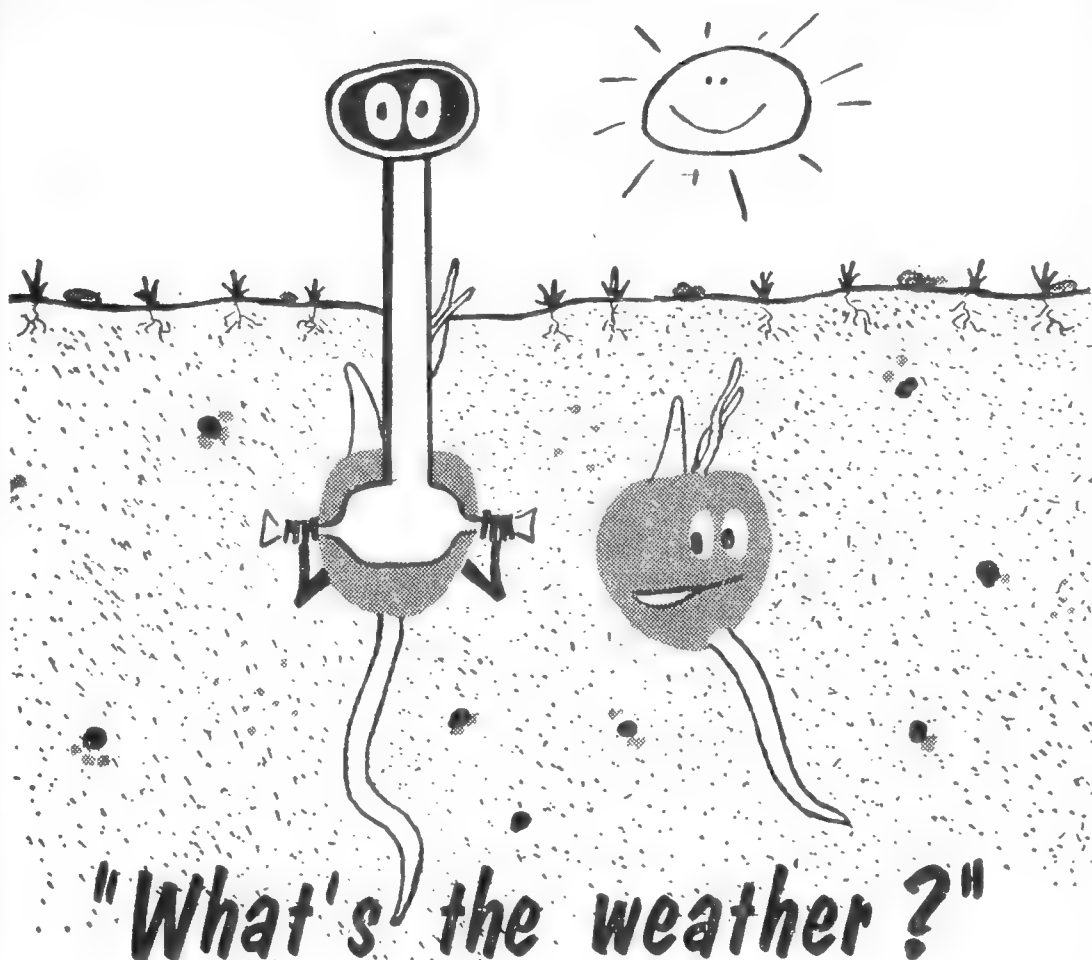
How about parity? Are price supports to dairymen fair when compared with those paid for other farm products? Or would a self-help program be better?

Get the Facts on Today's Dairy Problems

The Education & Information Forums are a regular part of the service which the Dairymen's League renders to Milkshed dairymen under the provisions of the Marketing Order. They represent a part of the cooperative services which the Supreme Court has ruled to be necessary "to the successful operation of the New York Milk Marketing Order".

Whether you are a member of the Dairymen's League . . . a member of any other cooperative . . . or an unorganized producer, you are cordially invited to attend the Forum at the time and place to be announced locally for your community. You'll receive useful and important information to which you are entitled under the Order. Facts that will help you to make informed decisions about problems that confront you. *Don't miss the Forum in your locality.*

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.



At planting time, weather information is priceless. For the most accurate forecasts and up-to-the-minute reports on current conditions, listen to WEATHER ROUNDUP over RURAL RADIO NETWORK. You'll hear on-the-spot weather facts from several locations across New York State plus a summary and outlook direct from the U. S. Weather Bureau in Albany.

WEATHER ROUNDUP is broadcast at handy listening times . . . 6:25 and 7:15 A.M.; 12:15 and 6:15 P.M. over the following stations:

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Cherry Valley	WRRC	101.9 mc.
DeRuyter	WRRD	105.1 mc.
Ithaca	WRRR	103.7 mc.
Niagara Falls-Buffalo	WHLD-FM	98.5 mc.
Olean	WHDL-FM	95.7 mc.
Poughkeepsie	WKIP-FM	104.7 mc.
Troy-Albany-Schenectady	WFLY-FM	92.3 mc.
Utica-Rome	WRUN-FM	105.7 mc.
Wethersfield	WRRL	107.7 mc.

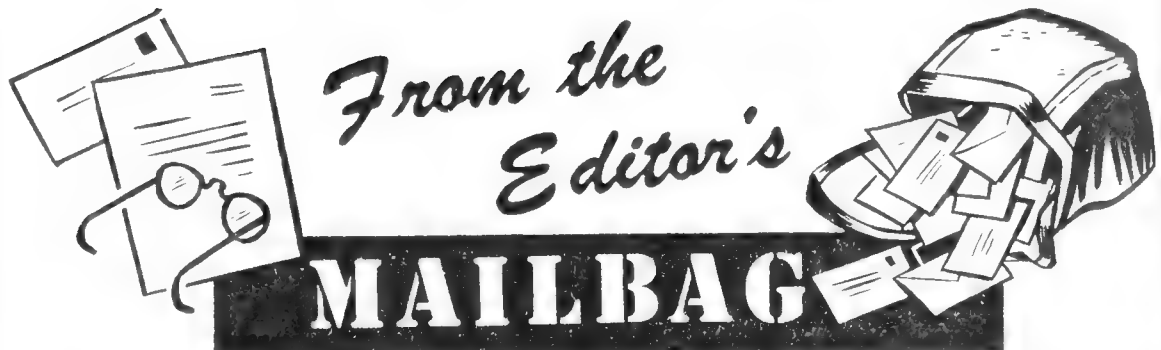
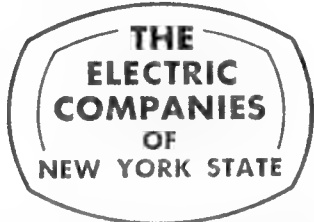
AM STATIONS

Albany	WPTR	1540 kc.
Binghamton	WNBK	1290 kc.
Buffalo	WKBW	1520 kc.
Elmira	WELM	1400 kc.
Hornell	WWHG	1320 kc.
Ithaca	WHCU	870 kc.
Jamestown	WJTN	1240 kc.
Massena	WMSA	1340 kc.
Newark	WACK	1420 kc.
Newburgh	WGNY	1220 kc.
New York	WQXR	1670 kc.
Niagara Falls	WHLD	1270 kc.
Olean	WHDL	1450 kc.
Plattsburgh	WEAV	960 kc.
Poughkeepsie	WKIP	1450 kc.
Rochester	WVET	1280 kc.
Schenectady	WGY	810 kc.
Scranton (Pa.)	WEJL	630 kc.
Syracuse	WHEN	620 kc.
Utica-Rome	WRUN	1150 kc.
Walton	WDLA	1270 kc.
Watertown	WWNY	790 kc.

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by



ANOTHER BACHELOR COOK

WHEN Irv Ingalls, our Advertising Manager, read the editorial, "My Wife's Away," in a recent issue, he gave me one of his recipes. He has been keeping bachelor's hall too, and you can judge for yourself which one of us is the better cook.—H.L.C.

The recipe follows:

"For any one meal . . . suitable for breakfast, lunch or dinner . . . any given day of the week.

"First, turn on electric stove to high temperature. Next, put on large saucepan. Then watch television for five minutes until odor of hot pan is noticeable.

"Then take contents of quart milk container, pour into hot saucepan: Then because this is too much, pour back better than one pint into milk bottle. Replace bottle in refrigerator. By this time milk should be boiling.

"Next select one large, fresh egg. Get tablespoon and stir burned crust from bottom of pan. Break egg into milk. Then it is about time to turn down heat to simmer. Tip pan up so that egg will be covered with milk, using a large ash tray for this purpose while cooking.

"Go back to television. After television news is complete, turn off electricity. Put butter the size of a walnut on the toast already prepared and dump contents of saucepan on toast which is resting in an old-type flat soup dish. If you do not keep cats you may decide to eat this delicacy after adding a liberal amount of salt."

— A. A. —

ONE INCOME TAX BLANK

IT certainly would save us a little time if we could fill out one income

tax blank for both State and Federal, as suggested on the March 15 editorial page. Sometimes it seems as though the government agencies are trying to make it as difficult as they can. Every year the tax blanks seem to be a little more complicated.

If there was any good reason for filling out two blanks, no one would complain. But certainly the State income tax could be figured quickly on the basis of the Federal return.

—R.C.S., N.H.

— A. A. —

TOO MUCH CREDIT?

I READ the comments on the need for more farm credit in the March 1 issue. It seems to me that one of the reasons for over-production is that credit is too easy to get, at least for the big fellow.

The small farmer is denied credit, and then if he wants to stay in business he has to compete with a neighboring farm three or four times as big that always seems to have unlimited credit.

Besides that, credit isn't always an advantage to the big fellow. Some of them are a lot slower in paying their bills than some of the little fellows.

—L.S.D., N. Y.

— A. A. —

DO YOU KNOW HIM?

I WAS wondering if any of your elderly readers remember a singer by the name of Charles Harrison. He had a wonderful tenor voice. I think he made records sometime between 1904 and 1907, although it might have been later than that. Perhaps someone could tell me if he is living or dead. I have a record by him and would like to collect more. Thank you!—K.M., New York



NEW YORK 4-H POULTRY JUDGING WINNERS

Shown in the picture above are: they took the blue ribbon, with Rhode Island second, Connecticut third, and Maryland fourth. Front left to right: Joan Shedden, Newburgh; El. A. Schano, Coach; Rear left to right: Richard Smith, Homer; Thomas Jeffers, Sennett; George Beyer, West Seneca.

These New York 4-H Club members were chosen from the top individuals at the New York State Fair to represent New York State at the Boston Poultry Judging Contest. In competition with 36 other boys and girls from 9 states, On the way to Boston the young people spent two days of study and coaching at the Cobleskill Agricultural and Technical Institute. While in Boston they were guests of the Maritime Milling Company for a day, visited the Brockton Co-operative market, were entertained by the Wirthmore Milling Company and the Sears Roebuck Foundation.



Like the song says... "Spring is Bustin' Out All Over." Ain't it the truth! That's the way Spring is... wonderful days of "promise." I think it's a special joy for cows to get out on lush new pasture.

But you know, right there is one of the strange tricks that Nature pulls on the dairyman. That wonderful new grass can be the undoing of a good cow. Here's what happens. New grass somehow stimulates a cow to put out extra milk. Yet actually, there's not much nutrient in that grass... as delicious as it must be, it's mostly water. So she's putting out more than she's taking in... and she's running on what I call a nutritional deficit.

Before long, her milk flow starts to drop... just because she's not getting "the makings" out of new grass to keep it up... and once it starts down, it's mighty hard to get it back up again. So indirectly at least, that delicious new pasture can really cost you your profits... unless you take care.

In my opinion, Morrison's "Feeds and Feeding" is THE authority on the subject... and here's what it says:

"When cows in milk are first turned on pasture in the spring, the feeding of some concentrates and also some hay should be continued until they become used to pasture and until the grass becomes abundant. If this is not done, good cows will run down in condition. The young grass stimulates them to produce more milk than on their winter ration, but it is frequently so low in dry matter and nutrients that the cows are unable to eat enough of it to meet their needs."

That's what THE authority on animal nutrition has to say. I would only add this: our own experience shows that you should **continue** feeding some grain and supplement to high-producing cows... all through the summer.

PASTURE ALONE IS NOT ENOUGH TO GET THE BEST OUT OF MODERN HIGH-PRODUCING COWS! (That's probably true in at least 90% of the practical situations.)

A 40-lb. cow on excellent alfalfa brome pasture should get an extra 4 lbs. of grain and 1/2 lb. of Watkins recommended dairy supplement per day, plus dry roughage. A cow doing better than 40 lbs., or on pasture that's not too good, should get more.

The dairy supplement I'm talking about is a low-cost supplement mixed from Watkins MIN-VITE for Dairy and Stock Cattle... and "local" proteins. Your Watkins Dealer has the product, the formula, and the feeding program. Talk it over with him.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

The QUESTION BOX

What?
How?
Why?

Can anything be added to septic tanks to make cleaning out unnecessary?

Tests have shown little or no benefit. Clogging is usually the result of tanks that are too small or poorly designed tanks or to clogging of pipes by roots. However, even the best septic tank will need cleaning out in time.

Where can I purchase a water softener?

Water softeners can either be purchased or rented as a service. Check the prices in your Mail Order catalogs and at local dealers. The cost is nominal, varying slightly according to hardness of water and amount of water used. A high quality softener should last anywhere from five to ten years, and makes for saving in soap consumption and in the wear of clothing.

What rental do beekeepers pay farmers for keeping bees on their property?

Anything from 15 to 60 pounds of honey or from \$2.00 to \$10.00 a year. But most beekeepers usually look for a new location if a farmer charges more than \$5.00 or asks more than 30 pounds of honey.

Will a very cold winter reduce insect population and make control easier?

In some cases, yes, but you can't depend on it. Cold affects some insects more than others. Anyway, if only a few survive, they multiply very rapidly when conditions are favorable.

Will hens lay more eggs when fed an antibiotic?

Yes, if hens are low producers or if they have some type of respiratory disease. Results are less positive in the case of healthy high-producing birds.

In my backyard garden, what varieties of pear trees should I set out to get good cross pollination?

Have at least one tree each of Bartlett, Bosc, or Clapp, or all three. If only one tree is planted, graft a second variety into the tree.

How do hard and soft grafting waxes differ?

The two types of waxes contain the same materials only in different proportions. Resin, beeswax, tallow or raw linseed oil, and lampblack are the essential ingredients.

A soft wax contains four pounds of resin, two pounds of beeswax, one pound of tallow, and an ounce of lampblack. The first three materials are melted together and then the lampblack added. An even softer wax can be made by substituting half a pint of raw linseed oil for one third of the tallow.

Increasing the amount of resin and reducing the amount of beeswax results in a hard wax. For this purpose, New York State Pomologist Karl D. Brase of the Experimental Station at Geneva recommends five pounds of resin, one pound of beeswax, three-fourths pint of linseed oil, and half a pound of lampblack.

Is it advisable to roll a lawn every year?

The advantages of lawn rolling have been over-emphasized. It is not a practice that will turn a rough lawn into a smooth one. The chief benefit is in some compacting of lawns which have been honey-combed by frost. Usually the better the sod, the less need there is for rolling, and after some winters and in the case of some lawns, rolling is quite unnecessary.

DELUXE MODELS with all the extras



The daughters of Glen Cove Supreme Pride have all the essentials for high production plus all the extras you like to see in your dairy cows. This photo shows a group of his daughters in the Worden Bros. herd at Windsor.

PRODUCTION

Special DHIC proof — November 1957			
25 daus av 31R	15,086M	3.6%	541F
25 daus av 158R	14,593M	3.6%	521F
Difference	+493M	0%	+20F

TYPE

29 daughters type graded: 2 Very Good, 18 Good Plus, 8 Good and 1 Fair. His daughters show overall quality and balance with desirable mammary systems, tremendous dairy character, good rumps and deep bodies.

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HEREFORD — ANGUS
Bred and Open Heifers — 10 BULLS

Saturday, April 19th—Caledonia, N. Y. (Empire Market Yards)
(Bob Watson, Clyde, N. Y.—Sale Manager)

Saturday, May 10 — Altamont, N. Y. Fairgrounds
(Earl Zuill, Cornwall, N. Y.—Sale Manager)

Educational Show 10:00 A.M. — Sale 1:00 P.M.
Write to Sale Managers for Catalogs

NEW ENGLAND HEREFORD SALE

Eastern States Exposition Grounds
West Springfield, Mass.

Saturday, April 26, 1958

SELLING HORNED AND POLLED HEREFORDS

5 Bulls — Ready For Service — 38 Open and Bred Females

For Catalogs — Write

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Spring, 1958

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Scotch Pine—Famous Boonville Select Strain		
Green year-round, straight-stemmed, premium trees.		
2-yr. S., 3 to 6 ins.	\$5.00	\$25.00
Austrian Pine		
2-yr. S., 3 to 6 ins.	5.00	25.00
Collected Adirondack Balsam		
4 to 8 ins.	7.00	35.00
Collected Canadian Hemlock		
5 to 9 ins.	7.00	35.00
9 to 12 ins.	9.00	60.00

Terms: 50% with order, balance C.O.D.

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Stratford, N. Y.

New York Hereford Breeders' Assoc. Show and Sale

Sat. May 3, Ithaca, N. Y.

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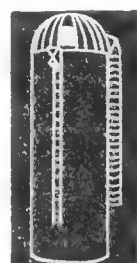
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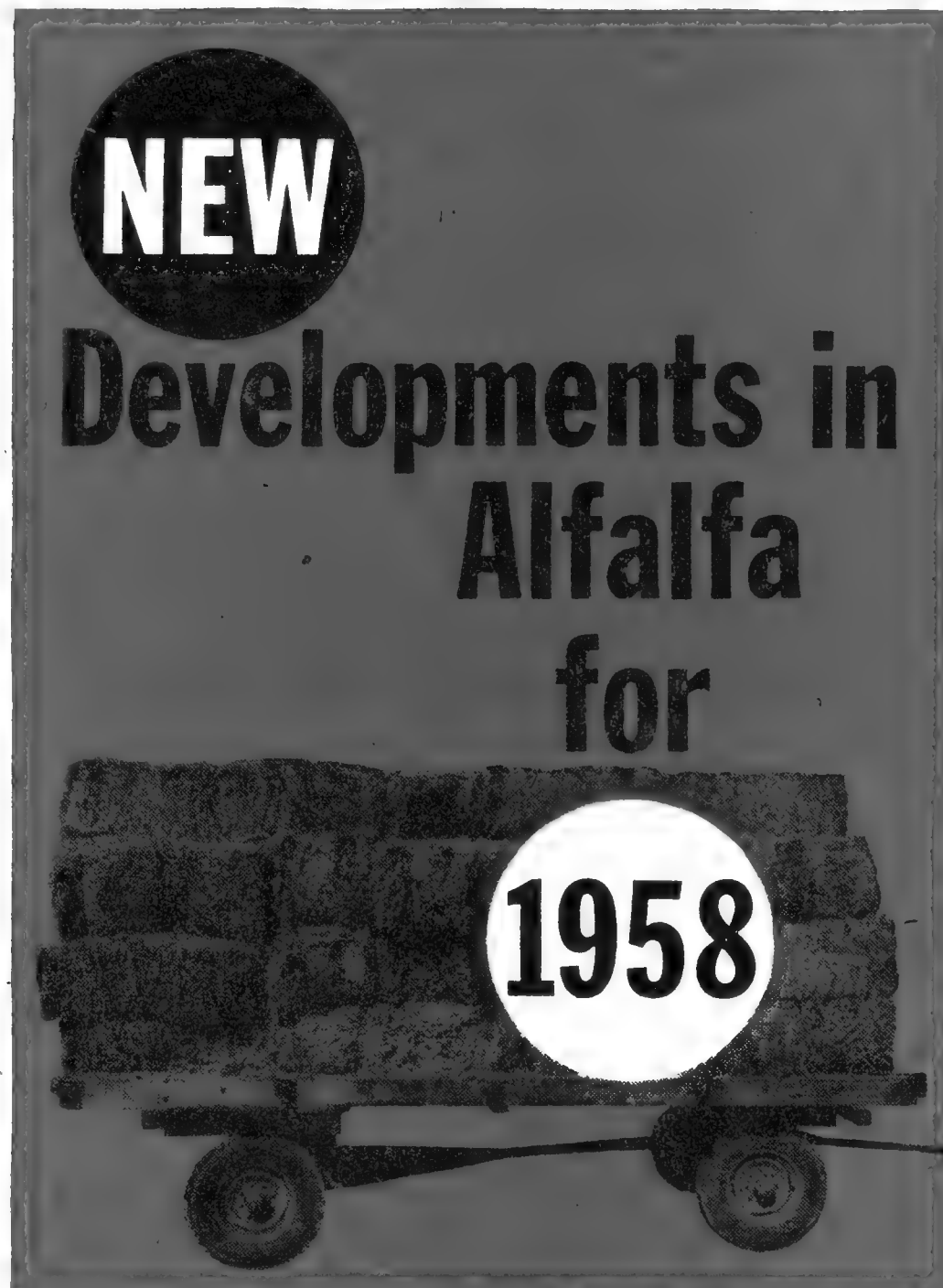
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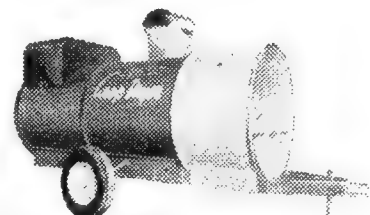
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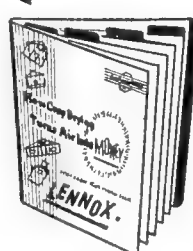
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Visiting Hayfields

By
TOM MILLIMAN

Milepost 372

N. Y.
THRUWAY

Empire for Hay

AFTER 20 or more years of experimentation, which includes 12 years of promotion, it is now generally accepted that Empire birdsfoot trefoil is the best legume for longtime pastures.

On rough fields where the cost of land preparation, liming and fertilizing is high, it is considered to be the only legume which will more than justify the investment by continuing to yield decently over a long span of years. The grazing yield is three to five times as much as from old native pastures, and is somewhat more evenly distributed through the season.

Slow as progress has been, there is gratification in noting that all northeastern grassland authorities are now united in specifying Empire birdsfoot for roughland pastures. It is a great gain, as some thousands of farmers have proved to their profit in the Northeast, and in Iowa and other parts as well.

Advantages for Hay

In concentrating upon Empire as a pasture plant, there has been a tendency to overlook it as a legume which possesses positive advantages for hay.

The first of these is that Empire gets ready to cut (matures) much later than alfalfa or red, ladino, and alsike clovers, and holds this same late maturity advantage when compared either to Viking or common European trefoils. Although I can't quite make it stick with the scientists, I believe that Viking is a bit earlier than Du Puits alfalfa, the earliest of all.

The second advantage inherent in Empire for hay is its known tendency to hold prime feeding value for a longer period after it is ready to cut than is true of other legumes, including the two other trefoils. In 40 years of visiting farmers, starting as a county agent, I've yet to find a livestock farm where all the hay was cut at the right stage of maturity. Certainly all of it was never done on time at Hayfields. With the limited manpower available on a commercial farm and good machinery all geared to go, it is impossible, even with good weather, to do all the haying at the stage when cattle and sheep will relish it best, eat the most, and obtain maximum nutriment from it. Empire moves toward the goal of high nutrition by holding the first cutting greener and more succulent than anything else, until a hard-pressed farmer can get to it.

Seed Plentiful—Cheaper

And of course, Empire as a hay plant on the rougher back fields still possesses its God-given habit of persisting year after year, almost indefinitely. It responds to liming and fertilizing and yet will survive on a ration which discourages alfalfa and the clovers. Moreover, manure can be applied to Empire without fear of running it out, as so often happens with alfalfa.

At Hayfields, when it came time to seed a back non-alfalfa field in 1955, I was so enamored of the early research showing Viking as a somewhat heavier yielder than Empire. It was a bad mistake, which is now in 1958 being corrected by plowing up the Viking and planting corn. Alfalfa on other fields must be harvested first, else it turns woody, drops leaves, and becomes nearly worthless. If I'd had the sense to seed the 20 acres to Empire, we'd have a fine quality of hay only slightly damaged by overmaturity at the time of late harvest, and almost as much of it. This field can't be grazed, and the

slight superiority of Viking over Empire in aftermath means nothing here.

Empire certified seed is plentiful this spring, and a little cheaper. The non-certified is apt to be contaminated not only with the weed called bedstraw but with the European birdsfoot strain either common or Viking. Certified Empire is the best buy at \$1.85 or less a pound. Viking is priced at \$2.20 a pound and very scarce.

Screenings

The power-take-off manure spreaders gave good account of themselves this past winter, as they will in the mud of spring. Seldom does one see a manure heap on any farm possessed of a PTO spreader. Harry Morrill at Hayfields and Norman Cook at Merida in Quebec never missed a day. Harry used a 125-bu. job and Norman two 130-bu. jobs of another make. The PTO's have proved their worth.

* * *

On March 17, she said, "You got home late and then asked for a boiled potato—so I boiled you a big one—and you won't eat it. Don't you know your own mind?" "Yes, of course, but this potato, like Katahdin, has no taste," said I. "It should have," said she. "I believe you are eating a red Florida potato, for which I paid 55¢ for a five-pound cellophane sack." So I went to the kitchen and found 1957 Northern potatoes, stained red and sprouting. The name of the western New York packer was on the bag under "Red Potatoes." No mention of Florida. Stamped on the label was the almost indecipherable notice, "Color added." A dirty trick to pull on the consumer, at Florida price.

* * *

While on food, let's comment on pancakes, for which my preference is a ready-made mixture containing 50% buckwheat. Each year it seems that less buckwheat is used. With power farming, fewer Northeast farmers are delayed by weather to the point where buckwheat, a low income crop, is about all that's left to grow. If plant breeders would improve buckwheat strains, a better yield might be obtained at a little profit, and thus the old timers and a small, discerning list of youngsters would have the robust taste of buckwheat preserved for their pleasure.

* * *

On Harry Morrill's urging, we'll put up "haylage" instead of grass silage in June. Haylage is grass silage wilted to 50-55% moisture, instead of the usual 65-70%. Grass silage will keep well in a conventional silo, or even in a trench, but not so haylage. It requires an airtight storage. We have two of the so-called "glass silos," meaning airtight glass-coated steel cylinders, which unload from the bottom. One of these is the oldest of its kind east of Indiana having been erected in 1949. More later.

* * *

On March 16, fresh snow made it a hard struggle to climb the moderate grade on Cedars Ave. to the top of our little hill, even with winter tires. At the summit by the windmill, I stopped and looked about. "Impossible for pasture to require grazing in exactly six weeks. The alfalfa-brome-ladino can't be ready then," said I. If it isn't ready by April 27, give or take two days, it will be the first time in more than a dozen years that one or more pastures hasn't demanded late April grazing. But any time, I'd swap earliness for better mid-summer yield.

On The Farm

Snow Is Work - - - and Fun

DURING the recent big snowstorms, the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cutter of Newfield in Tompkins County, New York, had to dig through a huge drift each morning to get from the house to the barn on the other side of the road. By night, winds and more snow would fill in their path and pile snow higher than ever.

Finally, the snow got so deep they couldn't toss it to the top of the huge drift—so they tunneled under it. From then on, new snow didn't have to be dug out except at each end of the tunnel! It certainly simplified getting to the



milking and barn chores each day — for Paul as well as the boys.

Mrs. Cutter took these pictures of the boys and their project. In left photo taken from the road, her sons, Dale on top of drift, and Duane, with shovel, pose with their cousin Raymond Maki, who did his share of digging. The boys had to have some fun, too, so they brought their pony from the barn and through the tunnel to have his picture (above) taken with Dale. This shot was taken from the house side of the drift, looking toward the road and barn!

Europe or Alaska

IN A WAY, this year seems half over to me, because two of our four tours for 1958 have already taken place (Caribbean Cruise, Jan. 6-21), and California Tour (Jan. 29-Feb. 23). After our tours return, I am always eager to hear about the trip from those who go. Mrs. Hugh Cosline (wife of our editor) has been telling me about the wonderful time she had on the California Tour. Also, Mrs. Warren Van Wagoner of Scotch Road, Titusville, New Jersey, wrote us as soon as she arrived home from the tour.

"My husband and I enjoyed our South West trip very much," she said. "It was a pleasure to know Mrs. Cosline and the many other fine people. Thank you for this perfectly planned and perfectly executed trip."

With those two tours now just a wonderful memory, we are working on

our Alaska and European tours. Our European tour party is almost complete, but we can still take you if you make your reservation soon. Imagine the wonderful trip you will have with us... a luxurious 5-day cruise going and coming on the Queen Elizabeth; visits to eight foreign lands—England, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, and France. And it's all done with the greatest of ease and at a very reasonable cost. The price of the ticket is under \$1,300, and everything is included with the exception of beverages on the continent, and two meals in Brussels (omitted so people can visit the World's Fair there if they wish to). The dates of this tour are May 28 to July 1.

Our Alaska Cruise (July 29-August 24) is just as alluring, and includes so much: the wonders of Yellowstone National Park, Mt. Rainier, Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver; a seven-day cruise on the Princess Louise on the beautiful, calm blue waters of the Inside Passage to Alaska, with land stops in that northern wonderland; then on the way home, four days in the Canadian Rockies at Lake Louise and Banff. Mr. Verne BeDell will escort this tour, and reservations are coming in every day from our former tour members who have traveled with him. Among them are some who have gone on every tour we have sponsored since the last war. Once you get the A.A. tour habit, it's hard to break it!

In fact, traveling with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is an experience you shouldn't miss... and with two of our tours still open, perhaps this is the time for you to come with us. We'll be glad to send you further information about our tours. Just fill out the coupon below and mail it to us. — Mabel Hebel, Home Editor.

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Please send me, without any obligation on my part, the following itinerary (check one or both).

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Research has proved that the earlier calves are on dry feed the less chance of costly scours or mortality. First way to help prevent scours and cut mortality is to feed Albers Calf Manna from the very first day. Liver and glandular meal, antibiotics, and high Vitamin A content of Calf Manna gives the nutritional insurance calves need to build rugged resistance to scours and other calfhood diseases.

2. SUCKLE

The high antibiotic content of Albers Suckle fights scours when fed following colostrum on the fourth day. Suckle contains the milk products, special minerals and protein a calf needs at this age. Suckle dissolves quickly, flows readily through a nipple and curds properly (like colostrum) in the calf's stomach. 20% of the nation's calves die in the first 3 months—Calf Manna-Suckle fed calves live to give long profitable production.



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See your Calf Manna-Suckle dealer now and start your next calves the trouble-free Carnation-Albers way.

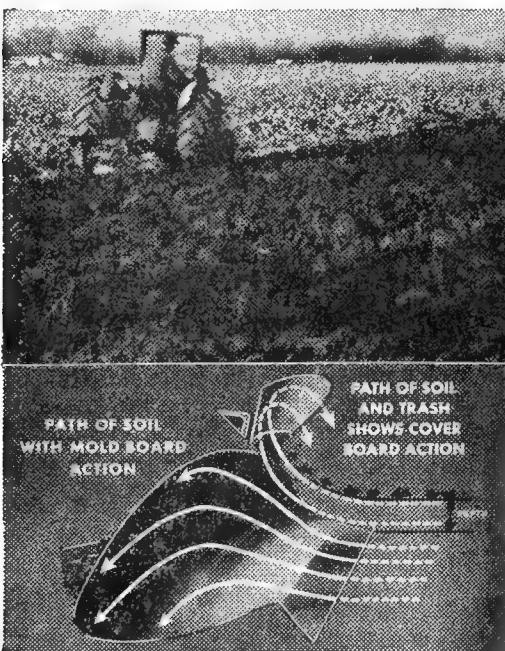
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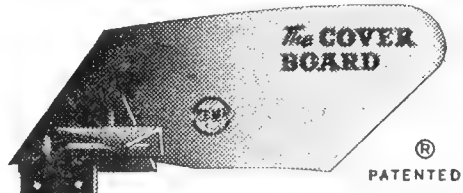


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APPLY DORMANT SPRAYS EARLY

DORMANT sprays should be applied to fruit and shade trees and woody ornamental shrubs before plants begin to show green in their buds, since the dormant spray materials are applied in strengths that cannot be used safely when the plants are growing.

Basic to any spray program to control insects or plant diseases is good care of the trees or shrubs. This means cleaning up and destroying diseased parts, pruning to make spray coverage more effective, and repairing injured or broken limbs or bark.

Make dormant applications before the buds of trees and shrubs open, but choose a comparatively warm spell when there will be no night freeze for 2 days. Never repeat a dormant spray the same season. Oil sprays will injure sugar and Japanese maple, walnut, butternut, and many coniferous evergreens. Lime sulfur will stain painted surfaces and masonry; do not use lime sulfur on plants beside buildings.

For Fruit Trees

On apple and pear trees, DN is used in combination with oil to protect against scale insects and to kill aphid and mite eggs. The proportions to use are 1/2 quart of liquid DN or 1/2 pound of dry DN with 1 gallon of superior oil to 50 gallons of water.

To control apple rot, prune all dead and weak wood from trees. Burn the removed branches, since dead twigs are infested with fungi that cause fruit rots.

On peach or plum trees, control scale insects and peach leaf curl with 6 gallons of liquid lime sulfur in 44 gallons of water (1 gallon of liquid lime sulfur to 7 1/2 gallons of water for smaller batches.)

To Prevent Leaf Curl

To prevent peach leaf curl, there are two sprays which can be used as substitutes for the liquid lime sulfur spray: Ferbam, 1 pound in 50 gallons of water (1 cup in 5 gallons for smaller batches), or 3 tablespoons of DN powder in 5 gallons of water.—*Maryland College of Agriculture*

— A. A. —

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL SEED PLENTIFUL

AT THE request of the Champlain Valley seed growers, I am writing you because, somehow or other, the idea is out that Birdsfoot Trefoil seed is in short supply but I, personally, know think this is so is because I have seen two articles which so stated.

Now, it is true that Birdsfoot Trefoil seed has been in short supply in the past. This year, the varieties namely, Viking and Mansfield are still in short supply but I personally know Empire, both certified and common, is more plentiful this year.

As you probably know, a lot of Empire, Viking and Mansfield seed is produced in the Champlain Valley, and this has been called to my attention by some of our seed growers. They have asked me if I would contact the major farm publications calling this to their attention thinking that you might want to correct the impression to your readers.—*Ray Bender, Essex County, N. Y. Agricultural Agent, Westport, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

A CENTENNIAL

IN OUR issue of July 21, 1956, we published "His Last Will" on Page 15, a beautiful piece of philosophy. This was incorrectly attributed to a Charles Lounsberry.

After publication, Mrs. Josephine Fish Peabody, daughter of Williston Fish, drew our attention to the fact that this document was in fact written by her father a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy Class of 1881, and we take this opportunity of correcting our mistake.

ATTENTION, DAIRYMEN!

HAS your community or county had a good milk promotion affair that successfully attracted the attention of city people . . . maybe got them to drink more milk, or increased their knowledge of the dairy business, or contributed to farm-city understanding?

Perhaps it was a big or little dairy festival, a dairy supper, contest, parade, or farm-city exchange visits. What were the highlights of the event, what groups planned it, who cooperated? What were the cleverest ideas and stunts used?

We want to collect the best ideas and print them in *American Agriculturist* for the benefit of other dairy groups who want to plan similar affairs. Write us a brief report of what your locality has done along this line, and mail your letter by April 21 to H. L. Cosline, Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-D, Ithaca, New York.

Mrs. Peabody, who with her sister, Mrs. Gertrude Fish Rumsey, lives in Batavia, New York, tells us that this year is the centennial of the birth of Williston Fish. Both ladies have been working hard to complete in time for the centennial their reproduction of "Memories of West Point, 1877-1881," published by their father.

From March 15 through April 30 the New York City Public Library is holding an exhibit of the writings of Williston Fish, concentrating on the Will, and a number of periodicals and libraries in the country are taking note of the occasion with articles and exhibits.

COMING MEETINGS

April 12 — Connecticut Angus Association Invitation Sale, Kent Hollow Farms, New Preston.

April 14-18—10th Annual Hardwood Lumber Grading Short Course, College of Forestry, Syracuse, N. Y.

Apr. 16—Annual meeting New England Branch, Poultry and Egg National Board, at Framingham, Mass., Country Club.

May 2-3—Open House, State University Agricultural and Technical Institute, Farmingdale, N. Y.

May 10—New England Angus Farmers Sale, Brandon, Vt.

May 20-21 — Annual Meeting and Convention, N.Y.S. Milk Distributors, Inc., Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y.

May 20 — Annual Meeting, N.Y.S. Dairy Boosters, Inc., Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y.

June 10-13—NEPPCO Egg Quality School, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.

June 22—Northern New York Rabbit Breeders' Club Rabbit Show, Town Fire Barn, Watertown, N. Y.

June 24-27—State 4-H Club Congress, Cornell University.

June 26-27—NEPPCO Business Management Conference for Egg and Poultry Marketing Cooperatives, White Mountains, N. H.

June 26-28—Eleventh Annual Delmarva Chicken Festival, Denton, Maryland.

July 11, 12—Maine Broiler Festival, Belfast.

August 15, 16 — Seventh Annual Lumberjack Round-up, Branbury Beach State Park, Lake Dunmore, Vermont.

Aug. 16—Station Field Day, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Storrs.

August 21-22—National Plowing Contest and Conservation Exposition, Hershey Farms, Harrisburg, Penna.

Sept. 4—Grassland Field Day, New Jersey Agriculture Experiment Station Dairy Research Farm, Beemerville.

Oct. 7-9—21st NEPPCO Exposition and Convention, Farm Show Building, Harrisburg, Penna.

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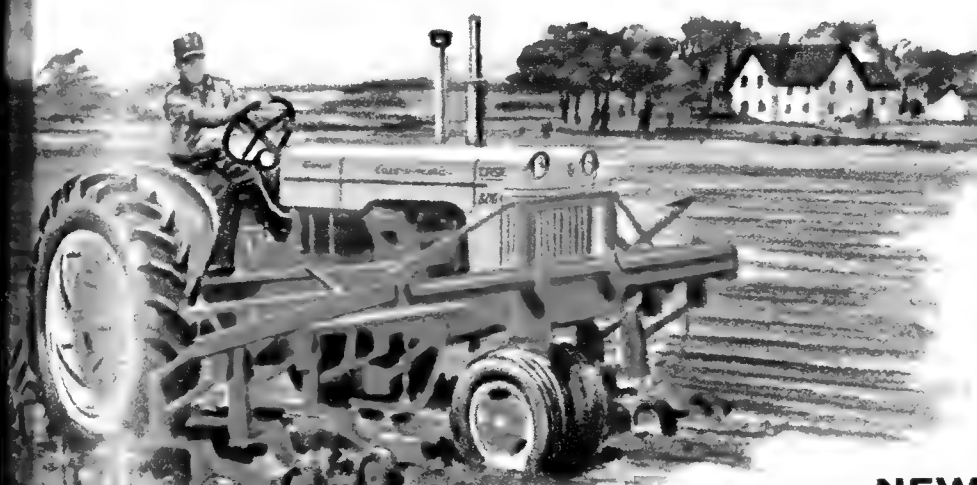
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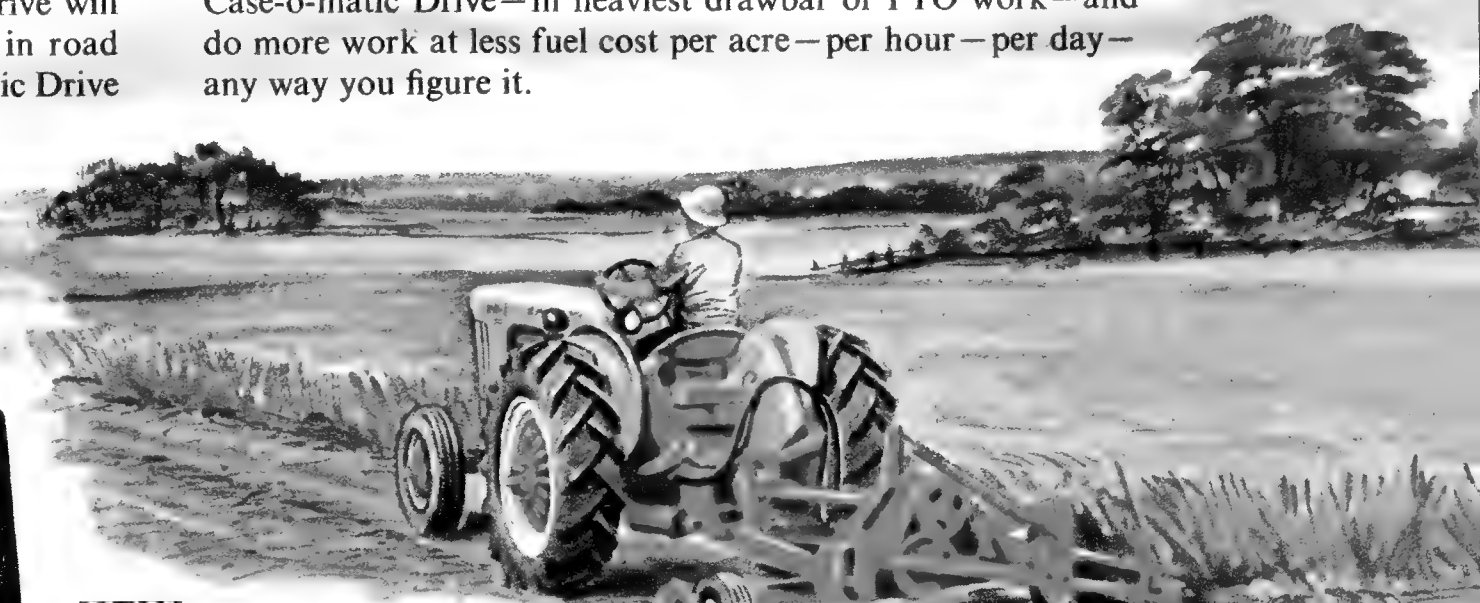
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Disk at full speed in normal soils—Case-o-matic Drive pulls you through the tough spots. Slow down to turn without clutching or shifting... both tractor and implement are under perfect control. Again, Case-o-matic Drive gives you higher efficiency, lower costs.



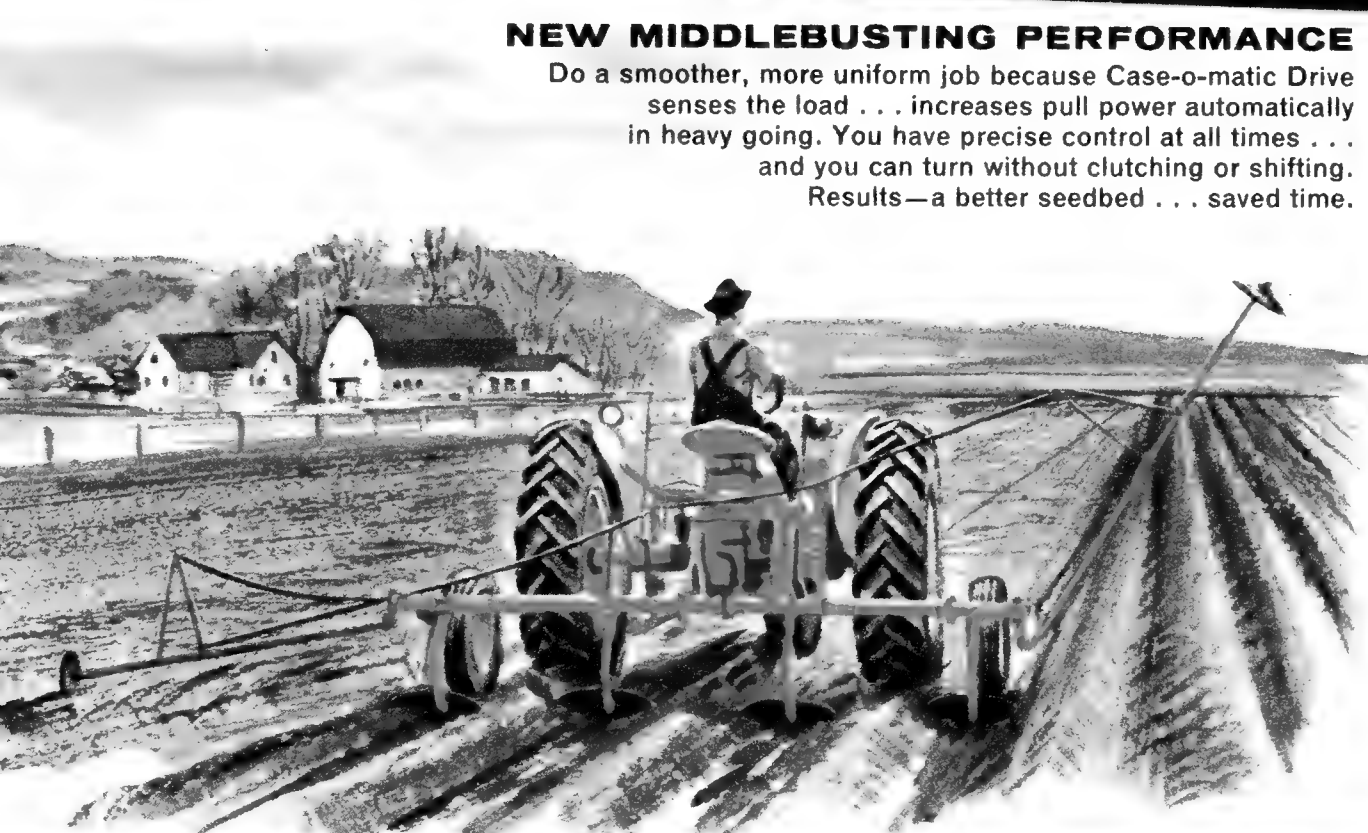
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Use a fast gear range to cover big acreages. Flip into Case-o-matic Drive for effortless turns at row ends without clutching or shifting, or to slow down for small or misplaced plants... sensitive foot throttle controls your speed exactly.



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Do a smoother, more uniform job because Case-o-matic Drive senses the load... increases pull power automatically in heavy going. You have precise control at all times... and you can turn without clutching or shifting. Results—a better seedbed... saved time.



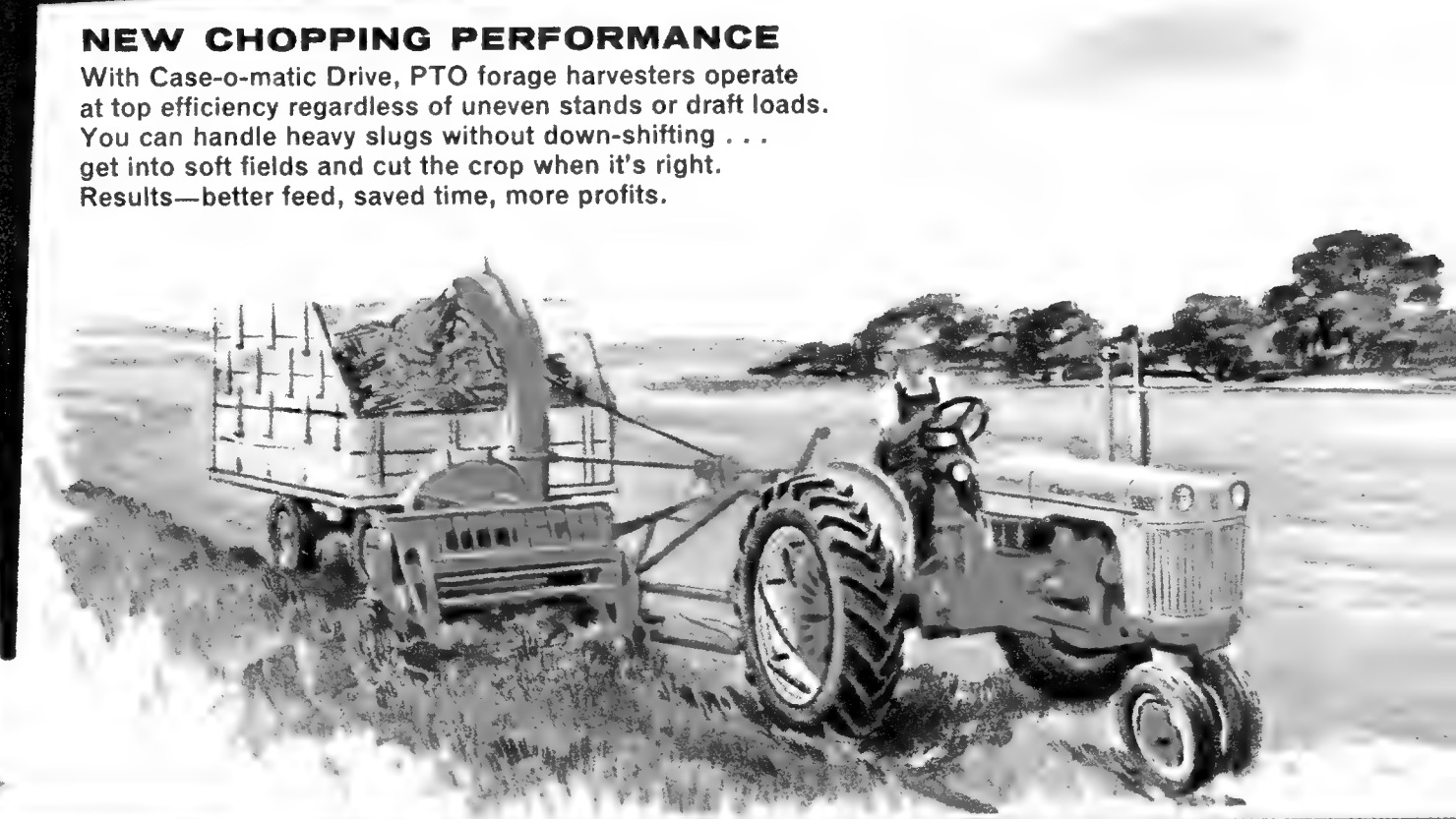
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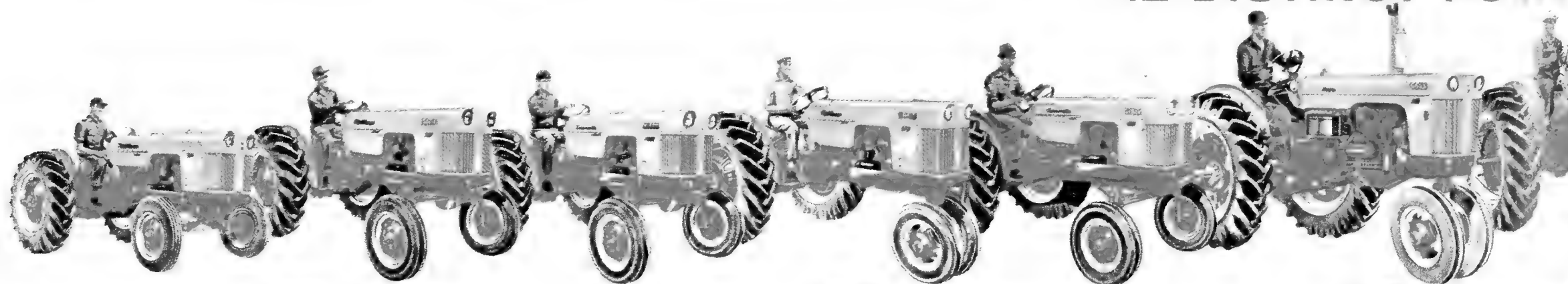


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200 2-Plow Gasoline Tractor; 4-speed, 12-speed tripl-range, shuttle transmissions. Standard 4-wheel, row crop with dual wheels or adjustable front axle; standard or constant PTO; Snap-lock Eagle-Hitch.

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400 3+ Plow Tractor with Case-o-matic Drive; gasoline, LP-gas; 4 or 8 working ranges; standard 4-wheel, dual wheels, adjustable front axle.

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500 3-4 Plow Tractor; gasoline, LP-gas engine; 4-speed, 12-speed tripl-range, shuttle transmissions; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axle; complete hydraulics.

NEW

600 4-Plow Tractor with Case-o-matic Drive; gasoline, LP-gas; 4 or 8 working ranges; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axle.

NEW

700 4-5 Plow Tractor; diesel, gasoline, LP-gas, distillate fuel; 8-speed dual-range transmission; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axle; dual front wheels, adjustable front axle.



NEW

800 5-Plow Tractor with Case-o-matic Drive; diesel, LP-gas, distillate fuel; 8-speed dual-range transmission; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axle.

NEW

900 5-6 Plow Tractor with 6 forward speeds; diesel or LP-gas; standard 4-wheel; power steering and duo-control hydraulics; deluxe Health Ride seat.

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310 Hi-torque 42 gross horsepower Case engine with 3-speed transmission. Hydraulics, PTO, belt pulley, toolbar and 3-point Snap-lock Hitch, give wide range of application.

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610 Choice of gas or diesel 62 gross horsepower engine, Terramatic transmission. Four gear ranges forward and reverse—hydraulic power shift. Dual hydraulics... rear mounted toolbar... dozer available.

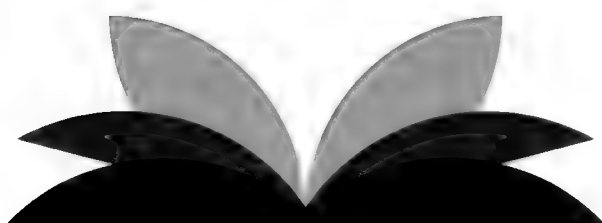
NEW

810 80 gross horsepower, with either diesel or gasoline engine and Terramatic transmission for independent power control of each track. Four gear ranges forward and reverse. Dual hydraulics... toolbar for implements... dozer available.

NEW

1010 100 gross horsepower diesel engine, four gear ranges forward and reverse—hydraulic power shift and Terramatic transmission. Dual control hydraulics... rear mounted toolbar... dozer available.

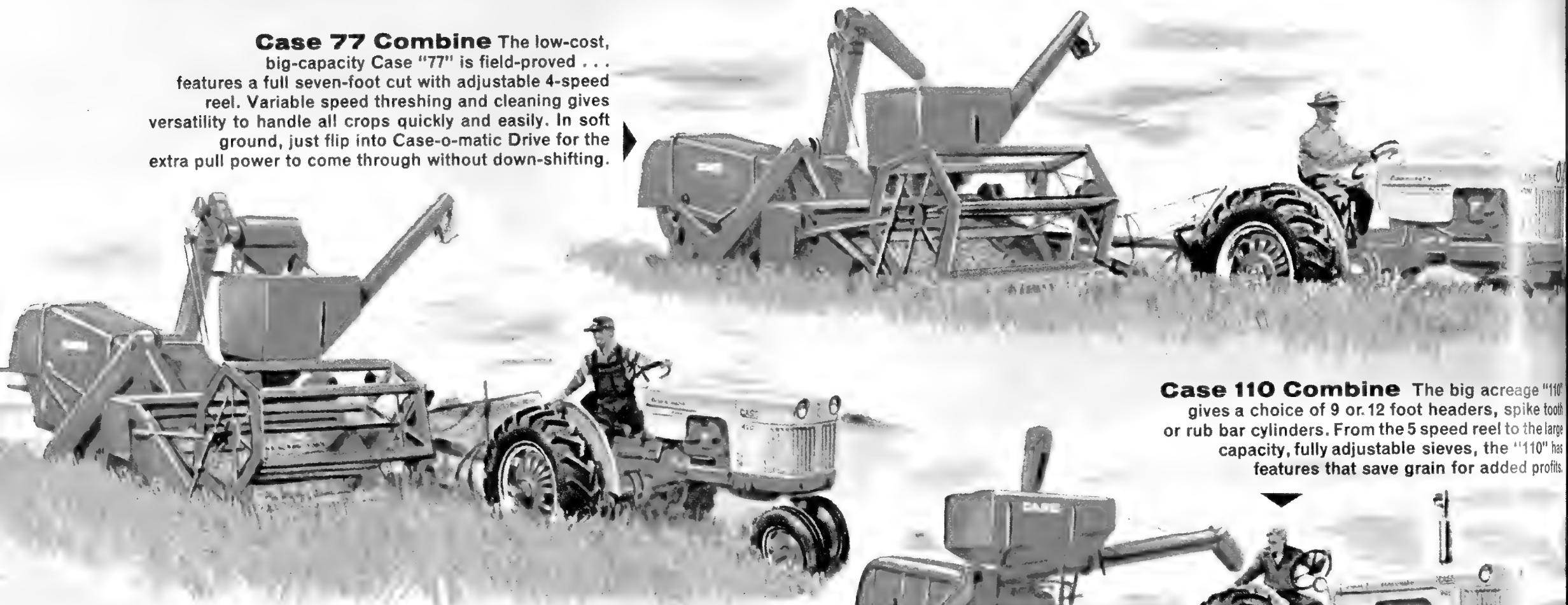
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Case 77 Combine The low-cost, big-capacity Case "77" is field-proved . . . features a full seven-foot cut with adjustable 4-speed reel. Variable speed threshing and cleaning gives versatility to handle all crops quickly and easily. In soft ground, just flip into Case-o-matic Drive for the extra pull power to come through without down-shifting.



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Case 65 Combine The economical six-foot Case "65" is built like big combines. Straight-thru design with long straw rack and efficient Case Air-Lift cleaning, gets all the crop in all conditions. Your Case-o-matic Drive tractor allows you to handle down, tangled crops without slugging.

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Fred P. Corey

M. E. Buckman

Marion Johnson

Staunch believers in the need of apple growers to work together in marketing are these members of the Western New York Apple Growers Assoc.: Mr. Corey is executive secretary-treasurer; Mr. Buckman is chairman of the promotion committee; and Mr. Johnson, the president.

Working Together To Improve Apple Markets

By MARION JOHNSON

President, Western New York Apple Growers Association
(From a report to members.)

THIS PAST year has not been one of satisfactory income in our apple industry. Processing prices and fresh fruit prices have been frequently little more, and often less, than breakeven returns to growers as well as processors.

Your association has helped, directly and indirectly, to make a fairly good movement of fresh and processed apples possible this season. Movement of the crop has been helped by our National Apple Institute, the International Apple Association, and most especially by the New York and New England Apple Institute, Washington State Apple Commission, Michigan State Apple Commission, Appalachian Apple Service, New Jersey Apple Institute and certainly through the efforts of your own Western New York Apple Growers Association.

Your directors met to direct and manage the policy and major decisions of your association once each month except August this past year. In addition, regular and special committees of your association carried out the work of your association in 30 different meetings or conferences during the year.

What was accomplished?

1. Increased promotion and advertising accomplishments and increased knowledge for continued growth in this all important need of our industry.
2. Continued and increasing grower information on crops, market, price, industry problems and progress.
3. Continued active participation in International Apple Institute to accomplish the needs of our industry at the national level—such needs as research, promotion and advertising, consumer education, and public relations for the industry.
4. Continued effort to accomplish more effective and profitable selling through organized sales groups, cooperatives, etc.
5. A fruit tree survey of the Lake Ontario fruit belt for an up-to-date inventory of production potential.
6. Enabling legislation for state marketing orders and agreements and continuous work since the passage of this legislation to adapt it to our industry needs.
7. Continued cooperation with the Appalachian growers and Michigan growers to try to accomplish solutions to industry problems common between these three production areas.
8. Continued active work with our own industry in New York State

and throughout the country—with the College of Agriculture, the Agricultural Experiment Station, the Agricultural Extension Service, New York Farm Bureau, New York State Horticultural Society, New York Cherry Growers Association and other farm organizations to accomplish common objectives for agriculture through cooperative efforts. In this work, too, efforts to keep our apple industry actively represented in an organized way with these other farm organizations.

We have not built an Utopian apple industry. We probably never will, but we have helped our industry a great deal and we have, within practical range and reach, much more that can be done to catch up and keep up with the changing methods of production, handling and, most important now, merchandising apples to the best interests of our industry. They all take careful thinking, persistence, confidence and money to carry through.

— A. A. —

TOMATO SPACING

Some tests at the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station show that more tomato plants per acre up to practical limits will increase yields. However, it is important to provide room for cultivation and harvest.

One way to increase plants per acre is to set them in double or twin rows, with the two rows 18" apart. Also, plants set 1½ feet x 6 feet are more easily cultivated and picked than plants set 3 feet x 3 feet even though both arrangements give the same space to each plant.

At the Station, plants have been set from 3,870 to 10,560 plants per acre, the latter figure being reached by setting in twin rows 4 feet apart with plants 1½ feet apart in the row.

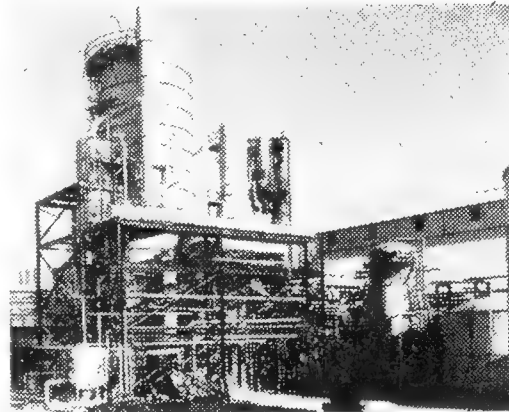
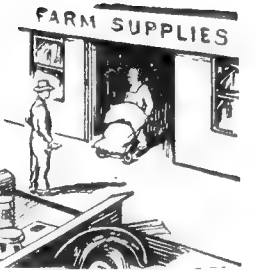
— A. A. —

JONATHAN PARENT OF SEVERAL NEW APPLES

Jonathan germ plasm is present in seven new apple varieties. Webster has Jonathan and Ben Davis grandparents. Monroe and Crandal have Jonathan and Rome Beauty parents. Idared has Jonathan and Wagener parents.

Jonathan and Delicious were crossed to form Melrose. In addition, Jonathan seedlings have been reported as outstanding for use as rootstocks for other apple trees. In Missouri, Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, Idaho, and Indiana, Jonathan is a major fresh variety in itself. All this indicates the outstanding characteristics of Jonathan both as a parent and as a fresh market apple.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



Pictured is what is believed to be the world's largest stainless steel crystallizer for making ammonium sulfate, a fertilizer. The crystallizer was built in Hopewell, Virginia for the National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. About 300-tons of ammonium sulfate will be made daily in the huge crystallizer.

New tires will be loaned to farmers for use under a farm tire loaner program while their worn tires are being retreaded or repaired, according to The FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY'S farm tire sales department. The service is free to all tractor owners.

"Farmers don't want to tie up their equipment even for a short period while their tires are being retreaded," Mr. Miller said. "And it wouldn't help matters any to put worn tires back on the tractor."

Store managers send service trucks to farms where tire changes take place. Worn or damaged tires are removed and replaced by new rear traction tires. The change normally takes an hour.

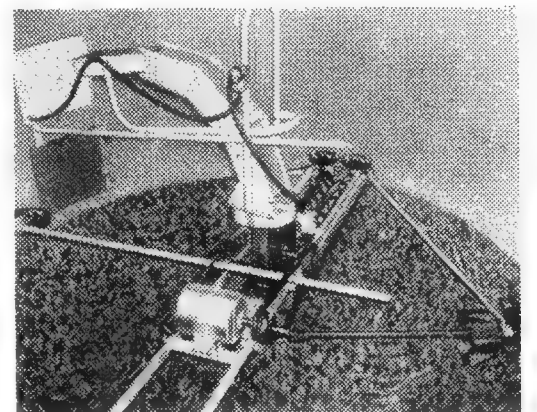
The JOHN DEERE COMPANY is offering free a brand-new HANDY FARM ACCOUNT BOOK designed especially for farm use. Space is provided for inventory, income and expense records, crop records, etc., enabling you to have all the facts at your finger tips. To get a copy, just drop a postcard to John Deere, Moline, Illinois.

Crag Sevin insecticides will be available on an experimental basis for control of apple insects during the 1958 season, it was announced by R. H. Wellman, manager, Crag Agricultural Chemicals Department, UNION CARBIDE CHEMICALS COMPANY, Division of Union Carbide Corporation. "Sevin shows outstanding control of a wide range of apple pests," he said. "Extensive tests in major apple-growing areas indicate Sevin promises simultaneous control of codling moth, red-banded leaf roller, plum curculio, aphids, apple maggot, and other important insects."

New uses for furazolidone revealed early in December by HESS & CLARK, INC., have been permitted to become effective by the Food and Drug Administration. Furazolidone (known by the trade name of nf-180) can now be labelled for (1) low-level feeding for improved egg production, (2) preventing and treating paracolon infection in turkeys and chickens, and (3) as a preventive for mucoid and diarrheal enteritis and Pasteurella-type pneumonia in rabbits, and as an aid in the prevention of liver-type coccidiosis in rabbits. Several weeks ago FDA clearance was received for labelling furazolidone for the treatment of bacterial enteritis due to Salmonella choleraesuis (Necro) and vibronic (bloody) dysentery in swine.

RALSTON PURINA COMPANY is, for the fourth year, offering the \$500 Ralston Purina Scholarships for outstanding seniors in colleges of agriculture, according to J. D. Sykes, Purina Vice President. The scholarship is awarded to one outstanding incoming senior at each of the 48 Land Grant Colleges in the United States and possessions, and at three Canadian agriculture colleges. The student to receive the Scholarship is recommended by a scholarship committee consisting of faculty members of his school. The company also sponsors a program of graduate fellowships to assist agriculture students in advanced college work.

Clyde Spaulding, is the new factory representative in Maine for BIG DUTCHMAN automatic poultry equipment. He works with Ed Hume, Big Dutchman Factory Branch manager at Chester, New Hampshire. The new fieldman's address is 25 Merryfield Ave., Waterville, Maine.



STARLINE, INC., Harvard, Illinois, has introduced the Model 29 Silo Unloader. Controls for the 5 h.p. motor are located at the silo base. Equipped with twin augers, dual driving drums, and double belt drive, a better silage mix and more positive delivery action are provided according to the manufacturer. For details, write STARLINE, INC., Harvard Illinois.

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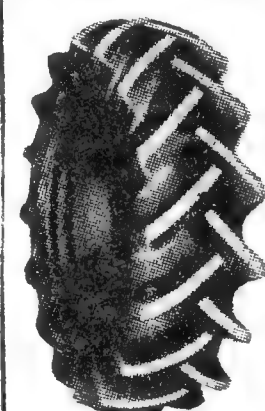
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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Hostages To Fortune

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XXIX

THE night after Bill Hasle was killed was a desolate one for Bill Graham. Rationalize and philosophize as he could, he still rolled and tumbled in his hot bunk, his mind running round and round like a squirrel in a cage, always coming back to a hopeless feeling of the meaninglessness of life and particularly of war. Here was his friend, Bill, killed by a stranger who had never seen him and who, in times of peace, would never have had but the kindest of feelings toward him. When would men learn to rise above the beasts of the jungle and not try to kill each other, without even understanding why most of the time? We're worse than the beasts, Bill thought, for most of the beasts kill only for food.

Then his mind turned in another direction. He thought of Bill Hasle's wife. How was she going to take this? Was it true, as his friend had sometimes wondered, that she might have learned to live without her husband? He remembered the picture Hasle had carried close to his heart, the picture of a

WHAT HAS HAPPENED

While standing on their L.C.M. boat on a Borneo river, Bill Hasle, Bill Graham's best friend, was killed by a sniper's bullet. To Bill, this seems like the final terrible climax in MacArthur's long, bitter struggle with the Japs as the Allies inch their way north in the Pacific.

But while Bill did not know it, progress was being made. War's end is not too far away and Bill will soon be on his way home to Laura, his wife, and little Johnny, his son, whom he has not seen in three long, dreary years.

You will like these final gripping chapters of Mr. Eastman's best novel even though you may not have read the preceding ones.

beautiful girl. Maybe his friend's worries had been justified. Other men must have looked longingly at her. They had no children, so in her very loneliness, she may have gone around with other men. If so, perhaps now she wouldn't feel too badly. Or, if she did, she would get over her hurt more quickly.

Then Bill fell to thinking about his own Laura. Fortunately, he never had any doubts about her. Whether it was one year or five, she would be right there waiting for him with open arms and heart when he got back. But suppose he didn't get back. The bullet that got Bill Hasle could just as easily have killed him. Then what would Laura do? It was too much to expect that a young, beautiful, and lonely girl like Laura would never marry again. And if she did, what about Heaven? The Bible says there'll be no marrying in Heaven, thought Bill. But if love is anything, it is eternal. And it's just as eternal for the second husband or wife as it is for the first.

Oh Hell! thought Bill, turning savagely in his bunk, why am I torturing myself this way? But I know why. I've got to write Bill Hasle's widow. We agreed that if anything happened to either of us, the other would write a comforting letter knowing that the official notice from the authorities would be short and crisp. But now that it has happened, Bill thought, what can I say that is any better than the comfort the

Chaplain can give her? Finally Bill fell into a troubled sleep.

The next day, the first time he was off duty, he wrote to Juanita Hasle.

"You have heard the awful news. There are no words which I have that can soften the blow, but your Bill and I agreed that if anything happened to either of us, the other would write.

"It is silly for me to say that I sympathize, for of course I do. I was standing right beside Bill when he fell. But maybe it will help you a little to know that Bill was a man—the kind of a man and the kind of a friend that one likes to have at his shoulder in danger or when trouble comes.

"No one can ever take from you your pride in your young husband. And no one can ever take from you either the sure knowledge that Bill loved you, and wherever he is, I know and you know that he still does.

"Just a few nights ago, we sat together on our boat relaxing after the long, hot jungle heat, relaxing as we always could when we were together, because we understood each other so well. There was a long silence between us as we were each thinking of the home folks and the girls we loved. Finally, your Bill started to talk about you. He told me how beautiful you are. I knew, for previously he had shown me your picture, which he kept, carefully wrapped, in his shirt pocket. But from so much handling, it had begun to show wear.

"As you know, your big Texan was not given to sloppy sentiment, but I shall never forget the love in his voice as he talked about you, and you can seal that into your heart and remember it. After awhile, I am sure it will help the hurt.

"On the lighter side, Bill worried about you. He loved you so much and you are so beautiful that he knew you must be very attractive to other men. But I knew that he was not really worried, because I know from my own experience with my own wife how right and true all your good women are, and I told him that.

"Some time perhaps, if I come through this mess we're in, I may have the privilege of meeting you face to face. It may even be possible some time for you to come to visit Laura and me. By then, time may have softened our grief a bit so we can talk about your husband and my friend. I knew him well enough to be sure that he would not want you to grieve and that he would hope that you will learn to live and be happy again, the better for your short but beautiful experience with one of the finest men I have ever known.

"If it will help you to write me about him, of course I would like to have you do so. But if it hurts, don't do it and I will understand. If there is anything more that I can tell you, or if there is any way in which I can help you, please always feel free to get in touch with me.

"With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Bill Graham"

Time had slipped away, as it does even when we are unhappy, and Bill had ceased to expect an answer to his letter when one day it came.

"Dear Bill:

"Although we have never met, I feel as close to you as I could to a brother because you were so close to my own Bill, and because of your understanding letter.

"Bill used to write to me about you, your Laura, your little Johnny, and about other members of your family. You two had visited so much that Bill felt as if he knew your whole family.

When he repeated some of the things you said about your baby, it made me wish that I had been lucky enough to have a child of our marriage before Bill went away. Now I wish that more than ever. How it must soothe the lonely hours of your Laura to have your baby to take her attention. Well, enough of that.

"When the awful news of Bill's death reached me, I was so shocked that somehow I just couldn't realize it. Then after the terrible realization came, it seemed as if I never could go on. But I have to, if only to prove what you said in your letter, that Bill wouldn't want me to mourn.

"I used to think that he was just kidding me in his letters or that he was pretending to be worried about my forgetting all about him and thinking about other men. So maybe I wasn't positive enough in my answer to this and I teased him also. But what nonsense. How unnecessary it was for him to worry. From the first time I ever saw him, he was the one for me. Never for a moment was anyone else in my mind and heart. Bill Hasle was the man I dreamed of. Right from the beginning, it was just as though I had always known him. My only regret is that we waited so long to be married. Bill wanted to be sure of a good job so he could take care of me. My parents wanted me to make absolutely sure. Now I say if a young couple is truly in love, let them make the most of it while they can. It's an uncertain world and love is the most secure and most important thing in it.

"I am sure you know how deeply grateful I am for the friendship you gave Bill, for the long talks you used to have. I know that you helped one another pass many lonely hours.

"You spoke a little pessimistically about ever coming back. I know you will. God will return you safely to those you love.

"I am very grateful for the letter you wrote to me. I have read it and reread it and cried over it because it brought me closer to Bill, but it was a good cry and your letter did help. I try to keep very busy but the nights are unbearable.

"Thank you for your invitation to visit you and Laura some time. It would be wonderful. Maybe I can.

Sincerely, your friend
Juanita Hasle"

One afternoon, soon after Bill had received Juanita Hasle's letter, he stood at the bow of his boat while it was coming into a concrete dock. Just as it approached the dock, the man in charge of the engine misunderstood the order or made a mistake. Instead of reversing the engine, as he should have, he put it in forward gear, with the result that the boat crashed the dock. Bill was thrown off the boat onto the concrete platform. He tried to get to his feet but the pain in his shoulder was so excruciating that the world went round and round with him, everything went black, and he passed out.

When Bill came to, he found himself in his bunk on the boat, with the crew milling around him, wondering what to do. Claude Gillespie, one of his boat mates, was bending over him.

"Gosh, Bill," he said, "you had us scared."

"What—what—hap—happened?" muttered Bill thickly. Then he remembered, "I fell off the boat."

"That you did," agreed Gillespie. "Moreover, you put your shoulder out of joint. The hell of it is, we're miles from a field station and a doctor. I'm no doctor, but that shoulder has got to be set—and soon."

"Set it, then," growled Bill, "and stop yakking about it."

"It'll hurt," said Claude, "and I'm not sure I can do it."

"It can't hurt any more than it does now. Let's get it over with."

So they improvised a table and lifted Bill gently on to it.

"No ether, no nothing," muttered Claude, "but we've got brandy."

"Give me a big shot of that," ordered Bill. "Then wait five minutes and go to it."

Speaking with more confidence than he really felt, Claude said again:

"I'm no doctor—but I did work as an orderly in the hospital once. I never set any bones, but I've seen it done. I can set your shoulder."

"All right, all right," said Bill, gritting his teeth, "get at it!"

Acting under Claude's orders, the men stepped forward to hold Bill. Claude wadded a clean handkerchief into a ball and stuck it between Bill's teeth.

"Bite on that hard," he ordered.

By now, Bill was a little drowsy from the brandy, which was taking good effect because he was unused to drinking. Suddenly Claude leaned forward, grabbed Bill's arm, gave it a quick twist and a strong pull, and had the satisfaction of feeling the joint slip back into place. Not a sound came from the man on the table, but the men around were frightened again when they saw that he had passed out from the pain. Doing as good a job as he knew how, Gillespie bandaged the shoulder in place. Then very carefully Bill was put back in his bunk and when he came to, they gave him another shot of brandy.

As soon as they could make contact, the accident was reported to the commanding officer, and Bill was ordered transported to a hospital in Manila. This city, at long last, was now in the hands of the Allies, as MacArthur's long trek up across the Pacific was coming to a close and war's end was not far away.

Lying on his hospital bed while his shoulder mended, Bill had plenty of time to think. And he thought that a few hundred years of so-called civilization didn't separate men much from habits of living ten thousand years as a savage. It's easy indeed to revert to type; civilization is only skin deep—a thin skin at that. If one needed any proof of the natural savagery of man, he had only to think of modern warfare and of how men acted in war.

Bill remembered the stories he had read in American history about Indians, and he thought ruefully of the atrocities that he knew about, some of which he had seen committed by so-called civilized men in the jungles in the Pacific, or in the concentration camps in Europe during the present war. The only difference, Bill concluded, between the methods of prehistoric man or of the American Indians and those of modern wars was that "civilized" men had learned how to conduct war and killing on a larger and more efficient basis.

But Bill's thoughts in the hospital were not all unpleasant ones. The nurses were women, and good-looking ones. At least Bill and the other men thought so, for it had been so long since they had seen any white women, that even a homely woman seemed attractive to them. There was one nurse in particular who took most of the care of Bill and whom he liked a lot. After the first few days when they had become better acquainted, she told him that her name was Alice Beecher.

Alice stopped occasionally in her hurrying duties to visit with Bill briefly. Soon her visits became more frequent and more prolonged, and Bill grew to look forward to seeing her. It was good to talk with an understanding person about his Laura, and his little Johnny whom he had not seen in such a long time. Bill Hasle had been understanding, but Alice was more so because she was a woman. It was good to hear Alice's voice telling him about her own life. It had been a hard and lonely one, and she had had to struggle without any close relatives to help her to make something of herself.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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(Continued from Opposite Page)

Whenever she could, Alice got in the habit of rubbing Bill's back, easing his sore shoulder, and tucking him in for the night. One night when he complained of a headache, she massaged his head for a long time. Without either of them realizing it, they both looked forward to these times together, and it was only after the boys in the other beds began to tease Bill about all the special attention he was getting from Alice, that he realized she was giving him so much of her personal attention.

Analyzing his own feelings, he felt no sense of disloyalty to Laura. Like so many others, Bill was homesick, had been gone from home a long, long time, and was gravely in need of kindness and understanding.

Finally, one evening as they were visiting in low tones so they would not disturb the other boys, Bill said:

"I have nothing else to do so I think up a lot of foolish situations. Let me tell you about one and see what you think. You have, of course, read Daniel Defoe's story of Robinson Crusoe. I have read and re-read it many times because it always gives me a sense of security and retreat from the complications of modern living."

"Yes, Bill," Alice replied, "I know what you mean."

"Well," he continued, "I understand that Robinson Crusoe is actually based on the true experience of a man named Alexander Selkirk who was shipwrecked on a tropical island somewhere off the coast of South America in Daniel Defoe's time. This man did shift for himself and keep alive on that island for five years or more before he was rescued."

"Yes," Alice agreed. "I have read the story, but what are you leading up to?"

"Oh, I've just been wondering what human beings will do, given a certain set of circumstances. Just suppose a young man and a young woman were shipwrecked on a tropical island like Crusoe was. Suppose each of them was married happily, with a husband and a wife back home, and each deeply in love with his or her spouse."

"Now, suppose they were washed ashore with most of their clothes gone, not knowing how soon they would be attacked by savages or wild beasts, absolutely dependent upon each other for protection and for survival. You understand now that both the man and the woman were fine, decent people, happily married. Understand that they thought with despair that there was little hope that they would ever be rescued. But like Robinson Crusoe, the island did provide food and even clothing of a sort and these things were supplemented with some necessary utensils which were washed ashore from the wreck."

"Oh, I know now what you're leading up to," interrupted Alice. "I can see the question that you're going to ask."

Bill waited a minute, then said, "How long would it be, if ever, before that couple, driven by necessity for teamwork and cooperation in order to live, would fall in love?"

"Well, Bill, I'm a nurse. And a nurse's training and experience, especially in war, is rough. Nothing is left to the imagination. We're almost literally up to our elbows in the facts of life every day. So maybe my answer to your question is not right or typical."

Bill laughed. "You're beating around the bush, Alice. You haven't yet given me the answer."

"I'll hand it to you straight from the shoulder, Bill. I'd say that it would not be very long before that couple married themselves in the sight of God."

As she bent closer to Bill so the others would not hear them, Bill realized suddenly that Alice was talking to him personally. The girl's face was so intense and yet soft and he knew he

never should have brought up such a personal subject. With that realization came a full appreciation of his own true feelings.

Then Bill said, "Alice, you have answered the question as I suppose everyone would answer it, according to his or her own individual feelings. Thank God the situation and question are purely academic. We never have to face situations."

"Oh, don't we?" interrupted Alice. "How wrong you are, not in details but in principle."

"Alice, let me tell you something which will also be the answer to our foolish question." He knew now that his answer would hurt, but the answer was right for Alice, and the hurt could only be temporary.

"In a way, Alice, all of us boys, especially those of us who are married or have sweethearts back home, have now for years been cast away, so to speak, upon a desert island. I can only speak for myself, but I am sure it goes for many other soldiers like, for example, my friend Bill Hasle whom I have told you about. The only thing that keeps us going is the loyalty and devotion of the women who wait for us back home. That devotion and the love of our families, our friends, and especially the love of our sweethearts, are what holds us and keeps us from going completely bad. Since we're talking this way, Alice, my dear, I want to tell you how much your friendship has meant to me. It has enhanced my respect in general for all good women and particularly for my Laura."

(To be continued)

— A. A. —

FLOCK MANAGEMENT FUNDAMENTALS

WHEN a college poultry specialist is requested to discuss flock management with a group of poultrymen, he is usually asked to present the latest information on new ideas and innovations. I believe many people feel it is too elementary to discuss the fundamentals of flock management and there is probably some justification in this feeling.

However, the fundamentals should not be discarded and immediately replaced by new ideas and gadgets. The new innovations should be thoroughly proven first.

I feel one of the main reasons poultrymen do not accept change is that there is a lack of good information relating net income to the number and types of management practices used. If a poultryman can be shown that increased feeder space will increase his net income, then he will probably increase the feeder space.

To show the importance of two elementary management steps, results from the Iowa Poultry Demonstration Project dealing with floor space and feeder space are shown below. This information was collected from between 50 and 60 farms.

How Much Does Crowding Cost in Mortality and Flock Depletion?

	Uncrowded broods	Crowded broods
Effect of floor space on the mortality from day old to 5 months of age in percent	8.5	13.9
Effect of feeder space on mortality from day old to 5 months of age in percent	8.2	12.7
Combined effect of floor and feeder space on mortality from day old to 5 months of age	7.3	14.6
Percent of depletion to 5 months of age due to mortality and culling	9.3	23.1
Loss in dollars per brood of 672 chicks due to mortality—chicks costing 44 cents each	\$3.21	\$18.36
Loss in dollars per brood of 672 chicks costing 44 cents each as a result of culling	\$0.88	\$25.23
Combined loss in dollars due to mortality and culling as a result of crowding	\$4.09	\$43.59

Note: Chicks were considered crowded as to floor space if they didn't have 1/2 square feet of floor space each from day old to 8 weeks of age and double this area from 8 weeks of age on to maturity. They were considered lacking feeding space if they did not have 1 inch each at the start and 2 inches by the fourth week.—Robert J. McVicker, Cornell Poultry Department

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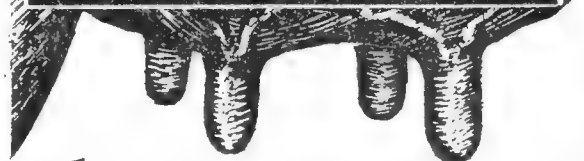
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Dairymen Have Farm Plan —And Follow It

By HUGH COSLINE

THE VAN ZETTEN boys, Jake and Pete, whose farm is at Slingerlands, New York, were born in Holland, but came to this country so young that they have no remembrance of their native land. I asked if their father ever told them why he came to America, and the answer was something like this:

"It wasn't for himself. He was a farmer in Holland and used to tell us about how high taxes were. But the real reason why he brought his family to America was that he felt we would have greater opportunities here."

If their father, who died some years ago, could see the farm operation that the boys are handling, I am sure he would be pleased with the way they have grasped the opportunities that he wanted for them.

That's not to say that Jake and Pete are running the best farm in Albany County, or even that they think they are doing the best job that they could. But they do have a plan which they are following and they will be doing a still better job in future years. Some of their goals have been reached; others are still ahead, to be achieved as soon as possible.

This farm, which is strictly dairy except for some wheat which is sold, is

a two-man operation, 180 acres with 42 producing cows. Before they bought the place in 1955 the boys were operating a 90-acre farm on their own, but renting a considerable acreage of land.

"The big handicap," said Jake, "was that we were never sure of keeping a plot of land. When we improved it, sometimes the owner wanted more rent, or wanted to use it for other purposes. Besides that, we had to move the machinery along the road, which took time and cost money."

I was interested to find, however, that the boys have no plans for further expansion. They are watching for ways to cut costs, but in their opinion a two-man enterprise of the right size to keep them busy is big enough. Last year 336,000 pounds of milk were sold, 168,000 pounds per man, which is excellent. It will be increased. At present, a good proportion of the herd is young—and, incidentally, all but three of the producing animals have been raised on the farm.

Also the boys started to keep production records last June, which will help them in selecting the heifers to raise.

Crop production has been improved by building up soil fertility. Last year 90 tons of lime were used as well as about 12 tons of fertilizer. Feeling that



Norman Kidder, center, Albany County agricultural agent, and Jake and Pete Van Zetten, looking at the card index box in the stable. Each cow has her own card.

The blackboard at the left of the index box is used to make note of cows that have mastitis or other troubles. The sheet on the clipboard just above the box contains information about the location of cows to be bred when the inseminator arrives.

it would give them better returns, the brothers have had complete soil tests made of a good many fields as a basis for applying lime and fertilizer, and plan to continue this kind of soil test.

Part of the farm grows excellent alfalfa, but some of it is a heavier clay loam, and a start is being made to seed this part to birdsfoot. Hay is cut early and baled, starting about the first of June and finishing the first cutting about the first of July.

"Another way we cut costs," remarked Pete, "is by doing most of our own repair work. When we bought the place

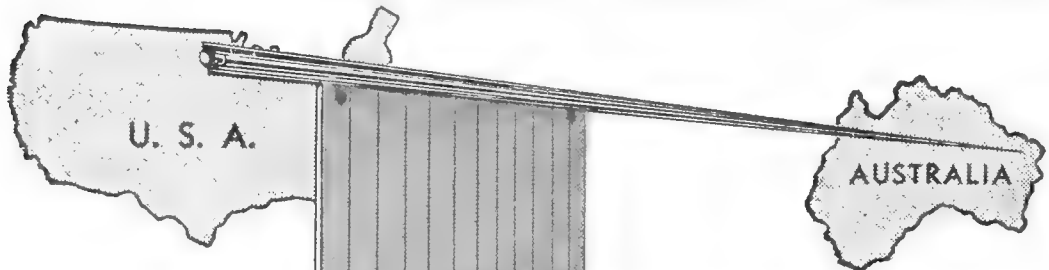
the barns were in good condition except for the stable. We did most of the work of putting in concrete floors, installing a gutter cleaner, and even welding our own stanchions and calf pens. We have two welders, an acetylene and an electric. To show what I mean: we broke a part on the baler last summer and we had it welded and ready to go in just about an hour. If we had had to take it to town it would have killed at least a day."

Corn is put into the silo and oats are hauled to the mill, where they are

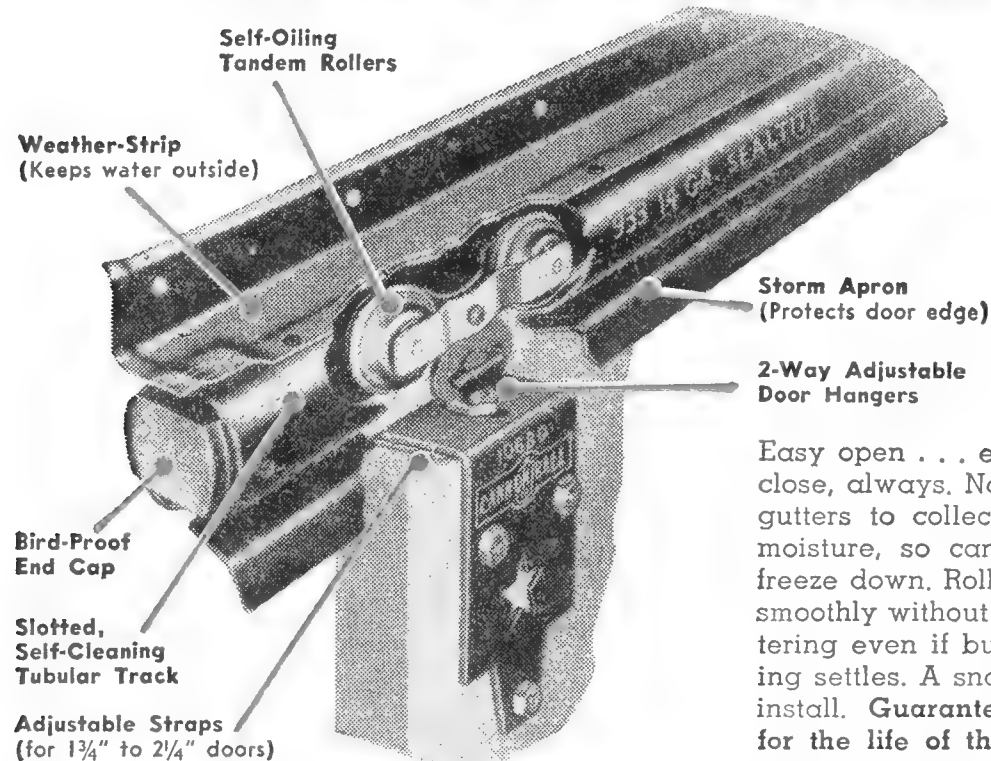
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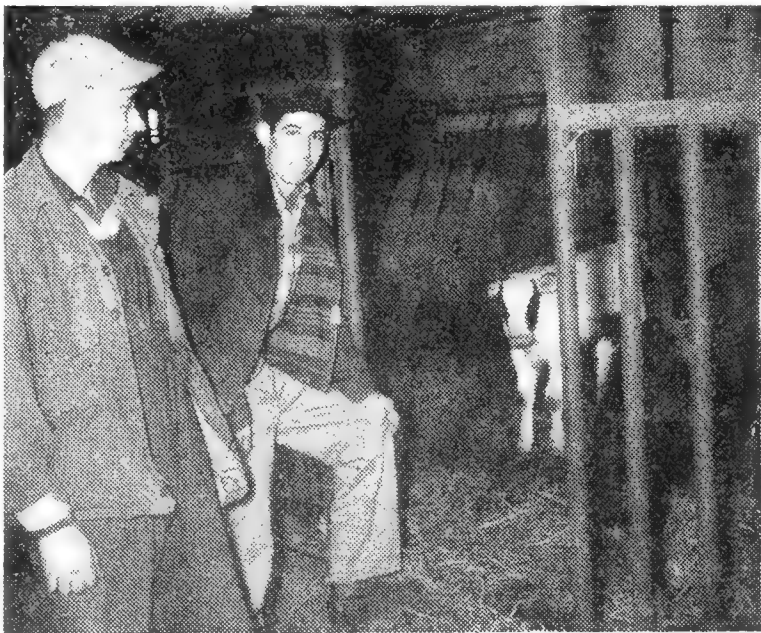
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ground and mixed with other feed to make a 16% ration. Grain is fed at the approximate ratio of 1 pound to 4 pounds of milk the year around, although the ratio may be a little wider for a month during the height of the pasture season.

I was interested to find that in spite of the work needed to run a farm of this sort, both Jake and Pete are interested in farm organizations and in the local community. They are Dairy-men's League members, and put considerable emphasis on the guarantee of a steady market. They are great believers in the advantages of membership in the Farm Bureau and Extension Service.

In answer to my question about milk advertising, Pete said:

"We believe that money spent for advertising fluid milk is a good investment. We think the dairymen should do it themselves, rather than the State or Federal government. In fact, we believe thoroughly that our success depends on our own efforts, including management, and that government is never going to do anything that will make us prosperous."

The farm is well mechanized, but there are some plans for the future. Next spring they are figuring on buying a bulk tank. "We'll have to do it sooner or later,"



These pens as well as the stanchions for the milking herd were welded by the Van Zetten boys, using scrap iron picked up at a junk yard.

commented Jake. "Our cooler is getting old, and we figure it will be a good time to change over."

"We may also put in a hay crusher. We feel sure that it would save us time and improve the quality. As yet we have no plans for an artificial hay drier."

I almost forgot to mention that Jake is married, with a young son about a year and a half old. The house is divided into two apartments, and Pete and his mother live in one of the apartments.

Surely these boys, born in Holland, have appreciated and used the advantages of freedom and free enterprise, advantages which persuaded their father to leave his home in Holland and to bring his family to America.



DOWN THE VALLEY

by J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

RURAL New England Yankees are different. If you question that, just live with them through a few winters. At first they will confuse you, for you will straddle between whether they are smart, dumb—or just plain "ornery." Then gradually, very gradually, you will begin to see how and why they click as they do—and love it and them also.

They are smart, too smart, maybe, for their own good, but no one could care less what you or I think.

Please get me right. I am not talking of the summer Yankee, the one that sells you things, rents you a boat or feeds you. This individual (and that includes all of them) is too clever to be one apart. He'll take your money on your terms. The ones I am talking about are the ones who have to live through the winter in rural New England with each other.

Soon after school in the fall, these folks become independent individuals again and soon you become well aware that you are expected to be the same. For example, through the winter there are Fish and Game Club Meetings. You are not asked, but you are expected to go if you want to. When you get there, no one will "effuse" over you for coming; you will get an occasional hello or a wry smile of recognition—and that's all. Also, that is all anyone gets.

If you want to speak up in meetings on anything, you are welcome, as everyone is, but don't expect approval or disapproval—or an argument. You (as everyone that does speak up) draw a blank. You are expected to have your ideas and others to have theirs, and that is that. Admittedly that is not conducive to much change, but who wants change anyway?

The celebrated "Town Meetings" operate on the same basis. What they call "warrants" are drawn up in advance for every expense of town government and every anticipated move to be made. These are gotten out in printed form for everyone before the meeting by the incumbents in office.

At the meeting, the elected "moderator" reads each warrant separately and each is voted upon—and there are few who are foolish enough to get up and try to change a warrant. He may be against it or for it, but if he speaks he also draws a blank.

A stranger couldn't guess how they will vote, but vote they will, without a hint or hindrance; and so it goes, hour following hour. This is not conducive to improvements that cost money when put up to 100 percent of the people who are going to pay the bill. But just as surely, politicians cannot get their hands in the cash drawer.

True Yankee neighborliness is built on the basis of need. It is not a back fence social, neither running around to parties at each others houses, etc., etc. Unless neighbors figure there is a need, you seldom ever see them and always casually. But if a need arises they come from all directions, and not just to ask, "If there is anything I can do, you will let me know, won't you?" They come prepared with food, to work for you, give transportation, and so forth. Nothing will be left to chance. When the emergency is over, that is that, too. They have gone completely out of your life apparently—but only apparently.

P.S. Now, please, some of you from other Valleys, don't write me and tell me your Valley doesn't run that way, for I am now a Yankee, and unless you are in trouble, I don't care how you run your Valley.



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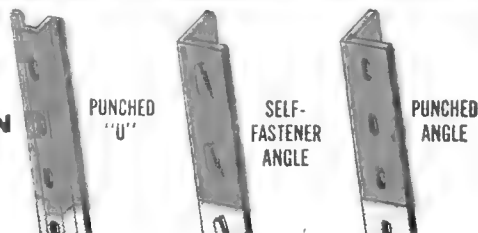


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Apr. 19 Issue.....Closes Apr. 4
May 3 Issue.....Closes Apr. 18
May 17 Issue.....Closes May 2
June 7 Issue.....Closes May 23

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MEN'S TEE SHIRTS—dacron reinforced collar, combed yarn, processed for minimum shrinkage, super fine white. Sizes small, medium, large, extra large. Buy a year's supply, \$6.95 a dozen. Postpaid. Check or money order. E. Mathers, Stafford, N. Y.

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SEASHHELLS — ONE POUND assortment \$1.25 postpaid. Wing, 305-AA Crescent Drive, Lakeland, Florida.

RIBBON REMNANTS ASSORTMENTS everyday colors, 100 yards \$1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Exchange, Box 211, Whitman, Mass.

SWITCHES \$2, BABY BOOTIES 50¢. Eva Mack, Union Springs, New York.

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SEND YOUR WOOL TO THE BLANKET mill for nice warm blankets. Comfort batting and knitting yarn. Write for particulars: Shippensburg Woolen Mill, Shippensburg, Penna.

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TWO BEST VACATION TRIPS: 19 day Grand Circle Western Tour, June 28 and Aug. 11th. Grand Circle Mexican Tour via Cuba and Yucatan, 18 days, July 21, escorted, price only \$298.00 plus \$14.00 tax. For free leaflet, either tour: Shanly International Corp., 528 Blue Cross Bldg., Buffalo 2, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE—WALLPAPER CATALOG—Golden Anniversary Issue — Smart new colors and designs. Save ½ to ¾. Instructions for measuring and hanging. We pay postage Penn Wall Paper Mills. Dept. O, Philadelphia 5, Pa.

PREVENT DIGGING UP CLOGGED drains, pumping filled septic tanks with Prevent. Completely new biological treatment for household sewage systems. No messy mixing—just flush down toilet. Absolutely harmless. Money-back guarantee. Bargain, 4 treatments \$1.50 postpaid. C. E. Hammond, Dept. F, Box 81, Masonville, New Jersey.

APPLE ORCHARD SPRAYERS; new 1700x16 tires \$52.00 each. Free delivery. American Tire Company, Box 584, New Haven, Conn.

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RUBBER STAMP WITH YOUR NAME and address—3 lines. \$1.00 postpaid. Champplain Industries, Grand Isle 2, Vermont.

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A-64

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WE HAVE A NUMBER of wagons, three-seater surreys, buck boards, for sale. Some in good running order. If interested call New Paltz, N. Y., 2211.

WANTS—ANYTHING OLD, books, magazines, catalogs, toys, etc. Free list. Acme, Copley St., Auburn, N. Y.

SUFFER FROM VARICOSE ULCERS? Try Bela-ro-peol ointment. 4 oz. \$3.00, 16 oz. \$7.00. Bela-ro-peol, 341 E. Center St., Manchester, Conn. Dept. AA.

"BACKWOODS JOURNAL"—Sample 10¢. \$1.00 year. Log Cabin Life, Old Forge 16, New York.

SPRING SHOW OF FASHION

8426. Soft-skirted casual dress with sweetheart neckline and short sleeves. A dacron-cotton mixture would be excellent now and to carry through the summer. (See opposite page for another view of this very useful dress.) Sizes 12 to 44. Price 50¢.

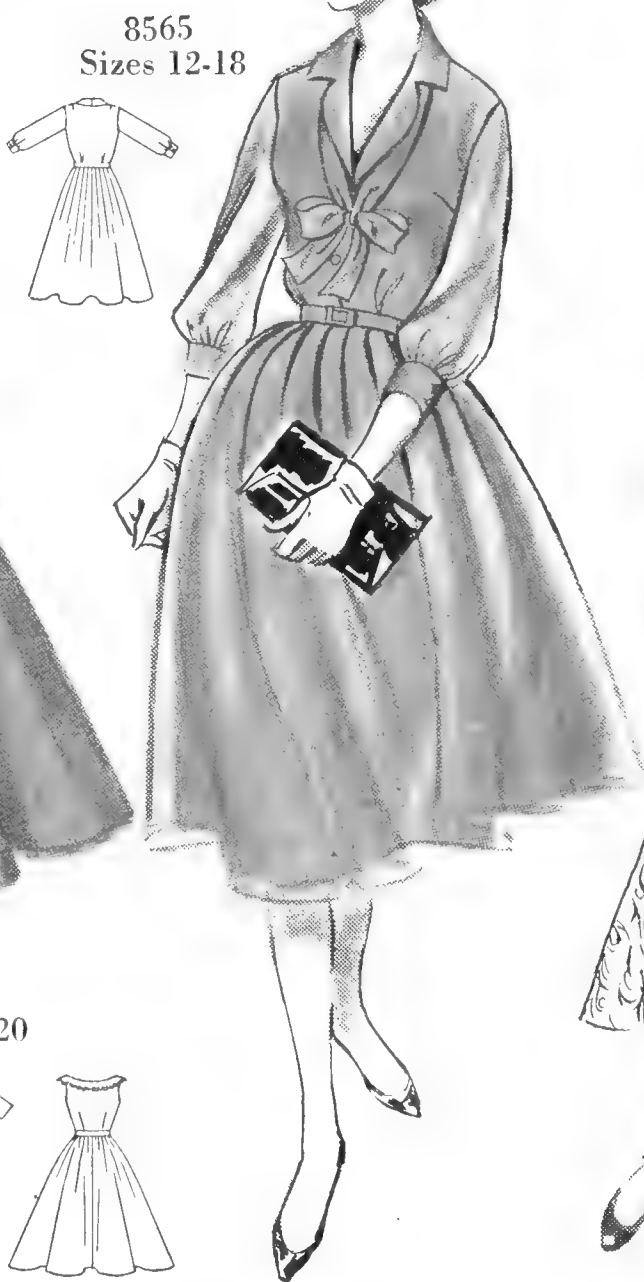
8487. You can make this as a striped denim sundress or as a plain fine combed cotton dressed up with lace. A drawstring jacket adds a bit of warmth if needed or to transform the dress as the occasion demands. Sizes 7 to 14. Price 50¢.

8319. Quick 'n Easy coat with new pleat-back tapering at hemline. A soft novelty wool blend tailors easily. Three-quarter or full length versions and convertible sleeves. Sizes 12 to 40. Price 65¢.

8058. Scooped-yoke dress in two versions: Princess sheath in a rayon and cotton, or rayon and silk mixture with linen-like weave; also, a sleeveless, full-skirted dress made in a gay print of polished cotton with contrast yoke and band. Two patterns for the price of one! Sizes 12 to 20. Price 50¢.

8565. Easy shirt dress with skirt of unpressed pleats. Make it of a crease-resistant fine weave cotton in plain or print—or for mid-summer, a sheer nylon would float with the breezes! Sizes 12 to 18. 50¢.

8181. The gracious silhouette of the coat dress, softened with a slight flare and an interesting accent at the neckline. Versatile when made in linen, cotton print, or an acetate and nylon. Sizes 12½ to 24½. Price 50¢.



ORDERING DIRECTIONS FOR THESE PATTERNS

Please print name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose total amount of patterns and send to:

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE
c/o THE BUTTERICK CO.,
161 Sixth Avenue, New York 13, New York

Patterns will be sent to you promptly by first class mail.

Reducing Together

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON



Alberta D. Shackelton

REDUCING your weight is not always easy in this day and age with the less active lives we lead, our abundant food supply, and our universal custom of serving "refreshments" at every gathering, small or large. If, in addition, you have carried generous food habits from early years into your adult life, reducing may be even more difficult.

Many persons who try to lose weight on the doctor's recommendation (and any such program should be with your doctor's approval) find it easier to do it when they have company. "Company gives courage," and that is why group reducing classes are becoming popular all over the country.

During the past two years I have had the opportunity to conduct four different weight reduction courses in Ithaca, New York. These courses are planned by the Adult Homemaking Program of the Ithaca Public Schools for any adults—men and women—who need to lose weight, and are offered with the approval and cooperation of the Tompkins County Medical Society. Any person wishing to enroll in one of these courses is asked to present a statement signed by his or her physician indicating the desirability and amount of weight loss.

The class lasts seven weeks and meets once a week on Monday evenings for a 2-hour session. The price of admission is small—one pound of weight per week. The classes are kept small, too, and very informal. I usually do all the talking at the first meet-

ing, but after that the group becomes better acquainted and more relaxed. Everybody begins to ask questions and share experiences, and we really have a good time together.

At the first session of the class I weigh each member, measure her height, and help her figure from standard Height Weight Tables her desirable weight. She records this on her weight chart. We then subtract the desirable weight of each member from her present weight. The number of pounds overweight for the whole class is then totaled. (One of the classes was a quarter of a ton overweight and reduced its weight by about 100 pounds.)

At every meeting of the class, each member weighs herself and records her weight on her chart. Then she writes her name on the blackboard and the number of pounds she lost during the past week (or didn't lose, as there may be some weeks without any loss). Each then completes her weight curve on squared paper and also scores her past week's food record to see if she chose among the various kinds of foods allowed. We also put on the blackboard these food scores and discuss them.

At each session of the class we talk about some angle of weight reduction. The causes and dangers of overweight, and why people overeat, come first. Dr. David B. Allman, President of the American Medical Association, in speaking before the National Food Conference which I attended in Washington last month, reminded us that about one-fifth of our population has allowed itself to become overweight—a serious situation, since obese persons are more susceptible to disease and are poor surgical risks. They have more complications and less sat-

isfactory convalescence after surgery, and they are more subject to cardiovascular and kidney disorders. Also, they have a lower life expectancy.

In class I stress the fact that any good reducing regime takes time, as it requires a permanent change in food habits; also, that any short-cuts in the way of special foods or diets, or drugs, or gadgets, may be not only ineffective and expensive but often very dangerous as well. Our class slogan is, "No Safe Way is Easy, and No Easy Way is Safe."

As any safe and effective weight reduction diet must be based on a nutritionally adequate diet to start with, we talk a lot in class about the essentials for good nutrition, including:

Adequate milk for all ages and conditions.

Protein rich foods as meat, fish, poultry, eggs, cheese, dried legumes.

Vegetables and fruits and the nu-

tritional difference between the various ones.

Enriched and whole grain bread and cereals, and butter.

As the course progresses, the buying, preparation, use, and serving of these foods are discussed.

What is a safe and effective reducing diet? One that is **calories low** but **NUTRITION HIGH**. To lose weight, you must eat fewer calories than actually needed, so that some of your body fat will be used for part of the total energy you need. But the rest of the nutrients — protein, minerals, and vitamins — **must be adequate or more than adequate**. Easily available everyday foods, sufficient milk, and a good breakfast are also essential for a safe and effective reduction diet.

The diet we use in my weight reducing courses in Ithaca is the Moderate Fat 1400-Calorie Diet originated by Dr. Margaret Ohlson of Michigan State

(Continued on Page 38)

Mrs. Alberta D. Shackelton
American Agriculturist
Box 367
Ithaca, N. Y.

HERE ARE MY ANSWERS TO YOUR "WEIGHT QUIZ":

How much do you weigh? _____

What is your desirable weight? _____

What do you think is the cause of your overweight? _____

Why do you want to lose weight? _____

Have you ever followed a reducing diet? _____

For what length of time? _____

Who prescribed your diet? _____

What did it include? _____

How much weight did you lose? _____

What problems did you find? _____

Please send me a copy of the Moderate Fat 1400-Calorie Reducing Diet. I am enclosing 10 cents (coin) and 3c stamp to cover cost.

Name _____

Address _____

Please print your name and address



Make A Clothes Plan

By HELEN POWELL SMITH

THIS is the time of year when you need to stop and consider what lies ahead in the fashion picture and how your individual wardrobe stacks up to give you maximum service and satisfaction. Start with the clothes you have on hand and build around them—filling in a few new ideas and taking out the outmoded and worn-out garments. It pays to do a bit of planning and not to go about it piecemeal. The latter method often leaves you with too much of one thing and not enough of another.

Choose your clothes for your own way of life—the places you go—the things you do—the people you see. A woman of taste wears appropriate but not necessarily expensive clothes. Consider your income and the amount you can afford to spend for clothes.

One good basic costume is usually a better choice than two or three cheap

and less appropriate ones. Study fashions like the attractive designs we have been showing you in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Be open-minded about changes in fashion... but that doesn't mean that you need to go to the extreme.

Just as important as other factors is to know yourself. Admit your good features and emphasize them. Find your poorer features and camouflage them. Learn to make the most of your appearance because you feel your best when you look your best. Analyze your figure proportions so that a good choice of design lines can help to emphasize the best ones.

Choose one basic color for your most expensive garment, such as a coat, and then choose harmonizing colors for your accessories and other clothes in your wardrobe. Again, look at what you have on hand, as that may indicate to you what your basic color will be. I hope this basic color is one that makes your eyes sparkle, your hair look glossy and alive, and your figure attractive.

To achieve harmony in your appearance, think of your costume as a total unit. Put on your favorite outfit with appropriate accessories and analyze everything about it to find out why you like it. This kind of study will help you, so be very critical. Examine

your silhouette, design lines, texture and fabric, fit and color combinations. Does this design flatter your figure? Why? Would the dress be as becoming if it were made in a different color or in a different fabric?

Give yourself a one-woman show some afternoon and make some plans and decisions so that you may most wisely fill in your needs as the season progresses.

A lightweight coat is usually essential in every woman's wardrobe to carry her through the spring and summer and even into early fall. It may be of lightweight wool, a combination of wool and synthetic, one of the new textured tweedy cottons, or a rayon, or acetate in faille or shantung. Design No. 8319 shown on the opposite page would be easy to make with its dolman sleeves, back fullness, and slim front look.

A dress with a tailored look, such as Nos. 8426 and 8058 in the sheath version in one of the blends or cottons will take you anywhere for the coming season. Another in soft fabric, such as No. 8565, will be a basic addition to your plan. All of the patterns on the opposite page have been especially chosen to help you plan an easy-to-make and delightful-to-wear spring-summer wardrobe. Notice the wide range of sizes.

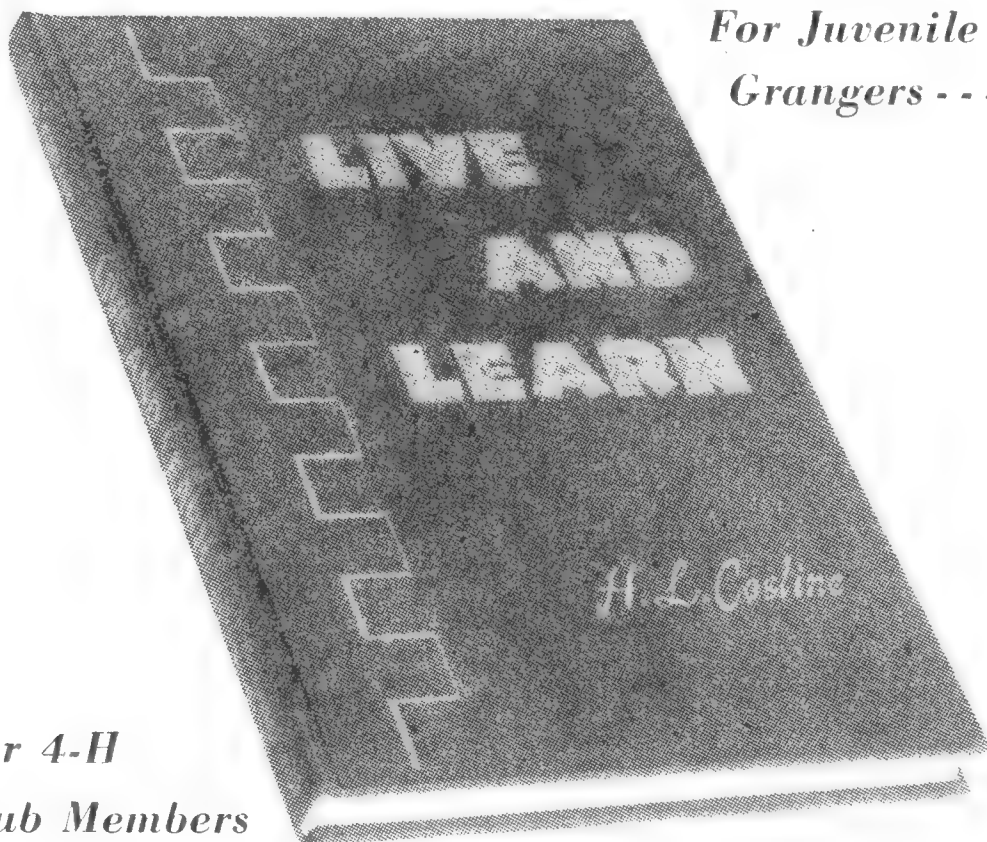


8426. The classic dress for the foundation of a wardrobe. Very smart in a silk- or rayon-acetate mixture. Dark collar and belt to accent the tweed tone and to pick up the basic color of your clothes plan. See other views of this versatile pattern on opposite page. Sizes 12-44. Price 50 cents.

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For Students of Vocational Agriculture - - -

For Juvenile
Grangers - - -



For 4-H

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For All Young People

HUGH COSLINE, Editor

American Agriculturist

Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Enclosed is \$----- for --- copies of "Live and Learn" at \$3.50 each, postpaid.
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Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—
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New York, N. Y. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

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The Workshop



by
FLORENCE E. WRIGHT
and ELSA A. McMULLEN

S.O.S.

Will the lady from Pavilion, N. Y., who owns the green striped chair discussed in this column some time ago, please contact THE WORKSHOP? Several letters are waiting for you. Write to us c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Pumice Rub

Some time ago in American Agriculturist you had an item entitled "Finish for Dining Room Table." I would like to know how the pumice powder and oil step is done. Do you do it with a cloth, or just what materials do you use?

—Mrs. L.M., New York

One of the best things to use for rubbing pumice and oil is a felt black-board eraser, available at small cost in a Five-and-Ten. This makes an easy-to-hold pad that "gives a little" with any irregularity in the wood. If the wood has many specks in it, a pad of 4/0 steel wool may be used in place of the eraser.

Use a thin mixture of pumice powder (from the hardware or paint store) and oil (a very cheap, thin mineral oil is good). The pumice powder cuts the high gloss of the finish, and the oil lubricates and prevents scratching. Other oils may be crude oil (for dark woods) and very thin motor oil. As you work, keep the mixture thin by adding more oil if it is needed.

Dip the pad into the mixture and rub with the grain of the wood, being

careful to rub the same amount on all parts. Test often for the satin effect you want, to be sure the gloss has not been cut too much. Some finishes are ready sooner than others. Test by wiping off a small section with several dry cloths to remove the oil. Clean thoroughly until a finger pressed on the wood does not leave a fingermark.

Try to do this work, as well as the applications of finish, in good weather to get a clear finish. Let the last coat dry and "season" at least 2 weeks, longer if possible.

Old Woodwork

Our home is a well built home about 60 years old. Much of the woodwork was finished "in the wood," and the varnish has darkened. I think the wood is hard pine and has a very beautiful grain. After removing the old varnish, it is still much darker than the modern pine finish so popular in kitchens. Will you please tell me if there is anything I can do to make the wood lighter?

—Mrs. C.K., New York

The beauty of wood that has mellowed through the years comes largely from the rich color that has developed, and this usually is considered very desirable. However, if you prefer a light finish with the modern blond touch, you can apply white paint and then wipe it off, leaving the amount you want to give the exact effect you are after.

Experiment with the time you leave it on. Try wiping it off at once, and also after it has remained a few minutes. This coat should dry in 24 hours, and then some finish coats should be used. Probably one coat of the regular penetrating sealer finish and a final coat of a satin type sealer finish would be sufficient in addition to the white coat.

Reducing Together

(Continued from Page 37)

University, adapted by Cornell University's School of Nutrition, and further elaborated by me for the use of my classes. Early use of the diet by college students, family groups, and Weight Clinic patients proved that it will bring about an average weekly weight loss of from 1 to 2 pounds (a safe rate of loss).

The secret of its success lies in its proportions of protein, fat, and carbohydrates (more protein and fat), the adequate breakfast recommended, and the satisfying meals which can be planned with the foods allowed. All of these help to satisfy appetite and enable the dieter to stick to the diet. Also, much less fatigue and irritability result from this diet than with a diet more restricted in calories and foods. In fact, there may be none at all.

Not all of the women in my weight reduction classes lost as much weight as planned, but many of them did (including the teacher! I dieted right along with them). Rewards for the successful dieters included not only loss of weight, but also feeling and looking better and, in some instances, being able to wear smaller sizes of clothing. Some class members reported loss of weight by husbands who "went along" with the diet.

Do you need to reduce? It is possible that you might be able to join a weight reduction course in your own locality. Many such courses are being given by the Red Cross and by public school adult programs.

The first thing to do, of course, is to see your doctor for a physical check-up and to learn your desirable weight. If he approves of your following a reduction diet, look about you for a weight reduction course to join. Or if you would like to have a copy of the diet followed in my classes, I will be

glad to send it to you. This diet includes a day's sample menus; a list of groups of foods to be eaten daily with amounts, alternatives, etc., and many suggestions that will help you to stay happily on the diet and hold your new weight once you have achieved it.

To get a copy of this diet, write to me at this address: Mrs. Alberta D. Shackleton, American Agriculturist, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Use the coupon (on page 37) and enclose 10 cents and a 3¢ stamp to cover cost. Also, with your request, will you please answer the questions on the coupon (this is the little quiz given to each of our class members at the start of our course in weight reduction). Your answers will be considered confidential.

FARM AUCTION

By Inez George Gridley

Just yesterday they started keeping house—

Molly was young and he was straight and tall.

"What am I offered for these maple chairs?"

He hears the droning voices rise and fall.

The bed in which they slept for fifty years,

The cherry table Molly always set,

The cradle that was never used, are sold.

The lengthened shadows deepen his regret.

The farm is offered last. A young man bids,

An eager Molly clinging to his hand.

The old man wonders if they know they buy

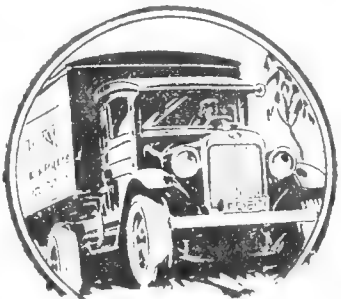
More than a farm when they bid in his land.

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10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



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257, Needlecraft Service, P. O.
Box 162, Old Chelsea Station,
New York 11, New York. Add
FIVE CENTS for **EACH** pattern for
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Catalogue.



7036



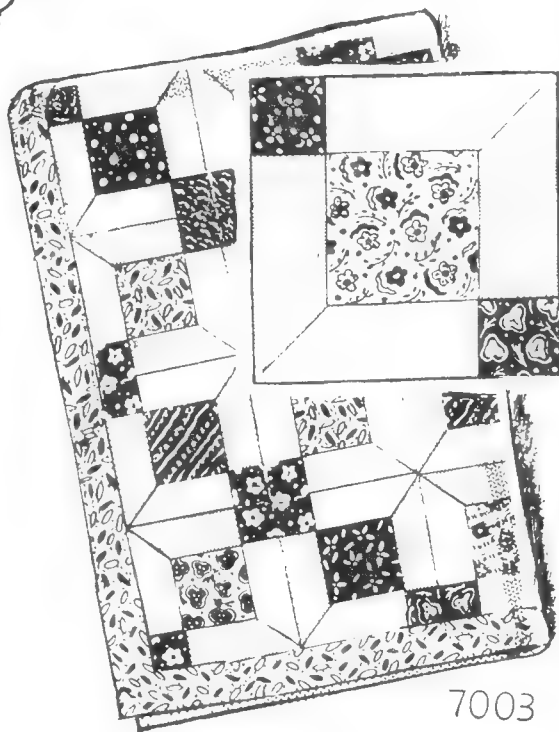
7036. Lovely maternity top with novel neckline; pockets to spark with gay embroidery. Maternity Misses' sizes 10 to 12; 14 to 16 included. Pattern, embroidery motifs, directions. 25¢

7055. Adorable pinafore for daughter with bow-tied shoulders, an embroidered "ballet slipper" pocket on the whirly skirt. Child sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Tissue pattern, embroidery transfer. **STATE SIZE.** 25¢



7055
SIZES
2-10

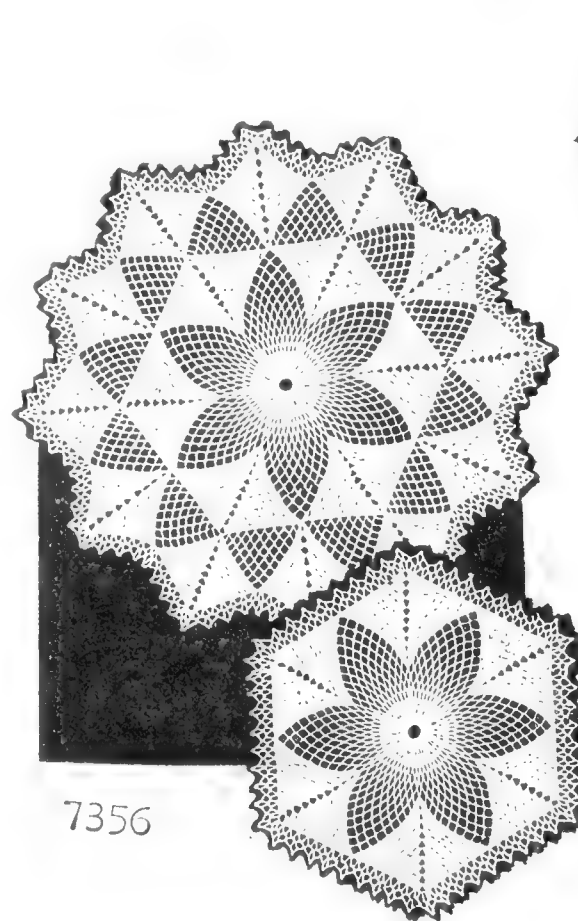
7003. Gay patchwork quilt is thrifty, easy! Use scraps. Three simple patches repeated form the design. Make pillow tops, too. Pattern of patches, charts, directions. 25¢



7003

7356. One of the prettiest crochet designs and easy, too. Crochet directions for large 18-inch doily and smaller 13-inch doily in No. 30 cotton. 25¢

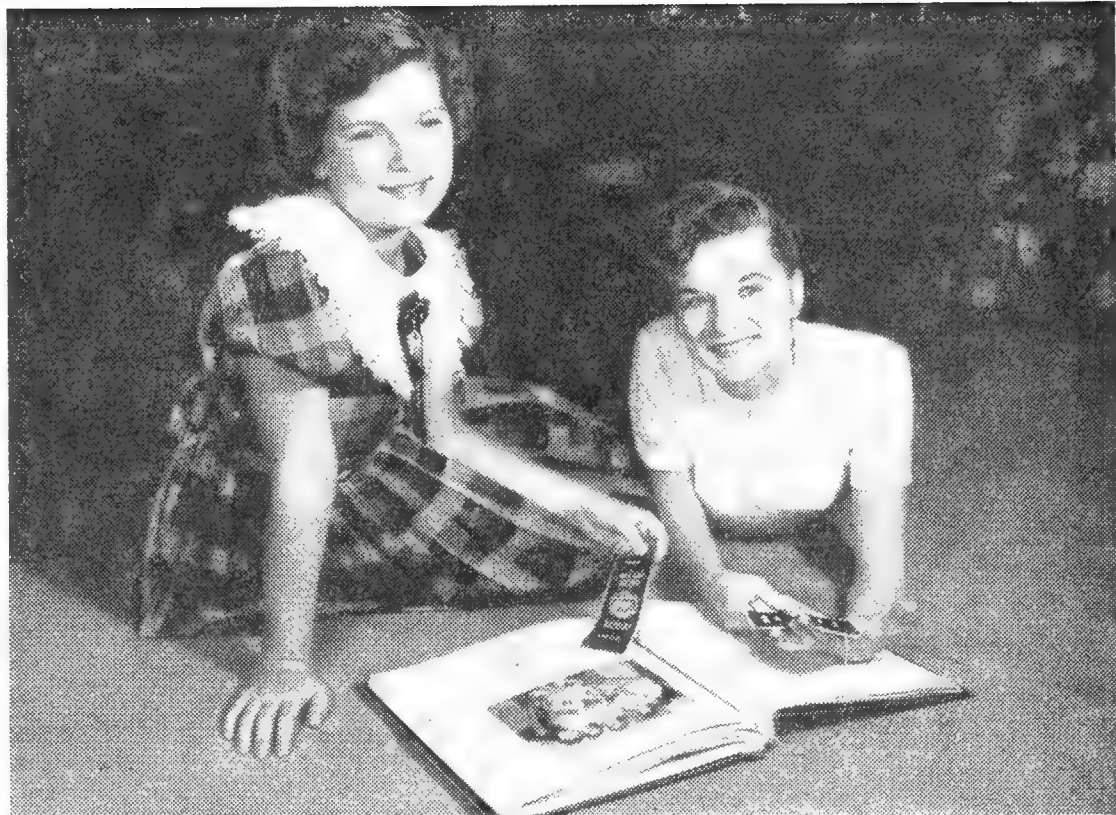
7263. Take your pick of huck weaving or gay embroidery, or combine the two. Chart of 4 huck weaving designs; 2 pansy, 2 rose basket motifs, 4 1/2 x 10 inches; 2 motifs 4 x 7 1/2 inches. Directions, 25¢



7356



7263



She collects miniature dolls and cooking awards

Ten-Year-Old Enters First Contest And Wins Two Cooking Awards

What fun—to have a sister who's a prize-winning cook! And Nancy Geddings is just the girl to tell you about it. Last year her ten-year-old sister, Arlene, entered the cooking competition at the Middlesex County Fair and won those two big ribbons.

Arlene's hobbies don't stop with cooking—she grows flowers, raises tropical fish and collects miniature dolls. But she likes cooking best... and whenever a dish calls for yeast she chooses Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It's lots of fun to use," she says. "Fast and easy—even for a beginner!"

Spring in the air, treats made

with yeast on your table—what an inviting combination! And if you bake at home, use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. Out of 10,000 prize-winning cooks surveyed, over 90 per cent use Fleischmann's! This dry yeast is so convenient, keeps for months on your shelf, always rises fast. And it's easy to use. Keep Fleischmann's Dry Yeast handy for "Yeast-Riz" Main Dishes, too—there's a recipe on every "Thrifty Three."



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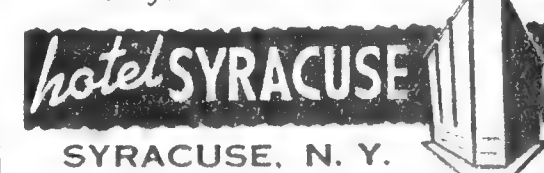
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We All Need to Sell Eggs

By **ROBERT C. BAKER**
Cornell Poultry Department

SEVERAL days ago I had the privilege of eating lunch with six men who are associated with the apple industry in New York State. Since I was the only "chicken man" in the crowd, most of the conversation was aimed at me.

The number one question was, "do you think that eggs are in any way associated with heart disease?"

This false impression has been a nightmare to me and probably to many of you during the past several months. If the poultry industry was hung because the eggs it produced caused heart trouble, it would die innocent. How can we get the truth to the American public that eggs do not cause heart trouble?

Of the six fruit men with whom I dined, two, or one-third of them, said that they no longer ate eggs for breakfast because of the heart trouble scare. One man said that his physician had told him to stop eating eggs because he had had some trouble with his heart in the past. The other said he stopped eating eggs because of the publicity given to the subject.

Both men stated that eggs for breakfast was something that they had always looked forward to. The thought of eating just dry cereal to start the day was still discouraging. Of the other four men at the luncheon, two said that the adverse publicity had affected their consumption of eggs some; the other two stated that the heart trouble story had not concerned them.

Sad, isn't it? I wish this was only an isolated case, but I'm afraid it isn't. I

personally know four physicians who have advised several of their patients to eat a minimum number of eggs. If eggs could talk they would say "not guilty." Why did this have to happen to us? What can we do about this misconception?

It all started in the fall of 1955 when President Eisenhower had his heart attack. Reporters took this opportunity to write voluminous stories, and much was written about coronary thrombosis and arteriosclerosis. All kinds of reports were written about cholesterol deposits in, or near, the heart that were responsible in many cases for heart trouble and even heart failure.

Many of these reporters who were ignorant of nutrition, and especially metabolism, wrote that eggs were an enemy food because they contained an appreciable amount of that terrible form of fat, cholesterol. At the time of this publicity, little was known about cholesterol because of its complex molecules.

It was believed at that time that the cholesterol content in eggs affected the level of cholesterol in the blood stream of man. Since then, however, work at the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research has shown that within the limits of the usual cholesterol content of the normal diet consumed by man, the cholesterol present in the diet has little influence upon the level of blood cholesterol.

Cholesterol is synthesized and metabolized daily in our bodies in amounts far greater than usually consumed in the diet. When dietary intake of chol-

esterol is increased, the amount synthesized by the body is decreased. Eggs have never been shown to cause an elevated cholesterol level in man.

Since the fact that eggs are not guilty of raising the cholesterol level in the blood stream has been established, many researchers are working on the true cause. At present, there is evidence from many institutions that the building stones for cholesterol in the blood stream are the saturated, or in the layman's language, "hard fats." But, it seems that "hard fats" are just a part of the story, and that heredity, age, sex and complicating diseases are also attributing factors.

It is known that eggs are high in the unsaturated or "soft fats." The fat in egg yolk does not serve as building stones for cholesterol content of the blood of humans. As a matter of fact, there is some evidence now that the "soft fats" are actually beneficial and help to prevent cholesterol deposits.

So now, the same reporters that condemned eggs should advertise them as helping to prevent heart attacks. The fat of eggs also contains large amounts of linoleic acid, a fatty acid that is essential to the diet of humans. The body is not able to synthesize this fatty acid. Without linoleic acid we could not survive.

Let's get every American to accept eggs. This is your job and my job. Evidently President Eisenhower's heart specialists did not believe the story that eggs caused cholesterol deposits. In convalescing, the President ate eggs regularly. Just the other morning, I heard Carmen Basilio, our middle-weight boxing champion, say that his main food was eggs. The champion said that he ate three eggs for breakfast every morning.

Let's get every American to eat eggs and live. Every American needs eggs and the poultry industry needs egg consumption.

THE AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF VARIOUS FOOD FATS

Components	Fats				
	Beef tallow	Cottonseed oil	Chicken fat	Turkey fat	Egg fat
	%	%	%	%	%
Unsaturated fatty acids ("soft fats")	47.1	74.4	70	70	70
Saturated fatty acids ("hard fats")	52.9	25.6	30	30	30
Essential fatty acids:					
Linoleic acid	2.2	49.7	16	17	22
Linolenic acid	0.4	0	0.9	1.1	2.9
Arachidonic acid	0.1	0	0.4	0.4	2.4

Note that the fats in eggs, and poultry products in general, are largely "soft fats." Also note that eggs and poultry products contain appreciable amounts of linoleic acid. This fatty acid is essential to our diet and cannot be synthesized by the human body.

WHEN THE SUN SHINES... WHY WORK UP A SWEAT

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Automatically takes bales directly from elevator back into mow. Dumps bales every 12' to either side. Saves all handling of bales in the mow. Built in 12' sections to fit any barn. Easily installed.

60° ELEVATION
Smoker elevators reach higher per foot of length than any others. Result: Smoker elevators cost the least per foot of actual elevating reach. Yet, Smoker offers the most in top quality features for added convenience, safety and long life:

- Slip clutch to protect drive
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DR. SALSBUARY'S UNISTAT

- PREVENTS COCCIDIOSIS
- PERMITS IMMUNITY
- STIMULATES GROWTH
- IMPROVES FEED EFFICIENCY

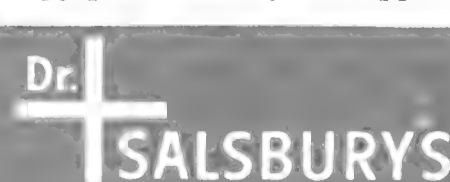
There's nothing else like Dr. Salsbury's unique new compound Unistat for starting chicks and growing birds. Unistat provides protection from Coccidiosis and while at the same time permitting development of immunity to both cecal and intestinal coccidiosis because it combines an entirely new coccidial agent (3,5-Dinitrobenzamide) with time-proven Acetyl-(paranitrophenyl)-sulfanilamide and Dr. Salsbury's famous 3-Nitro-4-hydroxyphenylarsonic acid. Give chicks and growing birds feed containing Unistat NOW!

2 IN LAYING RATIONS

DR. SALSBUARY'S 3-Nitro[®] POWDER

- STIMULATES GROWTH
- IMPROVES FEED EFFICIENCY
- INCREASES PRODUCTION

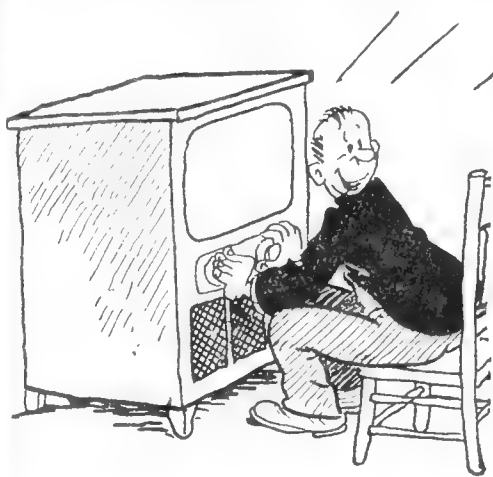
Give laying flocks feed containing Dr. Salsbury's 3-Nitro... the original arsenical that helps hens lay up to 12 extra eggs per bird. No single feed ingredient costs so little and does so much as 3-Nitro to increase egg profits. Ask your supplier about 3-Nitro or write for literature.



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How Is T. V. At Your House?

Our Readers Answer
The Question - - -

FIRST PRIZE

OUTNUMBERED

WE HAVE a problem, as do many families, I suppose, in which the father is a fugitive from the Old Wild West. And since our boys go along with their dad most of the time, I am outnumbered. Therefore, the question is not "What are the best programs?" but rather "How can we watch all the Westerns?" This becomes involved at times, believe me, but I'll try to explain. If it seems confusing . . . well, it is.

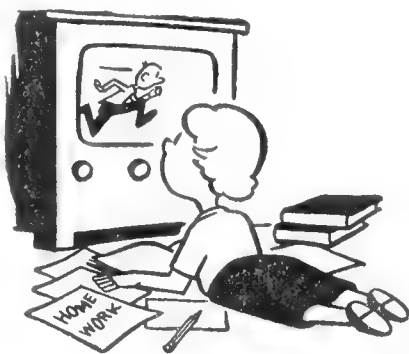
We are in the unique position of receiving two channels from Buffalo and two from Rochester, so that what is on one channel at one time is probably on one of the other three some other time. The fun starts on Sunday evening when we watch "Maverick" at 7:30. This will also be seen on the following Saturday afternoon at 5, but it conflicts with "Wyatt Earp" at 5:30, although this was seen at 8 p.m. the previous Tuesday. (We never miss Wyatt Earp.)

Besides Earp, on Tuesday night we have a choice of "Cheyenne" or "Sugarfoot," or part of both. One starts at 7 p.m. on one channel and the other at 7:30 on another channel. Now this can be very confusing if you miss one week. The next week you can see the story you missed, plus the last part of the present week's story. Then the following week you see the first part of the story . . . well, you see it's so complicated I can hardly follow it myself. It's much simpler to stay at home and not miss any of it — although sometimes certain acts of God—babies, funerals, church meetings, Kitchen Konferences, and the like—necessitate our going out. So we must sacrifice the Westerns on some occasions.

Saturday, as you may have guessed, is our big day. After miscellaneous old standbys during the day, we start watching in earnest at 5 p.m., break for a late supper, take our baths to the strains of Lawrence Welk (really!), and we're saddled and ready at 9:30! We gallop until 11:30, unless, of course, there is a Western movie.

Once in a while the TV set is out of order, and we can catch up on our reading, our correspondence, and our bank statements. And maybe, some day, Father and the boys will grow tired of seeing the gunfight at the OK Corral and the same dusty old villains and canyons and Indians. Or maybe some day we can afford a second TV set for the boys' room. Then I won't be needed to referee arguments about what to watch (or should I say I won't need to start any arguments?). Any way—then I can go off by myself — down cellar, maybe, with a BOOK!!

—Mrs. Ronald Glazier, Byron, N. Y.



NO SUBSTITUTE FOR BOOKS

WE HAVE found that the problem of TV depends on a child's personality. We have one child who would watch TV all day; in fact, my husband and I often say she would watch a blank screen as long as it was a TV screen! She is our problem.

We have a set rule—that after supper there is no TV until homework and chores are done, and of course no staying up past bedtime (which depends on the age of the child). We do relax this rule once in a great while for something special or educational.

My husband and I think TV is no substitute for reading, and we have found that when we are spending an evening reading, the children will drift into the living room to eat apples and read with us. We also take them to the library with us to pick out their own books; or if they can't go, we make a habit of bringing home interesting books for each one, and we have done this from the time they were babies.

We also find that when we play cards or are having a good noisy game of baseball, the TV is turned off, as our ardent TV watcher can't stand to be left out of the fun.

There is a time and a place for everything, TV included, and we hope by our example we are helping our children to learn to enjoy many things.—Mrs. Norman L. Webber, Jr., Cazenovia, N. Y.



THE DEMOCRATIC WAY

Shortly after my wife and I were married we avidly read all the books available on child raising and family living we could lay our hands on. The purpose for this was that we wanted to have a good sized family (4 or 5), and while we were not anxious to give our children "everything money can buy," we wanted to bring them up in an atmosphere conducive to mental as well as physical well-being.

It was not difficult for us to come to the conclusion that the democratic way of life for a family as well as a nation was the best and only way. Television, of course, would come under the heading of "items to be voted on." Consequently, when there is a difference of opinion on the program to be watched, Butch (our 7-year-old boy) usually conducts the poll and the conversation runs like this:

Butch: Well, Hoppy is on Channel 13, and News Of The World is on Channel 3. Which one do you want Dad?

Dad: I sure would like to watch Channel 3.

Mom: I go along and vote with Dad.

Butch: (addressing Mike 4, Greg 2, Theresia 1) You all want to watch Hoppy, don't you? See Dad (after much nodding of heads) they all want to see Hoppy, so that makes the vote 3 to 2 and I'm not even



voting, so I guess we'll just have to watch Hoppy!

I am sure you can see that this is the only way to pick the television programs you are going to watch.

—Harry Fisher, Clinton, N. Y.

P.S.: I'm sure beginning to enjoy them cowboy shows, Podner!

WONDERFUL INVENTION BUT . . .

Television is a wonderful invention but there are times when it causes a great many arguments. We have a large family and live on a farm, so we handle our problem this way: In the early part of the evening, we let the younger children watch their favorite programs. The rest of us usually have work to do then and we can watch T.V. after the younger ones go to bed. If there is any dispute among the children, we have them take turns choosing which station they will watch.

We don't censor any particular program, as I believe that if you tell children they can't watch a certain one, their curiosity is aroused and that is just the one they will want to see. Usually the ones you would censor, they won't care for anyway.

We would like to see more shows like the Midwestern Hayride and the top ten dance party. When I sit down for an evening of relaxation, I much prefer these to seeing someone get shot every few minutes. I wouldn't be without TV, but would like a second living room where I could escape it and relax once in a while for an evening.

—Mrs. Raymond Blunt, R.D. 1, Oriskany Falls, N. Y.

LISTENERS NOT MORONS

Most T.V. programs are all right if a person has been brought up to know the difference between reality and fantasy, between commonsense and nonsense. At our house there is seldom any quarrel about programs. We all like the comics, cowboys, adventures, and of course Walt Disney. What we dislike mostly is the fact that advertisers seem to feel that all listeners are morons.

—Mrs. Wilbur Mander, Marion, N. Y.

PEACE AND QUIET

As the mother of seven children, I find that TV is the best thing that ever happened to families big or little, young or old. Besides being one of the best baby sitters (when children are watching it, they aren't playing with matches or looking for other mischief), it adds what I call "peace and quiet" to a home.

I remember as a child visiting a friend who had several brothers and sisters. One could not stay in the house more than 15 minutes with all the running, shouting, scolding, ball playing, etc., put on by children looking for something to do. I am able to write this letter now because my entire family is quietly watching "I Love Lucy."

I have not found it necessary to limit the children's viewing of T.V. They

learned to adjust that themselves by their own individual needs and activities, such as homework, musical instrument practicing, and chores. It was a very normal adjustment (not counting the first 3 months when everyone watched everything all day and night). —Mrs. Ben Pearlson, Alabama, N. Y.

WHEN COMPANY COMES

When company comes we ask them what they enjoy, and if they don't care for T.V., we visit or find some other pastime and give the T.V. over to the children. I've found you can no more watch T.V. and talk than you can eat and talk at the same time. I can't stand a lot of gab at table. Who wants to converse with a mouthful of food? And you can't listen carefully to conversation with a T.V. going full blast.

—Evelyn Lockhart

SOLVED THE PROBLEM

There's only one way to solve the T.V. problem. Don't let a set get into your house! Television interferes with homework, inhibits intelligent conversation, and robs one of sleep. It also causes eye strain.

If there's a good program on that we want to see, we go to a friend's house to see it. We have a wide choice of programs because we have standing invitations at quite a few places. In this way we get to visit many friends we would not see if we had television. So take it from one who knows: Keep T.V. out of your house and use the money saved to buy some good books. You won't be sorry! —Carl W. Mainwald, Thompson Ridge, N. Y.

LATE HOURS

We have 6 children, but no T.V. problem because we all like the same programs. The cowboy and murder shows are not good for children, as sometimes they try to copy them and get hurt. Our children are not allowed to stay up late. At 9 o'clock we all go to bed. I know some children have a hard time with their studies because they stay up too late watching T.V.—sometimes until 1 a.m.

—Mrs. Percy Rossignol, Gurette, Me.

PARENTS MUST GUIDE

Instead of raising a big fuss over TV shows, we have managed to have our small fry take music lessons, teaching them to participate rather than sit on the sidelines as passive spectators. Now that they play in the school band, they have their music to practice and are so interested that they spend little time idly watching the kind of material that was escape literature for us when we were children and read banned books on the sly.

While today's good programs far over-balance objectionable shows, it is still up to parents to direct their children's interests into safe and constructive channels. —Mrs. Henry Josephs, Gardenville, Penna.

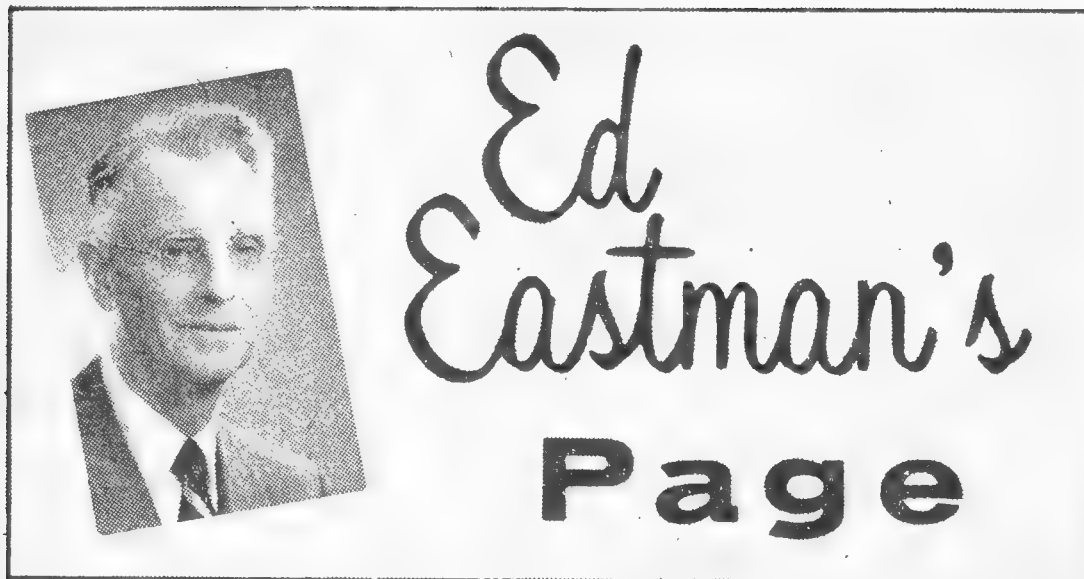
NO ARGUING

I made it very clear to our children that there would be no arguing over T.V. programs, or else I would shut it off and they wouldn't watch any program. As a result we have had no arguing over which program they will watch in the evening. —Mrs. Laura Champney, Lempster, N. H.

WINDOW ON THE WORLD

To us that live on a back road, T.V. is a window on the outside world. When the roads are closed and snow is drifting, it is pretty nice to have this window in your livingroom, we think. As for good and bad, how about the weather? You can shut this window, but you can't turn off the weather.

—C. and M. Steiner, Townshend, Vt.



A Visit to Florida-Sunshine Land

IN 1513, Ponce de Leon, the Spaniard, discovered Florida while looking for the spring whose magic waters would restore his youth. He found death instead from the poisoned arrow of an Indian.

Strange to say, however, Ponce de Leon was partly right. There is of course no magic spring in Florida, but there is magic sunshine where thousands of elderly people are extending their lives beyond what they would be if they had to contend with our cold, northern winters.

Florida is a grand vacation land. My friends have been trying to tell me for years that I should take a vacation. Following that advice, we spent the month of February in St. Petersburg, Florida. But I'm so interested in my work with *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST* that I never can get very far away from the job, so while I was gone, I still answered letters and wrote articles, and I talked with everybody who would visit with me about farm and economic conditions.

We drove both ways. It's about 1,300 miles from Ithaca. Out of Washington, D. C., or that vicinity, there are two great highways running to Florida: route 1 and route 301. Except for our northern thruways, we have no roads that compare with these two southern highways. On and on they stretch to the distant horizon, sometimes running for miles without a single curve. They are smooth and hard and have speed limits up to 65 miles per hour. These are Federal roads. All of us helped to pay for them, so it's good that so many Northerners get some benefit from them.

A Bridge 15 Miles 'long

Much of the southern part of route 301 covers swamps and water. That means many bridges and causeways, some of them actually miles in length. Going south from St. Petersburg, there is the Sunshine Skyway Bridge which, with its causeway, is 15 miles in length and was built at a cost of \$22,000,000. As you approach one section of this bridge, the road seems to rear up almost perpendicularly into the air, and the cars ahead look like little bugs as they climb up the bridge over the water. The great Gandy Bridge, connecting Tampa and St. Petersburg, is six miles long. One marvels at the engineering skill required to build these roads and bridges under such difficult conditions. However, their maintenance must be much less than that of our northern roads because, as you know, our long winters and freezing and thawing springs necessitate constant and costly road repairs.

But of course the most interesting thing to me in Florida and in the other states which we covered going and

coming, is the agriculture. Some of my southern friends will shoot me if they happen to read this, but I'm going to say it anyway. After many business trips through the South, including this recent one, I am not impressed with southern agriculture. Now of course I hasten to say that one does not see the best farming from a highway, and there are in the South many fine farm communities.

In my opinion, southern farming never really recovered from the effects of slavery and the Civil War and the mess that it made of things afterwards. On this recent trip, we saw dozens of negroes plowing with a one-horse or rather one-mule plow. Occasionally, there was a tractor, but rarely.

If you have ever been in the South, you may have been impressed with the thousands of people, both black and white, who live in mere shacks of one, two, or three rooms, or a cabin set on posts up off the ground. Now again, don't misunderstand me. There are also, of course, thousands of successful farmers, just as fine people as there are anywhere.

But look at the statistics of southern



In Georgia, in particular, we saw many farm operations like this, fifty years behind the times.



This well laid out grove of orange trees is illustrative of Florida's great citrus industry.

farming for a moment. According to the Census of 1954, New York State was credited with a little over 100,000 farms and an annual farm income in dollars of \$668 million. The only southern state that came near to this was North Carolina that had 228,000 farms, nearly 3 times as many as New York State, with a dollar income of only \$556 million. Florida had 57,000 farms with an income of \$338 million, not much more than half of New York. Of course all of these income figures have gone up since 1954. We have every right to be proud of northeastern agriculture. We have our problems, but we are far better off here than almost any other part of the United States.

Florida agriculture is certainly suffering this winter. It had one of the worst winters in the memories of its oldest residents. Many of the livestock pastures were flooded in the fall, to be followed later by freeze after freeze, with the result that the pastures were practically ruined, and the livestock mostly beef stock, badly injured.

Vegetables, for which the State is noted, and which bring good prices in the northern markets because they are early, were almost entirely wiped out in some sections by the frost. The current citrus crop is ruined to the extent of from 25% to 30%. Worst of all, the orange and grapefruit trees too were badly injured in some sections. It was saddening indeed to ride through citrus sections of Florida and see the ground under the trees yellow with oranges which had fallen because the frost had ruined them.

Same Old Story

Also disturbing was the answer to the question I asked John Logan, County Agricultural Agent in Largo, Florida. He said so far as his knowledge went, the growers themselves were not profiting much by the higher prices to the consumers. According to him, the farmers were selling reduced crops at about the same prices they got last year.

But the farmers in Florida were not the only ones who suffered from the bad winter. With the exception of two or three days, the weather during February was so cold that I wore just as many clothes outdoors as I would have worn here in Ithaca. The wind from the great reaches of water was bitter cold. So the tourist trade fell off from 20% to 30% of normal. Inasmuch as almost every native of Florida has some part in "farming the tourists," those kinds of "farmers" have not been very successful this winter.

Florida's Future Good

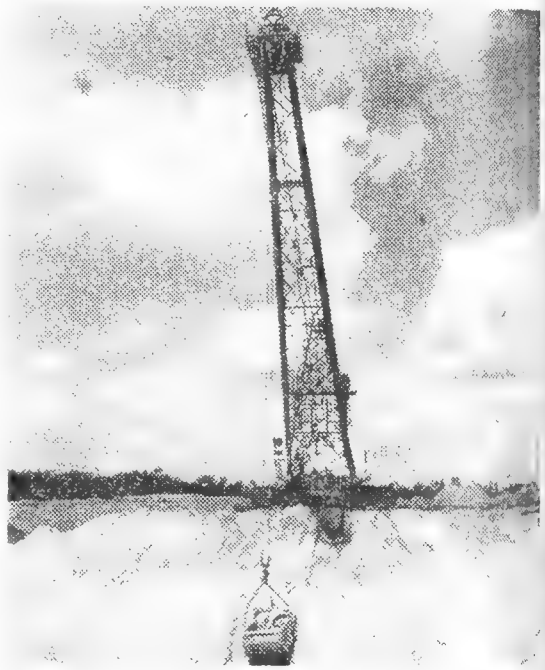
However, Mr. Logan was, in general, optimistic about the future of both farming and business in Florida. He told me that bank deposits were rapidly climbing, that real estate and other businesses were flourishing, and that he was very sure that while Florida might have a temporary setback, its future is assured.

After enjoying the Florida sunshine while blizzards raged here in the North, I agree with Mr. Largo that nothing can permanently stop the economic progress of this wonderful Sunshine State. I don't know how it is on the eastern side of Florida, for it's more metropolitan, but on the western side, including St. Petersburg, I was impressed with the friendliness and courtesy of the people. Most Northerners do not have to be there long before they also catch the same gentle spirit of consideration for others.

Something which I shall remember



Of all the many things one can do in Florida to have fun, none is more popular than shuffleboard where thousands of elderly people while away the sunshine hours.



Working a phosphate mine in Polk County, Florida. Florida is the world's biggest phosphate producer.

for the rest of my life is the St. Petersburg Sunshine Band, one of the best in the world. Some of its members were formerly with Ringling Brothers Circus Band, and several others once played with John Philip Sousa who was the most famous band leader and march composer of all time.

Cold as it was in Florida while we were there, we sat in the sunshine in Williams Park with thousands of others, mostly elderly people, and listened to the wonderful band nearly every day. Particularly uplifting and inspiring was the special concert given by the band in honor of Miss Priscilla Sousa, the daughter of the March King.

Of all the wonderful marches that Sousa wrote and played, *Semper Fidelis* (Always Faithful) and *The Stars and Stripes Forever* were his favorites. Miss Priscilla's favorite and that of her mother was *The Thunderer*, which the Band played twice for her.

It is impossible to describe the high emotion in that audience of thousands of old people as they listened to those glorious marches played by one of the world's most famous bands.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

DID you ever hear of the Vermont farmer who bet \$10 that he could ride the flywheel in a sawmill? As his widow paid the bet, she remarked,

"Harry was a good husband, and understood women, but he did not know much about flywheels!"

This reminds me that the advice not to fool around a buzz-saw is always worth emphasizing. It would seem that nearly every time one picks up a paper, he reads of somebody who has been killed or injured because of carelessness with a buzz-saw. Hands become cold and clothes are clumsy, and one forgets sometimes how deadly those whirling teeth are.

FIND OUT ABOUT THE NEW
HALE "Torrent"
Self-priming Portables

Quality - built, quick - starting Pumping
Units designed for High Volume . . .
at Low Cost!

MODEL 20T Gasoline Engine Driven Unit. Pumps
over 7000 U.S. gallons per hour. Engine includes
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for insuring longer, trouble-free service.

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power).

MODEL 15TPE Electric Motor Driven Unit.



The versatile "TORRENT" has large-passage
open impeller for "clogless" operation—pays its
way around farms as a portable unit for "on-
the-spot" filling of tanks with water, liquid fertil-
izer, etc.; also for small irrigation jobs, stand-by
water systems and emergency fire fighting.

HALE Irrigation Pumping Units are sold
thru Distributors well qualified to design
a System best suited to YOUR needs.

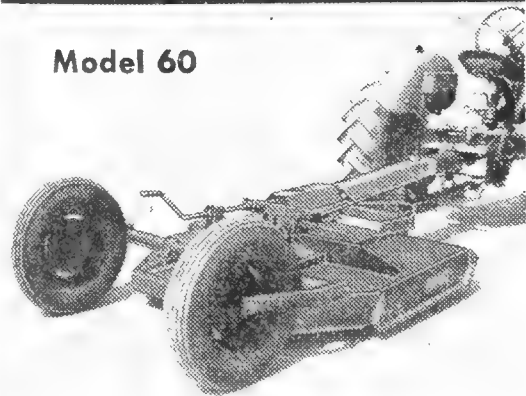
IT WILL PAY YOU to send today for Bulletin
No. 363 on the HALE "TORRENT" . . . and the
other useful information on irrigation. Please
state your source of water and number of acres
to be irrigated.

IRRIGATION DIVISION

HALE FIRE PUMP CO.
CONSHOHOCKEN, PA.

New, Lowest Priced
5-ft. CUTTER
with 3-JOINT PTO

Model 60



- Clips 3 acres of pasture an hr.
- Pull-type, direct drive rotary

Mows close to fences. Maneuvers easily.
Slip clutch absorbs shocks, protects
tractor and mower. Single, free-swing-
ing blade. Working parts enclosed.
Safe, heavy duty. Available as mounted
model also. One of many Wood's
rotaries (mounted or pull-type) for
every mowing, shredding job.

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Address.....

Town.....State.....

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TREES**

Seedlings and
Transplants
Ornamentals and
Roses

TREES for SOIL
CONSERVATION

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Dept. M
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Indiana, Pa.

NO HORNS!

One application of Dr.
Naylor's Dehorning
Paste on horn button of
calves, kids, lambs—and
no horns will grow. No
cutting, no bleeding. 4oz.
jar—\$1.00 at your dealer's,
or mailed postpaid.
H. W. NAYLOR CO.
Morris 12, N.Y.

**Dr. Naylor's
DEHORNING
PASTE**



JUDGMENT BY DEFAULT

"Several years ago I ordered a drum
of red paint for my house roof from a
company in Ohio. When it came it was
black and too hard to even spread. I no-
tified the company several times but they
never would contact me only to send a
bill which I didn't feel justified in paying.
Therefore, we began to get letters from
a collection agency, then a year or so ago
from an attorney, and just before Christ-
mas of last year a constable came, saying
they had a judgment against us for
\$59.50. The cost of the paint was \$32.00.

"They have forced us into paying that
amount but, since we did, we have been
told that we should not have paid it under
the circumstances and after this long
time."

* * *

No doubt the reason they got a judg-
ment was because they sued and our
subscriber did not defend it. He must
have had a notification that they were
going to sue and it was overlooked.

The way to keep out of such a situa-
tion is to deal with a company of which
you are sure. And, if there is a misun-
derstanding or mistake, it should be
straightened out one way or another
promptly. If a suit is brought, then is
the time to put up a defense. Don't let
them get a judgment by default!

—A. A.—

CAN'T AFFORD TO SAVE

Trying to sell a housewife a home
freezer, a salesman pointed out, "You
can save enough on your food bills to
pay for it."

"Yes, I know," the woman agreed.
"But you see we're paying for our car
on the carfare we save; then we're pay-
ing for our washing machine on the
laundry bills we save; and we're pay-
ing for the house on the rent we're
saving. We just can't afford to save
any more right now."

—Omaha Better Business Bureau

**SERVICE BUREAU CLAIMS
RECENTLY SETTLED**

NEW YORK

Mr. J. W. Christman, Fort Plain	\$120.00
(settlement of claim)	
Mr. Woodrow Heckler, Ballston Lake	13.95
(refund on order)	
Mr. Glenn C. Darling, Sr., Conewango Valley	50.00
(payment of indemnity)	
Mr. Chester Lindsay, Middletown	98.05
(payment of claim)	
Mr. Arnie Hanitu, Interlaken	78.00
(settlement of claim)	
Mr. Fred Kolakowski, Farmersville Sta.	37.50
(refund on tire)	
Mr. Richard Clark, Osceola	38.48
(refund on order)	
Mr. Carl Hahne, Jamaica, L. I.	4.79
(refund on order)	
Miss A.B.R. Granger, Glens Falls	10.00
(payment for service)	
Mr. Alva Myres, Corfu	13.20
(refund on ticket)	
Mrs. Howard Patten, Lawrenceville	4.00
(refund on order)	
Mr. Merlin J. Ausman, Watertown	101.50
(refund on insurance)	
Mr. John W. McGraw, Marathon	500.00
(settlement of claim)	
Mrs. C. W. Hopkins, Ithaca	5.95
(refund on order)	
Mrs. Robert K. Perry, Arkport	2.00
(refund on records)	
Mr. Daniel Jaquish, Roxbury	5.45
(refund on charges)	

PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. Oscar E. Ropke, Milanville	15.00
(settlement of claim)	
Mr. Charles D. West, Nelson	2.98
(refund on order)	

NEW JERSEY

Mr. Edward F. Krug, Whitehouse Sta.	3.00
(refund on pigeons)	

MAINE

Mrs. Edna M. Hannaford, No. Lovell	1.98
(refund on exchange)	
Mrs. Edna M. Hannaford, No. Lovell	10.98
(refund on order)	

NEW HAMPSHIRE

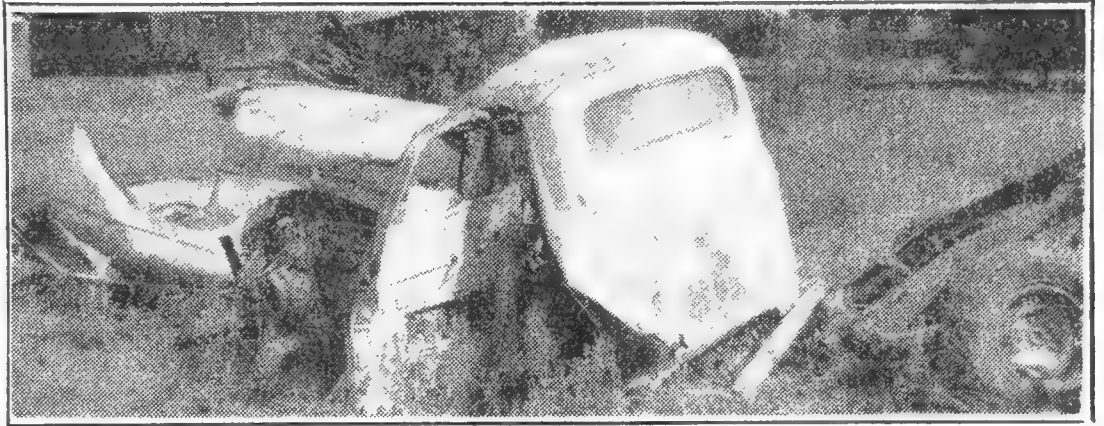
Mr. Edwin M. Annis, Suncook	25.35
(payment on claim)	
Mr. Gordon Fosher, North Wearo	2.00
(payment on claim)	

VERMONT

Mr. Gerald C. Pease, Montpelier	3.00
(refund of interest)	
Mr. Allen D. Amadon, Passumpsic	203.50
(settlement of claim)	
Mr. John Durkee, Sharon	1.00
(refund on saw)	

WISCONSIN

Mr. Archie Poirier, Boyd	37.50
(refund on down payment)	



**Truck Accident
Fatal to Farmer**



Will J. Pike, well-known dairy farmer from No. Norwich,
N. Y., was headed for town. The accelerator stuck—he tried to
loosen it—the truck went out of control. Crashing into a willow
tree, then rolling over several times, the truck ended up in a
swamp. Mr. Pike, never regaining consciousness, passed away in
the hospital.



PICTURED IS MRS. PIKE WRITING THIS LETTER OF THANKS.

"In receiving this check from North American Accident Insurance
Co., I wish to express my thanks for their thoughtful attention to
settling the matter as rapidly as possible. This will make possible an
investment in U.S. Bonds that will be a protection and income for
me in later years or in case of emergency. I can only urge everyone
else who carries this good insurance to never let it lapse—renew on
time."

Fay S Pike

BENEFITS INCREASED \$750 BY KEEPING POLICY RENEWED

BASIC LOSS OF LIFE BENEFIT	\$1500.00
ADDED BENEFITS	750.00
TOTAL BENEFITS PAID	\$2250.00

Keep Your Policies Renewed
North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago
COMPANION DEPARTMENT ITHACA, N. Y.

AGRICO fertilized corn returns an extra profit of \$17⁵⁸ per acre

**'I got 17 more bushels of corn
per acre by using AGRICO,'**

says Donald McDowell of Jordan, New York



In a fertilizer comparison on corn, Donald McDowell (left) of Jordan, New York, shown with his father, J. H. McDowell, got \$17.58 extra profit per acre with AGRICO in the row.

I'VE BEEN using AGRICO for many years but my father who has a farm in Weedsport, Cayuga County, New York has always used another brand of fertilizer on his corn," says Donald McDowell of Jordan, Onondaga County, New York. "Last Spring we ran a side-by-side comparison on my farm to find out which of the two brands of fertilizer was the best corn producer.

"On part of a field we used 400 pounds of AGRICO FOR CORN 5-10-10 per acre in the row at planting. On the rest of the field we applied the other brand of 5-10-10 fertilizer at the same rate. All other conditions were the same for both areas of the field.

"We inspected the crop during the growing season but couldn't see much difference between the two areas. At harvest we carefully hand-picked and weighed a representative section of corn from each area. We found that the area fertilized with AGRICO produced 134 bushels of shelled corn per acre, which was 17 more bushels per acre than we harvested from the other side of the field. With corn worth \$1 a bushel, and figuring the 58 cents less per acre that AGRICO cost to use, I made an extra profit of \$17.58 per acre on my corn by using AGRICO."

Get higher returns from every dollar you invest in fertilizer by following the Agrico Program. Have the Agrico Soil Service test your soil and make sound fertilizer recommendations. Then use the brand of AGRICO® specially formulated for your crop and crop-producing area. See your Agrico agent today.

Oat profit increased \$12 an acre

WOULD AGRICO return me more profit on my investment than the brand of fertilizer I had been using? To find the answer I compared both brands on my oats last year," says John Burgman of Route 2, Locke, Cayuga County, New York.

"On half of a 16-acre field I used 300 pounds of AGRICO FOR GRAIN 5-10-10 per acre in the drill. I applied the other brand of 5-10-10 fertilizer at the same rate on the rest of the field. When the oats started to head I noticed that the AGRICO-fertilized oats developed longer straw, fuller seed heads and heavier grain.

"I checked yields carefully and found that the half of the field

fertilized with AGRICO produced 69½ bushels of oats per acre. The area alongside yielded 51 bushels per acre. With oats selling for 65 cents a bushel, and allowing for the 96 cents less per acre that AGRICO cost to use, those extra 18½ bushels

returned me \$12.99 extra profit per acre. So on the eight acres I fertilized with AGRICO, I made \$103.92 extra profit. This high return is proof enough for me that AGRICO is the best buy in fertilizer."



John Burgman
Locke, New York

Topdressing doubles hay yield

LAST YEAR I more than doubled my yield of narrow leaf birds-foot trefoil by topdressing with AGRICO," says Niles R. Hillman of Fort Edward, Washington County, New York.

"I had planned to plow up the

12-acre field but the Agrico Soil Service, after testing the soil, recommended that I topdress the field with 500 pounds of AGRICO PHOSPHATE & POTASH 0-14-14 per acre. I followed their recommendations on most of the field but left a 40-foot strip without topdressing for a comparison.

"Despite a very dry Spring I harvested 2,880 pounds of dry hay per acre on the first cutting in July from the topdressed part of the field. The other area yielded only 1,320 pounds per acre. That was 1,560 extra pounds of hay on the topdressed area. Figuring hay at \$25 a ton, the topdressed trefoil returned \$36 income per acre, or \$19.45 more income per acre than I got from the trefoil which was not topdressed.

"This extra yield of trefoil will help me cut feed costs for my 55 Brown Swiss cows."



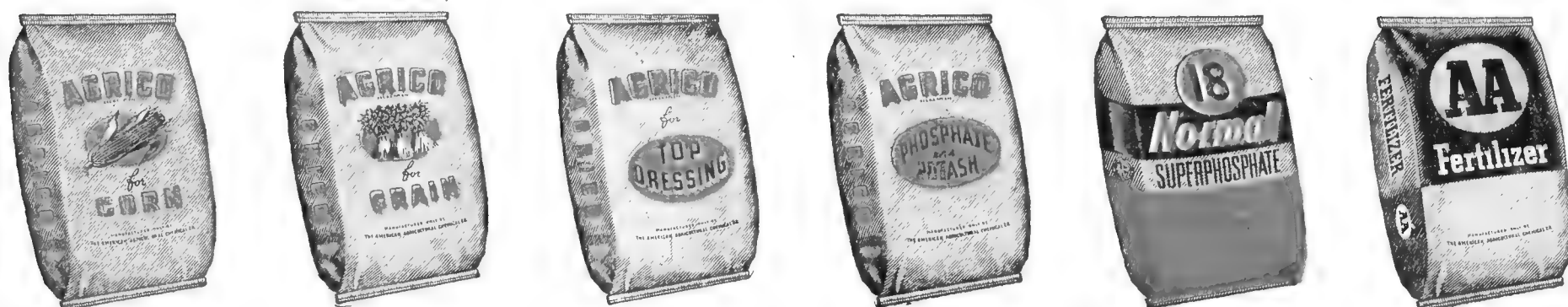
Niles R. Hillman of Fort Edward, New York
topdressed his trefoil pasture with AGRICO.

The **American
Agricultural
Chemical**
Company



SALES OFFICES

Carteret, N. J.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Phoenix, N. Y.



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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



The rows in this field Mr. Shaul is giving first cultivation (May 29, 1957), are a half mile long.

Corn As A Cash Crop

OUR family farm is made up of what used to be ten farms, as they were farmed by the last generation. This is the only way we can compete with the large western farms in a cash crop business.

We have 550 acres under cultivation, all of which is plowed and planted each spring. I have three year-round men. Our three boys and three of our five girls take an important part in getting work done during busy seasons.

Corn as Main Crop

Four hundred and fifty acres of our cultivated land is planted to corn. The remaining one hundred acres are in vegetables. Approximately ninety acres of the vegetable land is under contract with the Beech-nut Life Saver Company for the production of peas, beets, and squash. Ten acres of vegetables are sold on road stands on a commission basis. These include melons, cabbage, sweet corn, tomatoes, early potatoes, squash, and Spanish onions.

Our soil type is a sandy loam, which makes it possible to grow corn after corn without having a problem of destroying the soil structure. We use rye grass in all of our corn and follow our vegetables with either alfalfa or rye. This gives us an additional amount of organic matter to plow under in the spring along with the corn stalks.

All of our plowing is done in the spring. Usually once over the plowed land with a spring tooth harrow with a heavy plank behind it will establish a good seed bed. We establish the seed bed soon after plowing because the clods break up easier, and the finer soil on the surface acts as a mulch and conserves moisture. If it is not planted within a

week, we will harrow it over again to destroy the first growth of weeds.

We are using one bushel of medium flat seed for $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land. This will grow a stand of corn with a six-inch spacing with

By
MAX
SHAUL

Schoharie County,
N. Y., Farmer



36-inch rows. If one is going to plant corn this thick, it has to have a very heavy application of fertilizer.

Using Plant Food

To make the best use of fertilizer, we are using a separate fertilizer opener on our planter which places the fertilizer two inches to one side and two inches deeper than the seed. We are using 800 pounds of 6-12-12 with the planter, and side dressing with 200 pounds of ammonium nitrate at the last cultivation.

It pays to plant early varieties. They will stand thicker planting and finish the season with nearly the same amount of dry shelled corn as some of the later varieties. We plant early, last year the last week of April. Semesan and lindane seed treatments make this possible because there is less chance of losing

the seed. We usually plant five or six varieties all from one company. We start with some corn that may be a little too early for top yield. However, this will give us some corn that we can pick early.

Controlling Weeds

Weed control is an important part of growing high-yielding corn. Weeds are competing with the corn for both fertilizer and moisture. This type of competition can be eliminated.

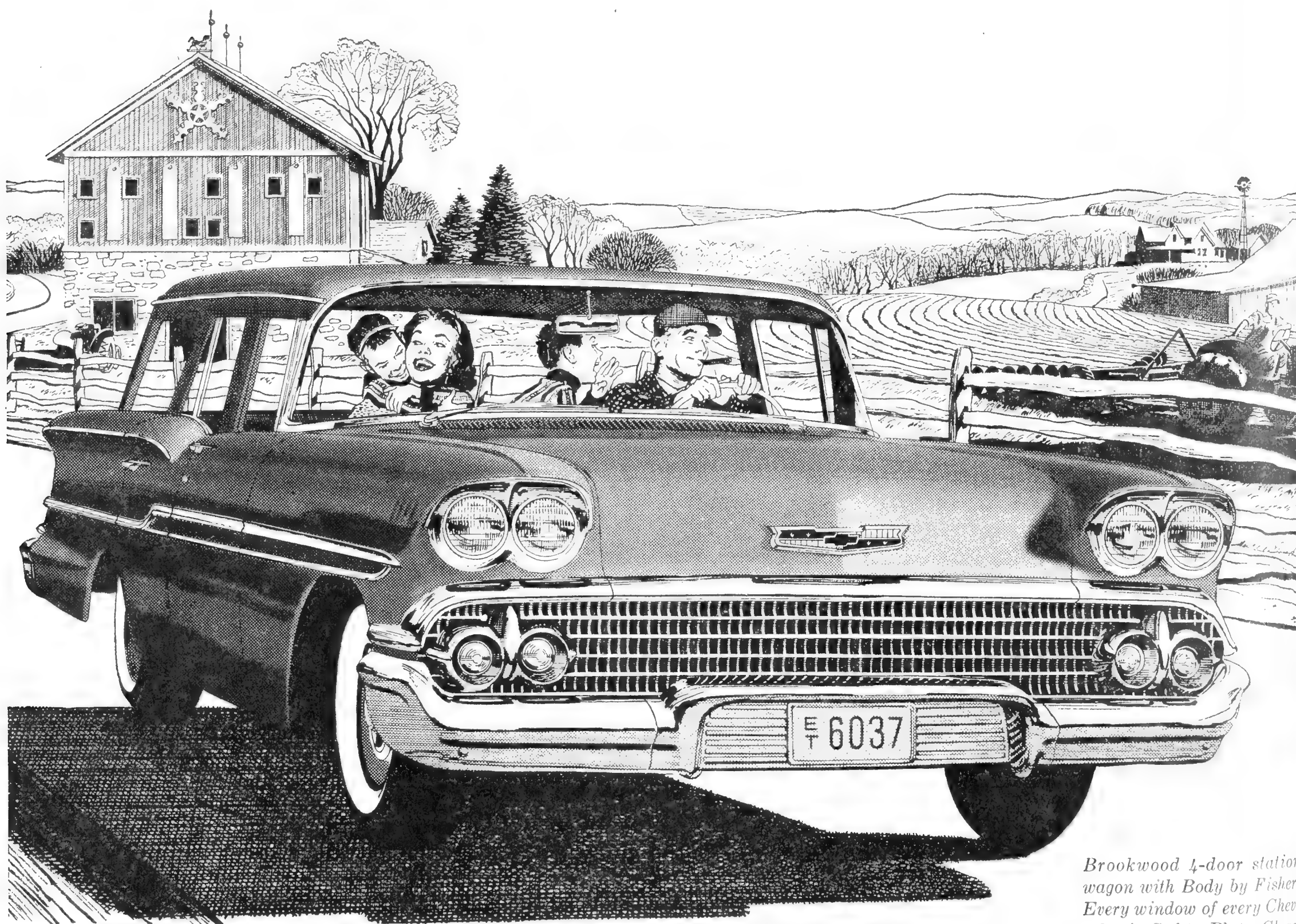
We control weeds with a combination of good cultivation and spraying with 2,4-D. For the first cultivation we use discs and leave a row only about three inches wide. We usually take half a day in getting our four-row cultivator adjusted to do this job. The corn is sprayed with 2,4-D when it is 4 to 10 inches tall.

We cultivate the second time shortly after this spraying when, by the use of sweeps on our cultivator, we are able to cover up any grass that is in the row. By having the row cut very narrow at the first cultivation, it is possible to cover all the grass that is in the row. This has to be done at a stage when the corn is bigger and stronger than the grass or one may cover up too much of the corn. Working at weed control for several years has made it possible for us to get the weed population down. This now gives us nearly weed-free fields on which to grow corn or vegetables.

The third cultivation is mainly for the purpose of sowing rye grass seed and side dressing with ammonium nitrate. This is a shallow cultivation when the corn is not over 18 inches high. We use 12 pounds of rye grass seed per acre and side dress with 200 pounds of ammonium nitrate per acre. We have a grass

(Continued on Page 18)

CHEVY'S THE BLUE-RIBBON BUY *in the LOW-PRICE FIELD!* Once you've compared the new Chevrolet with other low-priced cars, you'll agree it's the cream of the crop. Yet, with all its styling and engineering advances, Chevy's priced right down at the bottom of the ladder!



Brookwood 4-door station wagon with Body by Fisher. Every window of every Chevrolet is Safety Plate Glass.

The longer you look, the more you'll find to like about this new Chevy. It's the only honest-to-goodness *new* car in its field. Yet, with all its stand-out style and outstanding engineering developments, it's priced to go beautifully with your budget.

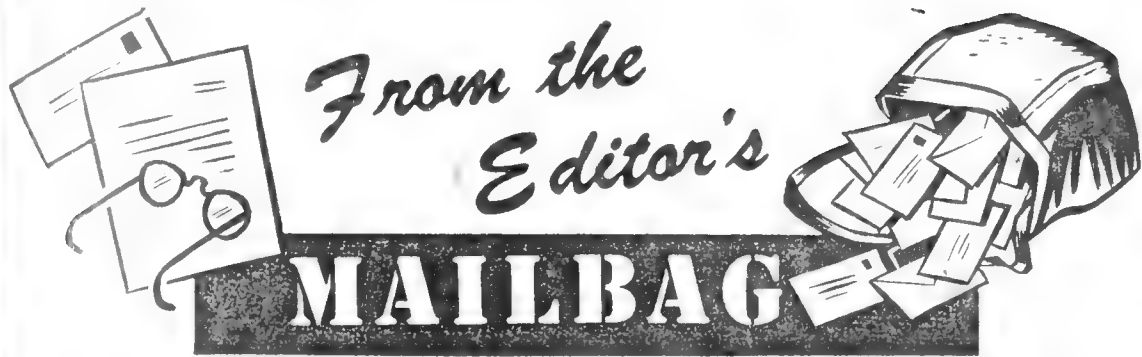
Any way you figure it, Chevrolet winds up ahead by a country mile. Every model's spanking new to the eye, with an all-new Body by Fisher—lower and wider with beautifully sculptured styling. Every Chevrolet's new clear through, too, with such advances as the all-new Safety-Girder frame—X-built for extra rigidity. And the ride levels out the roughest road—with a choice of all-new Full

Coil suspension as standard or a real air ride (delivered without delay) as an extra-cost option.

Make it a point to get over your Chevrolet dealer's way soon. He's got these and a carload of other new features to show you, like the new Turbo-Thrust V8—another extra-cost option that loves to shrink the miles out where they're long and lonesome.

Once you've been behind the wheel of this Chevrolet, once you've sampled its quick, silk-like reflexes . . . you'll agree there's nothing else as new or nice near the price! . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.





BANKRUPTCY?

WE all know (although our Government in Washington won't admit it nor will the union leaders) that this is a union-made recession. At least that is my opinion. The price of steel, a product that concerns us all, whether it is a pin, a can for beans or the largest tractor, has been forced up out of sight by yearly wage hikes. Locally we can't hire union labor any more—they have priced themselves right out of our reach and are still looking for more.

You can bet when Meany and Reuther talked with the President, they did not talk lower steel prices and reasonable wages. They want billions of dollars of public works, built with tax money, and on which none but union labor can work even though the non-union men and farmers pay the same rate of tax as they do.

Try and get a job on a new school or any public building in your neighborhood without joining a union, and see what happens. On the other hand, it is perfectly O.K. for a union man to run a dairy farm along with his 40 hours in a shop; and most of them want to have shorter shop hours so they can do more farming.

Add the interest on the billions they are about to spend in relief of the unions, and you are going to have one heck of a national debt. And we won't be any better off.

It puzzles me where State and Federal aid, along with price support money, comes from. It certainly is not picked off bushes. If we have a tax cut, as a lot of folk are asking for, then where does it come from and how are the auto workers going to go on strike on schedule for more money and shorter hours if we don't spend a lot of public money so they can?

Where this "more-give-me-more" everybody is yelling for is going to end is also a puzzle to me. Do we finally go bankrupt and have the Russians take over what's left?—*Puzzled*

CUSTOM WORK RATES

I HAVE BEEN a subscriber of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for many years, but I have never heard of such foolishness as I read in a recent issue about custom work rates by Cornell. Who is the professor or person who in these times would make a price list like this.

We have owned combines way back in the 30's, in fact, we were among the first to do this type of work in the neighborhood. Back in 1947 we purchased a brand-new 6 ft. combine for \$847.00, ready to go into the field, and at that time gas was 20¢ a gallon wholesale, and \$5.00 per acre was the rate.

What does this same combine sell for today? My last inquiry was \$1735.00. Is this price of \$5.00 enough per acre for plowing, for an hour of corn picking, or for combining an acre of wheat?

—J.A.S., N.Y.

Editor's Note: This letter was referred to Professor C. A. Bratton of Cornell. In his reply, Professor Bratton pointed out that the rates for custom work which were published were not recommended by Cornell, but were merely reported as actual rates charged by farmers. Professor Bratton says:

"There is a tendency for many farm operators to do custom work at probably less than the actual cost of operating the machine. There are two angles in connection with this. First, some of them do not figure in the overhead cost of depreci-

ation and interest when they think in terms of what it costs them to operate the machinery.

"The second point is that the fixed cost will continue anyway, and if they can get some over and above their cash operating cost they stand to gain by being able to apply that part on their overhead costs which they would have in connection with their own machinery anyhow. Most of these operators were those who owned the machine for their own purposes, but were doing some custom work outside."

UNCONCERN?

IT IS nothing short of criminal the way taxes have gotten out of hand and, equally disconcerting is the manner of unconcern with which the "man on the street" views the situation. As you say, the Republicans are just as bad as the Democrats. My opinion is that we can expect no help from either party. They are both pledged to "Santa Claus" even though they may not want to be. They must continue their giveaway programs to keep the pump primed and to obtain votes.

The real danger, I think, lies ahead, when there no longer is money available to prime the pump. Whichever party is in power at that time can write finis to their operations.

They both know that there has to be a day of reckoning, but they are trying to stave off that day with all sorts of false measures. This all adds up to a hopeless situation to me, and no immediate prospect of a remedy.

—C.A.F., N.Y.

BIRD NEIGHBORS

IN answer to your Editorial "Feeding the Birds" in the March 15 issue, I would say that there is little danger of the birds losing their ability to fend for themselves. I notice at our feeding stations that as soon as the snow goes off, especially on warm days, the birds practically disappear, although I keep a plentiful supply of the best seed I can buy in the feeders at all times. This leads me to believe that the birds prefer to fend for themselves, and will come to feeding stations only when their natural foods are unavailable or are in short supply.

I suspect that many birds would perish in the winter if it were not for the feeding stations provided by the many bird lovers. The more birds we can save through the winter the more we will have for nesting in the spring. I hope that many of my bird friends whom I have fed through the winter will be nesting nearby. Bird families are very pleasant neighbors.

—F.B.W., N.Y.

ROBINS INNOCENT?

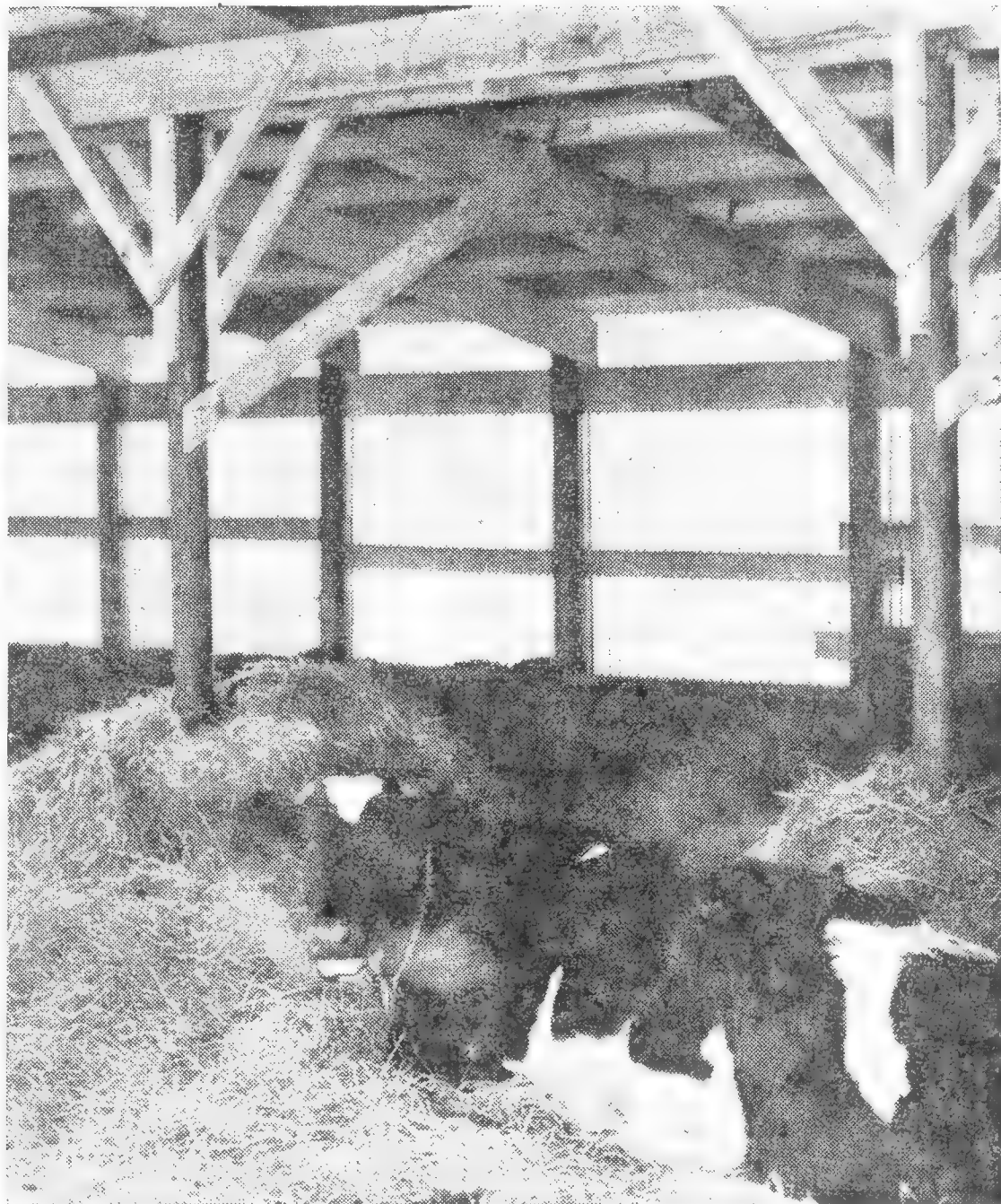
I HAVE read the letter from a subscriber who says that robins are eating his corn. I doubt it. Robins eat berries, worms, fruits and insects, but not corn. He'll have to look elsewhere for the culprits.—*Mrs. Y.F., N.Y.*

We referred the question to Professor Paul Kellogg of the Department of Ornithology at Cornell University, who writes us as follows:

"Neither Professor Eadie nor I have ever had complaints of robins damaging corn, but Martin, Zinn and Nelson report that in some areas the diet of robins consists of one-half to two percent of corn.

"Personally I would not be surprised to find a robin eating corn, but in this region it must certainly be a very unusual occurrence."

Loafing barn: 45 x 130 feet, built with Pressure-Creosoted Poles and USS Galvanized Steel Roofing and Siding. Open on the south side for light and sun. Hay is stored against the north wall for insulation in winter.



Burned-out farmer rebuilds with Pressure-Creosoted Poles

Selects the loose housing system for high efficiency

When Adolph Engelbrecht, dairyman of Munnsville, New York, lost two barns and a crop of hay in a fire last July, he decided to investigate every new idea in dairy management and build the most efficient housing system possible.

After weighing the pros and cons of several methods, he chose the loose housing system. His new set-up included a pole-constructed feed barn, a box silo, a loafing barn, a paved barnyard and the new time-saving "herringbone-type" milking parlor.

The pole-type construction with Pressure-Creosoted Poles met the need for durability and quick erection of buildings. There were no foundations to pour—once the holes were dug, the poles were set and quickly aligned and braced. Rafters, roof purlins and USS Galvanized Steel Roofing and Siding went on in a matter of hours. The Engelbrecht dairy today is one of the most efficient in the area.

Why not start your own program of improvement today? All materials used on this job are available from local dealers.

Agriculture Extension, Room 2831, United States Steel, 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania.

USS is a registered trademark

Note: U. S. Steel does not pressure-creosote poles, but supplies much of the creosote used by the wood-treating industry for this purpose.

Sales offices in Pittsburgh, New York, Chicago, Salt Lake City and Fairfield, Alabama

USS Creosote

Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



THE LONG VIEW

YOU cannot expect a man to be happy over a reduction in the price of what he has to sell. The only way he can honestly approve of such action is through a belief that in the long run he will gain more than he will lose.

There is no question about the short-time effect of lowering price supports on dairy products. For a few months—no one knows exactly how long—milk checks will be about 10 cents a hundredweight lower than if dairy supports had been frozen at last year's level. Any further decrease in your price as compared to last year will be due to other factors, especially to higher production so that a smaller percentage will be sold as fluid milk.

Many dairymen do believe that the President's veto of the price freeze bill will benefit the dairy industry in the long run. Therefore, they approve the veto—and I agree with them.

I realize that the approval is far from unanimous. My own feeling, after talking with many dairymen, is that the sentiment is fairly equally divided. Those who are disappointed with the veto may feel that prices during the next few months are more important than for the long pull, or they may sincerely believe that government has the responsibility of guaranteeing profitable prices!

Some who keep their fingers on the pulse of milk marketing believe that manufactured dairy products will be selling above support levels before next winter. They (and many dairymen) feel that supports have failed to improve prices, that they prevent desirable changes in farming, that they increase surpluses, and that they inevitably lead to more government controls.

It seems reasonable, if price supports are the solution to unsatisfactory prices, that the problem should have been solved by this time. Also that growers with price-supported products should be more prosperous than those without supports—which definitely is not true.

In the February 15 issue I expressed the belief that supports should have been reduced more gradually, preferably starting a year ago. I still believe that. Yet I also believe that in a few months an overwhelming majority of northeastern dairymen will agree that freezing supports at last year's levels would have been a step backwards, and therefore that the President's veto was wise and in the interest of the men who milk cows.

WE NEED RAILROADS

OUR railroads are in a tight spot, largely because they are over-regulated to the point where they are forbidden to compete effectively with other forms of transportation. Results for January, 1958, find the Boston and Maine, Erie, Lackawanna, New Haven, New York Central, and Pennsylvania railroads with an aggregate net deficit almost three times greater than they had in the depression month of January, 1932.

This is a serious matter, and one which should not be tolerated.

In the early days, railroads were subsidized, and government naturally felt justified in exercising control, partly with the idea of protecting the public against a possible monopoly. But times have changed, and present impractical and harmful controls should be modified and modernized. Fair competition with other transportation means should be encouraged rather than hampered, and profits sufficient to pay dividends and to make improvements should be permitted.

These things will be done when the public understands the situation and demands action to correct it. Our railroads are essential!

COST-PRICE SQUEEZE

FARMERS might conclude that they are the only ones caught in a cost-price squeeze. I can assure you that farm paper publishers know how you feel, because they, too, are caught in the same vise.

The people who work for us want pay increases. You can't blame them for that, yet somehow our income must meet expenses. Paper costs more, repairs are more expensive, taxes creep up, and now postal rates are likely to be increased.

Meanwhile, there is one farm cost that hasn't increased, the subscription price of **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**. One Service Bureau claim settled, one production or marketing hint, one article on family living—any one of these can repay you a thousand percent return on your investment in your Farm Paper of the Northeast, **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**.

By using the few brains with which we were endowed, we figure on sending you better and more helpful copies of **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** as the months roll along. You can help us keep our costs down. When you get a notice that your subscription is expiring, send your renewal in the next mail. When our agent calls, extend your subscription while the price is low.

HOW WE SPRUCED UP THE HOME PLACE

WE KNOW what fine things the young members of the 4-H clubs and other juvenile organizations do in so many ways. Let's have some letters from young people among our readers telling what they and their parents are doing this spring to spruce up their homes either inside or out. Letters should not be too long, they should be written plainly, and be sent to **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**, Contest Department, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., not later than May 2. Thanks for your entries. We do not take the time to acknowledge them individually.

For the letter that the judges consider the best we will award \$5.00, with \$1.00 to the writer of every other letter we can find space to publish.

GRANDPARENTS

RECENTLY a man about my age remarked that he was glad he was a grandfather. When asked why, he reminded me of all the newspaper accounts of children who had shot or otherwise eliminated their parents.

I'm glad I'm a grandfather, too, because I get all the advantages without the responsibilities! For example, when Nancy, aged 4, went to feed the ducks in the park, she became so interested that she failed to see one duck warily approaching to snatch the piece of bread from her hand. Her reaction was instantaneous:

"Here, you, bring that back here!" she shouted.

Or take Dave when he was 7 and allowed to ride a neighbor's pony. During a shower the pony was tethered in the yard, and soon after the shower Dave wanted to ride.

"He's wet," was my answer.

"I'm going out to see," was the reply. Soon he returned, on a run, as usual.

"He's dry, Grandpa," was the report.

Resigning myself to the inevitable, I announced that I would check his findings. Wishing to hedge just a little, Dave volunteered, "Well, he isn't BONE dry!"

Yes, grandchildren are fun. It's amusing, too, to see sons and daughters meeting the same problems we did when they were growing, including rules and regulations that then seemed so unnecessary to them, but which now seem so reasonable.

THE RIGHT TO WORK

ISINCERELY hope that the time never comes when any farmer is compelled to join any organization in order to operate a farm. I hope also that the time *will* come when no worker anywhere in America must join a labor union in order to get or hold a job.

Already 18 states have "right to work" laws, and there is serious discussion about such laws in California, Colorado, Idaho, Louisiana, Montana, Ohio, Washington, Kentucky and Kansas. In addition to the fundamental soundness of "right to work" laws, there is the fact that non-voluntary union membership increases the power of union leaders, makes it difficult for rank and file members to retain control of unions, and makes racketeering and union corruption more probable.

An exceedingly important Congressional task as yet undone is the passing of legislation to close legal loopholes in laws affecting unions, as brought to light by Senator McClellan's Committee.

They Say - - - -

THE VERMONT dairy industry is closely watching the effect of the introduction in a part of the Boston market of gallon jug milk, cash and carry, at a great reduction below home delivered prices. In the Springfield, Mass. area a recent "price war" of this nature increased Class I sales and for a time at least reduced dealer spreads to very low levels. Some dealers were unable to meet the competition and went out of business.

"Vermont farmers badly need increased sales to handle increased production. Adjustments in the costs and methods of marketing milk are very much in order. Disastrous price wars which result in reduced competition are another matter."—*Elmer Towne, Commissioner of Agriculture, Vermont.*

* * * *

"To me, old age is always ten years older than I am."—*Bernard Baruch.*



AA's Farm Dollar Guide

BASE RATING: Some misunderstanding has developed among dairy-men who received daily base figures along with their February milk checks. The amendments to Order No. 27 last summer provided for a base rating trial run whereby figures would be collected to show how base rating would affect returns. These figures will have no effect on your milk checks unless the Order is changed later following hearings and a vote. However, you should do some careful figuring to see how a base rating plan would affect your income if it is adopted.

DAIRY SUPPORTS: As the result of increases in the parity prices of manufactured dairy products, Secretary Benson has announced a slight increase in dollars and cents support prices.

For milk for manufactured purposes, the support beginning April 1 will be \$3.06 a cwt. rather than the \$3.03 previously announced. Support on butterfat will be 56.6¢ a pound instead of the 56.2¢ announced earlier. Support prices for the year ending April 1 were \$3.25 for milk for manufacture and 58.6¢ for butterfat.

CROP ACREAGE: On March 1, U. S. farmers indicated intention to plant 2% fewer acres of 16 major crops than they planted in 1957. Late summer and fall POTATO acreage may be up 1%. (2% in the East). CORN, 75 million acres (1.2 million above '57). WHEAT, 56.5 million acres; last year 50 million.

New York farmers plan smaller acreages of CORN, OATS AND BARLEY; the same acreage of DRIED BEANS; more acres of POTATOES on Long Island, but fewer upstate.

CREDIT: Farmers have invested over \$250,000,000 of their own money in their cooperative Farm Credit System. The System supplied over \$3.3 billion of credit to farmers and farmers' cooperatives in 1957.

FOOD COSTS: Office holders who seek consumer support by shedding tears about "high food costs", ignore the facts. Compared to past decades, consumers are spending a smaller proportion of income for a better diet. If returns per hours worked on farms equalled union wages, food costs would be much higher, and from the farm viewpoint, much fairer.

BUSINESS: "Based on a history of past recessions, the odds are 2 to 1 that this one will end before next January 1. My guess is that the bottom will be reached this summer or fall, and that some improvement will be evident before the end of the year."—W. I. Myers, Dean of the N.Y.S. College of Agriculture, in a talk to a Farm and Home Week audience.

ABUNDANCE: Some who believe in more government in business and in agriculture tell us with tears in their voices that "our food surplus is a blessing instead of a curse."

How silly can we get? The ability to produce more food when needed is indeed a blessing. But wasting our natural resources to produce unwanted food N O W for storage in government bins is the height of folly!

LATE POTATO ACREAGE: Intentions to plant reports indicate that POTATO growers in Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New Jersey, plus some western states, plan to increase late potato acreage. USDA warns that any considerable acreage increase plus favorable weather will mean low prices next winter.

SOIL MANAGEMENT

Unique new fertilizer practice pays off

Leading vegetable, corn and potato growers have developed a clever way of supplying nitrogen to crops, when they need it, as they need it.

By feeding nitrogen to green cover crops (instead of the cash crop) these farmers build up soil nutrients and organic matter to levels that can evenly feed almost any crop through its growing season. Here are the details:

1. Green manure cover crops, rye grass or small grains, are sowed right after the cash crop harvest. They are fertilized as soil tests indicate for vigorous fall growth.

2. In the spring, about one month before plowing, the green manure is heavily fertilized with nitrogen.

3. By plow-down time, a heavy growth of green manure, high in nutrients, has been produced. Because nitrogen no longer is limiting, much potash and phosphorous are picked up by the cover crop.

4. The high nitrogen content of the plowed-down green manure promotes even decomposition and release of plant food.

5. Soils enriched in this way, with the addition of supplementary fertilizer at planting as indicated by soil tests, provide a complete and lasting food supply for any vegetable crop all through the season. The question . . . when and how much . . . is answered automatically.

Crop Refuse. Slightly higher amounts of nitrogen plowed down with crop refuse instead of cover crops give similar nutrient and soil building benefits. —

Aeropprills® Ammonium Nitrate . . . ideal for this soil-building practice. Half is nitrate nitrogen that the cover crop takes up quickly. The other half is more slowly available ammonia nitrogen much of which the cover crop also takes up. Because ammonia nitrogen is leach resistant, any remaining in the soil feeds the cash crop directly.



Aeropprills Ammonium Nitrate is free flowing, concentrated 33.5% nitrogen. You handle fewer bags, make fewer trips with the spreader. Ask your fertilizer dealer for Aeropprills. Write for free leaflet. American Cyanamid Company, Nitrogen Dept., New York 20, New York.

AMMONIUM NITRATE FOR FRUITS AND GRAINS

Tree fruits need nitrogen every year for vigorous growth and quality fruit. To get maximum results, balance nitrogen with proper amounts of potash and phosphate. Supply lime if needed.

- How much nitrogen to use per tree depends on: the variety and age of your trees; hunger signs shown by trees in previous seasons or by present cover crop; productivity of the tree; and the amount of nitrogen stored in tree or available from other sources.

- The general rule is 1½ to 4½ lbs. of Aeropprills per tree. Fertilize trees early to insure high levels of soil nitrogen at blossom time and for several weeks when fruit growth is most rapid.

Grains need twice as much nitrogen as other plant foods. Nitrogen is particularly low now in cold soils and soils leached by heavy fall and spring rains. And, grain's big demand for nitrogen starts with early spring growth. To get the most profitable grain yields and maintain soil fertility use about 75 to 150 lbs. of Aeropprills per acre. Use the higher rate if lodging is not expected to be a problem and if you have supplied potash, phosphate and lime needs for top yields.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



WHEN APRIL showers start to fall, my neighbor isn't pleased at all; he storms and thunders all around because he can't work soggy ground. He's sure the rain will never quit until it's far too late to get his field work finished up this spring, and so he won't raise anything. Mirandy talks the same fool way, she thinks that rain for one more day is absolutely sure to queer her plans for garden crops this year. She claims we'll soon be naked, too, unless the rain is quickly through because without a drying sun she'll never get her washing done.

How silly can a person get? I've never seen a wet spell yet that lasted long enough so we could rest the summer through, by gee. My neighbor and Mirandy Jane would be the first ones to complain if April should stay bright and dry without a rain cloud in the sky. They both are smart enough to know that not a single crop

will grow on sun alone, they know it's true that it must have some moisture, too. As far as I'm concerned, I'm glad about the rainy days we've had; there's lots of time ahead for sweat, I'm pleased I needn't start just yet.

USE THIS Profit-Building Team

To make vigorous, healthy growth and produce abundant yields, all crops require a balanced fertilizer program. Mixed fertilizers are the most efficient way to supply the plant food needs of your crops. With one trip across your field, you can apply nitrogen, phosphorus and potash plus secondary plant foods and minor elements as needed. Mixed fertilizers save time, labor and money.



MIXED FERTILIZERS
AND



Arcadian **AMMONIUM NITRATE**

But remember many crops require more nitrogen than mixed fertilizers will supply. For the most profitable yields be sure to use plenty of supplemental nitrogen where needed. Use genuine **ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate** when your crops need extra nitrogen.

ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate works in partnership with mixed fertilizers to give your crops extra grow power. It contains 33.5% nitrogen—both quick-acting and long-lasting nitrogen. It's made in firm, shot-shaped pellets, free-flowing in any distributor.

The quick-acting nitrogen in **ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate** gets your crops off to a fast start of vigorous growth and helps them develop healthy, deep-green color. The long-lasting nitrogen in **ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate** keeps feeding your crops until abundant yields are matured.

Don't be satisfied with a substitute Ammonium Nitrate! Make sure you get genuine **ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate** made by America's leading nitrogen producer in America's largest nitrogen plant. Your fertilizer man will be glad to

supply you with **ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate** along with your mixed fertilizers.

If you prefer to use another form of nitrogen for top-dressing or side-dressing, ask for genuine **ARCADIAN American Nitrate of Soda** . . . or **ARCADIAN A-N-L® Nitrogen with Magnesium** . . . or **ARCADIAN Nitrogen Solutions**.

Use plenty of mixed fertilizers and when you need extra nitrogen, always buy **ARCADIÁN!**



NITROGEN DIVISION

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THEY SELL MORE BECAUSE

People Pick Their Own

MORE THAN two-thirds of the customers of "Bottcher's Gardens" on Route 17E between Big Flats and Corning, New York, pick their own vegetables. "That's the only way we could carry on the size of business we do," says William Bottcher, farm operator.

William Bottcher raises some 35 acres of all kinds of vegetables each year. His father, August, was in business with William until his death a short time ago. Until 1950 they sold most vegetables at wholesale in stores in Elmira and Corning. In 1950, William, a graduate of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell, came home to take over the farm operation and soon after that they decided to build a roadside stand and to sell vegetables on the farm.

At first some vegetables were sold there and the rest at the stores in the two cities. But the roadside business grew so that in two years all the vegetables were sold at the stand. Then the ever-decreasing supply of farm help brought on other problems so the Bottchers tried the idea of having customers harvest their own vegetables. This plan has worked so well that now 60 to 75% of the vegetables and strawberries raised are harvested by those who purchase them. The rest are harvested and

displayed and sold at the stand.

Bottcher keeps a good supply of vegetables on hand. Prices are plainly labeled. They allow the customers to harvest everything but sweet corn. They believe too much corn is spoiled

For customers who don't want to pick their own vegetables, William Bottcher has this attractive stand.

By
Ernest C. Grant



by having inexperienced people pull down the husks to see if it is good. Baskets may be brought from home or supplied at the farm. The price paid for vegetables is the retail price at the stand, less the amount that would have to be paid farm labor to harvest them. This may vary from time to time de-

pending on the quality and the supply. Since labor for harvesting is scarce, Bottcher tries to make the price attractive enough so people will want to harvest their own.

William Bottcher has confidence in people's honesty. From the time the stand is opened about May 1 to sell vegetable and flower plants (grown in their own greenhouse) throughout the season until the last pumpkins, squashes, and cabbages are gone, no attempt

we know of," says William, "surely not enough to worry about. We never watch a customer to see if he picks more than he pays for. If he comes to us and pays for a bushel of tomatoes or a crate of berries, we accept pay for the amount he says he got. If he has more hidden in his car, we don't know it, and we never look. I'm sure we lose less by trusting people than we would gain if we paid someone to make certain."

Although strawberries, tomatoes, and sweet corn are their big crops, most other common vegetables are grown. In the fall there is a good market for Indian corn, gourds, flowers, and pumpkins for Jack-O-Lanterns. He has all sizes of the latter and prices them according to size. During the fall high quality apples are purchased and resold at the stand. Eggs from his farm flock are sold at the farm the year round.

The vegetables grown and sold are of high quality. The crops are heavily fertilized and complete spray schedules recommended by the Extension Service to control insects and diseases are followed. Because of the nearness to the river and the type of soil, wells can be driven almost anywhere and the crops can be easily irrigated.

Mr. Bottcher is pleased with the results of his marketing plan. It takes no more labor than was required when he sold wholesale and sent a truck to town each day with vegetables and the profits are greater.

THE STORY of the mechanic arts in agriculture is a long one although it does not cover more than my lifetime of seventy-odd years.

My memory begins with the men in the harvest fields raking hay into windrows, and oats and rye into gavels with long handled wooden-toothed rakes. Sixty years ago there were a few hay mowing machines drawn by horses and a few mechanical reapers with revolving rakes that left the grain in loose gavels or bundles. Those loose bundles had to be tied by hand with a straw band.

I shall never forget tying or binding bundles of rye in the heat of the Fourth of July. In reaching around the bundle one usually encountered a briar or thistle on the underside. The sweat that a man had to endure while swinging a hay scythe and a grain cradle will long be remembered by anyone who had the experience.

These memories are not nostalgic. I cannot call them the good old days, because men were usually worked to death in their fifties or sixties, and women's hands were gnarled and knuckled by long toil. I also remember nearly whole families of children being wiped out by diphtheria and scarlet fever. People were still baffled and confused by their inability to cope with disease, and perhaps the shades of witchcraft had not entirely vanished from the rural scene. I remember playing in an old stone house in northern Dutchess County that had a "witch beam" in the attic.

Yankee Ingenuity

Anyway, in each generation that I have known there has been an intelligent urge to invent something to take the place of the energy of human muscle. From the dog-powered churn and horse-powered thresher to the steam engine to thresh grain and saw wood, we passed along to the gas engine. Here the power principle changed from converting water into steam by heat to burning the fuel directly in the power cylinders. Around forty years ago the one-cylinder gas engine began to find many uses in farmers' barns.

Then came the wider use of electricity for motors, and all the gadgets we have known in recent years. I have seen all this in my lifetime, including

FARM POWER : ADVANTAGES • PROBLEMS

By FRANK W. BENEWAY

Wayne County, New York, Farmer

the first horseless carriage that traveled from New York to Albany and the first airplane that flew from Albany to New York. In the early years of mechanization, perhaps the lack of inventive genius was not so much in evidence as the lack of durable bearings and oils to stand the friction. Science has found the oil and bearing answers to apply mechanization to agriculture as well as to all the rest of our civilization.

Now nearly all of the answers center in one word—OIL. Without oil for bearing lubrication and power for the cylinders we could be set back many years of mechanized civilization. I believe that most of the fallacies in modern thinking center around our inability fully to realize the colossal impact that mechanization has had on all of our civilization.

This impact has even had a tendency to push the parity formula toward the background and lessen the importance of the old gold standard. Truly, oil will be more and more sought after by the nations. More truly, mechanization has changed the pattern of our lives. It has had a vital influence on all our production, cooperative and distribution agencies.

More or Bigger Cooperatives

We hear a lot of talk these days about more cooperatives to solve the farm problem. I have given this subject a lot of thought and I am wondering whether the real answer is more cooperatives or the consolidation and merging of what cooperatives we already have. In recent years most of the cooperatives and non-cooperatives have progressed and grown through merger and consolidation instead of internal expansion.

In most cases the objective has been to obtain more outlets and distribution for the product. I believe that this can largely be defined as vertical integration, whether we like it or not.

One serious problem for farmers today is not whether vertical integration

is coming to the family-sized farm, but how is it coming? The young men coming onto the farms will need to have investment capital for land, buildings and equipment. With the present tax bite for school tax, land tax and insurance, along with income tax, a farmer in a good year uses up all the money a young farmer should have to pay on a mortgage and equipment debt. Is this young farmer's financing going to be done by some non-cooperative corporation or some large consolidated farmer cooperative?

Too Much Food?

There has been some talk in our newspapers about squeezing out a lot of farmers to get rid of surplus production. I am vigorously opposed to this concept except where inefficiency necessitates it. The consumer groups who advocate plowing under farmers would be the first to wail if food became scarce and high in price.

If we farmers, as has been suggested, have too much sentiment for the family farm, I would like to ask, if we do not have deep sentiment for our farms, our

homes, and our families, just what should we have any sentiment for at all? Our greatest error seems to be that we have produced more than enough food for all the rest of the people to eat. If a million farmers leave their homes, where could they all get other jobs?

We Must Keep Control

The institution or organization, whether it be cooperative or non-cooperative, that furnishes investment capital for our young farmers will have a large control of our farming operations. I believe that farmers should take a position now and determine that it shall be done by our consolidated farm cooperatives. If the farm people lost control of their financing we could gradually disintegrate toward the status of peasantry. Prior to the twelfth century, a peasant was a person who could not vote or own the land he lived and worked on. Our voting numbers are diminishing. We must continue to own our land.

In this age of mechanization, the whole civilized world is sliding on oil in new bearings. We farmers can and must find the leadership to resolve our own problems on the new bearings which science has wrought. If we fail to find our leadership in our own organizations, we may be saddled with the Brannan Plan or some other scheme that would make us wards of the Government!

FARMER CITED

Frank W. Beneway (center), Ontario, N. Y. fruit farmer, received a citation for "distinguished service to agriculture" from the New York State Agricultural Society. Congratulating Beneway are Webster J. Birdsell, President of the Society (left); and Dean W. I. Myers of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell. Presentation was made at the College's annual alumni luncheon during Farm and Home Week on the Cornell campus.





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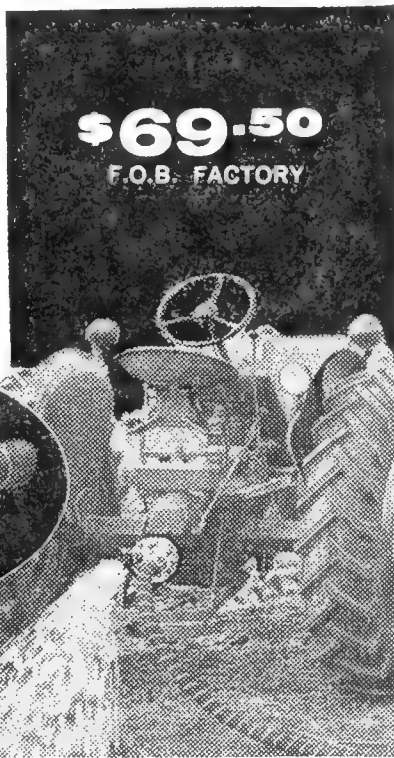
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Handle hay, straw, grass, silage and corn silage easily by yourself! Save the high cost of extra help. Go right ahead when the time is right and put in as many as 20 tons per day! That's what other farmers are doing with the new McKee Shredder-Harvester! Get all the money-saving facts now!

Farm Groups Elect During 47th Farm and Home Week

WHILE attendance at Cornell's Farm and Home Week was somewhat below previous records, those who attended enjoyed a fine program.

A number of organizations held annual meetings and elected officers, as follows:

New York Swine Improvement Association. President Edward Sodoma of Brockport; vice president Fritz Eisenhard, Warsaw, and secretary-treasurer LeRoy Poorman, Waterloo, were re-elected, as were all of the present directors and one new one, W. D. Auble, Ovid, N. Y. The directors are: Duane Ford, Elba; Gerald Scott, Portville; W. B. Stewart, Brockport; Ralph Bliek, Williamson; Frank Wiley, Victor; LeRoy Kammer, Clarence; Rudolph Oswald, Hillsdale; and Leland Schroeder, Penn Yan.

New York Hereford Breeders' Association. Scott Traxler, Dansville, was re-elected president; Charles Weston, Marion and M. D. Lacy, Ithaca, were re-elected vice president and secretary respectively, while F. James Williams Jr., Pleasant Valley, was re-elected treasurer. A new director elected was Herbert Dodge, Frankfort, and directors John Debrucque, Canastota; H. Edward Martin, Dover Plains; and A. Burwell Price, Clarence, were re-elected.

The New York Angus Association re-elected its full slate of officers for the coming year. They are: William Landauer, Red Hook, president; J. W. Stiles, Ithaca, treasurer; and J. I. Miller, Ithaca, secretary. Re-elected vice presidents are W. J. Slaight, Dansville; J. Howard Metz, Clarence Center; and E. C. O'Boyle, Katonah. R. P. Roenke, Jr., Geneva, was named a director of the Association. Other directors are: Myndert Pangburn, East Aurora; Theodore Keck, Dansville; Harold Brown, Brant Lake; and Richard Kent, Dansville.

Speaking Contests

The winner of the Rice Debate Stage was Miss Sieglinde Dieken of North Bellmore, Nassau County, who spoke against levying a "statewide uniform sales tax to relieve the burden of real estate tax." Second prize went to Douglas D. Innes of Cattaraugus.

In the Eastman Stage contest the first prize of \$100 was won by James T. Doyle of Marathon for his talk on the need for overhaul of the high school curriculum. Second place went to Herbert Stoevener of Bad Grund, Germany, an exchange student at Cornell.

Charles Shuman, president of the

American Farm Bureau Federation, told the listeners in his Bailey Hall speech that "farmers' long-term interests will be better served by a price support system that responds to market trends than one that depends on political decisions. Continuing, Mr. Shuman said: "We in Farm Bureau are opposed to efforts to convert price supports into government price fixing."

W. I. Myers, Dean of New York State College of Agriculture, referred to the present slump as "the best advertised recession in history." He said: "Even after allowance for differences in living costs, farmers in general, and dairymen in particular, get lower pay for labor and management than many organized groups. But a free agriculture is better for farmers and the country. You cannot have, high supports continuously without controls. And continued high supports would result in further loss of markets, especially for butter and cheese."

Professor Herrell DeGraff, H. E. Babcock Professor of Food Economics, said: "Our best market is not a hungry world, but the people of the United States. U. S. agriculture must adjust to the domestic market plus the net exports we can sell rather than give away."

Discussing integration, Earl Crouse, vice president of the Doane Agricultural Service, predicted that "the old marketing system may be replaced by a new system of free competitive contracting somewhat similar to assembly-line industries. The business man has no alternative but to organize the markets if farmers don't do it themselves."

A highlight of Farm and Home Week was the attendance of more than 300 students of vocational agriculture from all areas of the State.

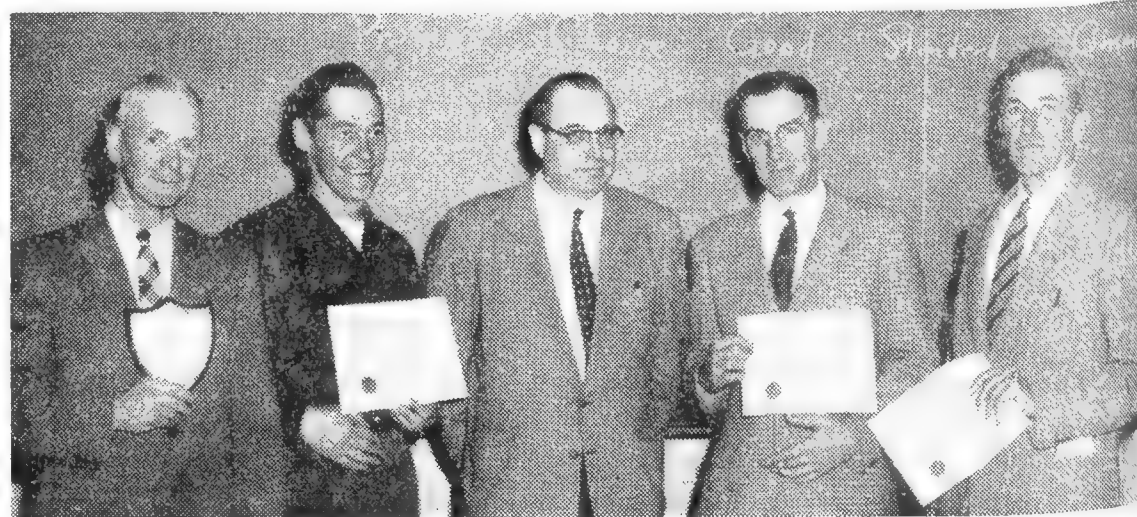
— A. A. —

HAMILTON ELECTED CANNING CROP HEAD

WILLIAM H. HAMILTON of Perry, in a recent meeting of the board of directors, was elected president of the New York Canning Crop Growers Cooperative to serve out the term of the late Roy Forsyth of Byron.

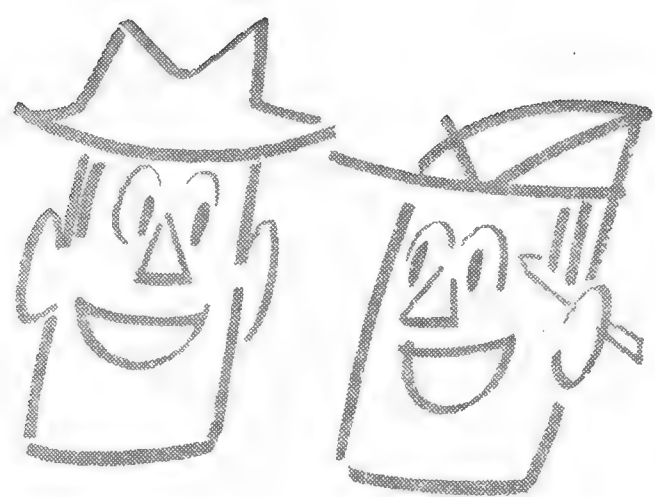
A charter member of Canning Crop Growers, Mr. Hamilton served on the corn and pea advisory committee and represents Wyoming County on the Board of Directors. Donald Nesbitt of Albion, chairman of the tomato advisory committee, was chosen vice president.

BEEF IS THEIR BUSINESS



FOUR cattlemen were named to the "500 Beef Club" at Cornell's Farm and Home Week. Pictured here with Prof. J. I. Miller (center) who presented the awards, are (l. to r.) Duane Ford, Elba; Leslie Irwin, manager of Shore Acres Farm, Youngstown; Harold Brown, manager, Bent Lee Farm, Brant Lake; and E. D. Mulligan, Avon. Ford received a plaque as top qualifier for the club. The others received certificates. Club members have to wean a 90 per cent calf crop, produce calves that average in the "choice" feeder grade, and wean calves averaging 500 pounds at 225 days of age. Awards were made by the department of animal husbandry in the New York State College of Agriculture.

6 STEPS TO BIGGER AND BETTER CORN CROPS...



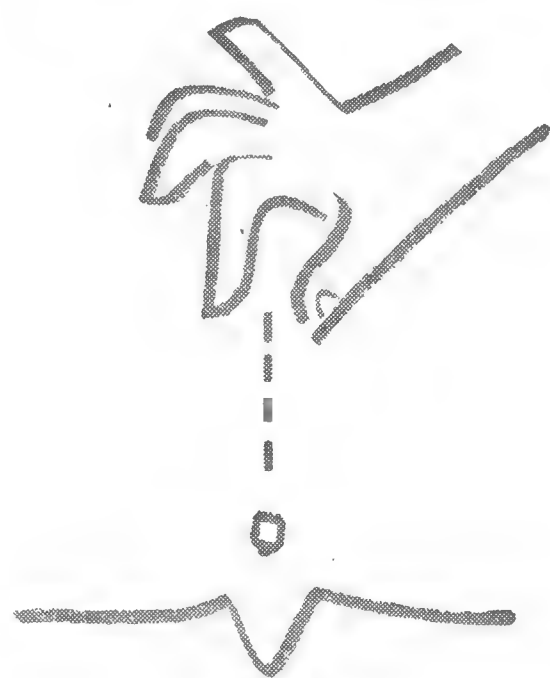
1

Get crop-planning assistance at your G.L.F. . . . complete information on seeds, fertilizers and weed control. G.L.F. men will help translate soil test recommendations into farm profits through proper use of G.L.F. Super Plant Foods. Apply the full recommended amount.



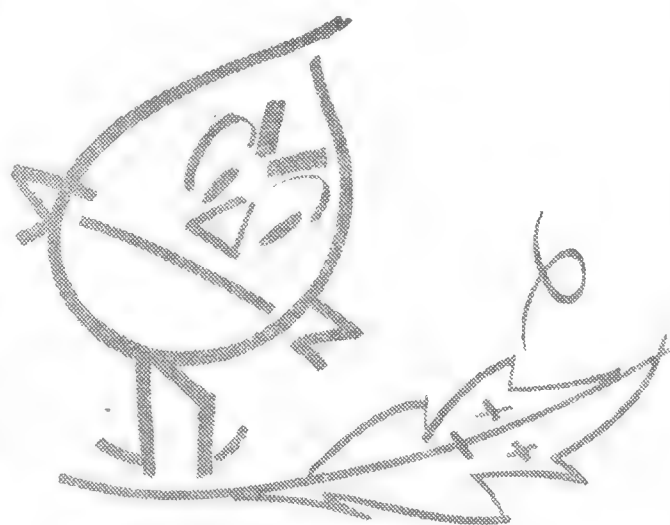
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Pick adapted hybrids that have proven themselves on land like your own. Select a G.L.F. open formula corn that yields high in any maturity group. Every lot is Arasan-Dieldrin treated for disease and insect protection; carefully graded for exceptional uniformity.



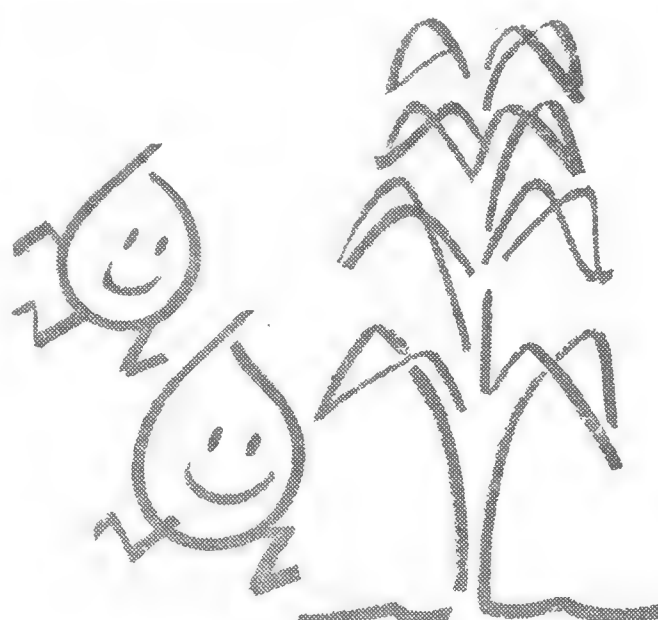
3

Plant slowly . . . it's the only way to get full stands. Use the recommended planter plate and check seed drop for proper spacing in the row. Your planter must drop several seeds per second, a difficult job at high speeds. Plant no deeper than necessary to insure moisture.



4

Control weeds! Weed competition can stunt or even choke out your crops. G.L.F. offers complete weed control service with the best farm-proven chemicals for pre- or post-emergence. The combination of G.L.F. Weed Killers and Yellow Devil Sprayers can't be beaten.



5

Side dress with nitrogen where it has not been plowed down. Give your crops the extra push that means bigger yields. Your G.L.F. offers ammonium nitrate, urea or growth by the gallon in G.L.F. Liquid Nitrogen. (Ask about low-cost liquid application equipment.)



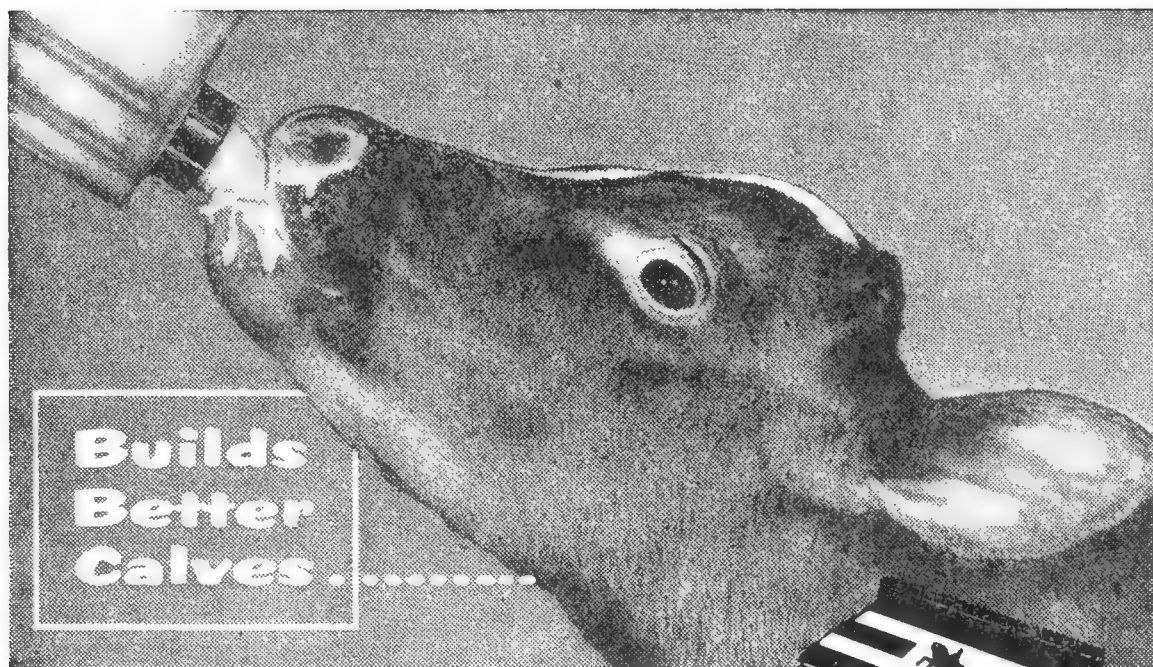
6

Compare at harvest time. Take off your corn at the right maturity, then compare with any other . . . for grain or silage. Following these steps, many G.L.F. farmers regularly harvest grain yields topping 100 bushels and over 18-20 tons of silage to the acre.



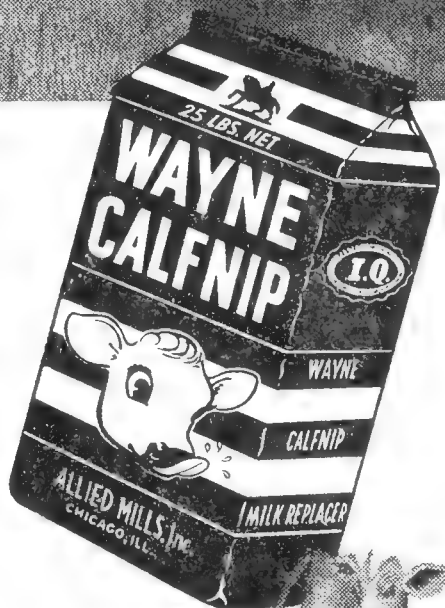
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Costs Less To Feed Than Milk!

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Hay goes down faster with a husky, smooth-clipping Oliver. Every model is equipped with a newly designed, heavy-duty cutter bar to assure trouble-free operation at high speeds in your roughest fields. Two new semi-mounteds (one or two caster wheels) hook to almost any power quickly, follow field contours in-

dependently of tractor. Two 3-point hitch mowers and a side-mounted model also available.

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THE MOORE BROS. CORP., ALBANY 10, N.Y.

Economical Hen Houses

By TED BREVIK*

(University of Wisconsin Farm Engineer)

AN ECONOMICAL poultry house for one producer may be an expensive house for another. A house of a given design might work well for one and not for somebody else. A highly mechanized house may prove economical in one case and not in another. The justification for mechanization is that it permits the operator to care for more birds or frees his time for some other productive purpose or replaces a needed man for the operation.

An economical house for a flock of 500 is one thing while that for 5,000 will be something else. The labor required for the small flock will be manual while the large flock will be highly mechanized.

We have a lot to learn about the right kind of poultry houses. The best environment for egg production has not yet been determined. USDA research indicates that for a temperature of 37°, it took 41 per cent more feed per dozen eggs than at a temperature of 65°.

Feed costs represent a large part of the cost of producing eggs, so temperature then becomes a highly important factor. Temperature is not the only important factor. Humidity, condition of litter, ammonia fumes and dust all contribute to environment.

A house must also produce clean eggs, be so designed for a minimum of labor, be easy to clean, have a reasonable unit cost and be designed so it will accommodate a maximum density of birds.

In Wisconsin we are studying variations of pole construction. A house in the range of 50 to 75 feet wide has some really good possibilities. The length of course will vary depending on the size of the flock. As yet, the ventilation of these wide houses has not been worked out, but several have systems that are working well.

One farmer in the northern part of the state has a house built and equipped for about \$1.02 a square foot. His laying flock is housed at two square feet per bird. He uses the deep litter system. An old manure track is used for carrying the feed which he manually puts into round feeders hung from above. He was having ventilation problems, but he is making real progress in correcting the system.

Quite a number of wide pole-type

broiler houses are being erected and equipped for slightly more than \$1 a square foot. I see no reason why these same houses couldn't be successfully used for the laying flock.

As we now see it, the house should be as wide as practical, should have about four inches of insulation in the ceiling and about two inches in the sidewall. It would have deep litter, a mechanical feeding system, and automatic waterers. Windows would be at a very minimum, the ventilation probably would be an exhaust system with a large number of fresh air inlets near the center of the house.

It would be desirable to locate the feed and water over a mechanically cleaned pit. This would probably increase the cost some but would certainly simplify the ventilation problem. With a bird population under two square feet it would seem that an economical house, equipped, should cost anywhere from \$2 to \$4 per bird depending on how mechanized it is and how much owner time is used to build the house.

(*From a talk during Wisconsin Farm and Home Week in February.)

— A. A. —

USED LITTER CAN CAUSE TROUBLE

As new flocks of pullets went into laying houses last fall, some were put on new litter and others were put on the same litter used by one or more flocks before them.

It points up a difference of opinion among poultry producers as to whether deep litter should be left in or cleaned out.

Grover C. Harris of the University of Maryland says both can be right, depending on conditions. He says that if the litter is dry and is not a source of disease or parasites, then the "leave the litter in" advocates are on sound ground. The big problem is that sometimes it's impossible to know if litter is a source of disease organisms or parasites.

"One thing is sure," he points out, "a grower can't go wrong by cleaning out the litter and thoroughly disinfecting the house and equipment between flocks."

SEASONAL COSTS OF RAISING PULLETS

A REPORT written by Jonathan S. Tobey, formerly a graduate student in the Cornell Department of Agricultural Economics, reveals some very interesting information on seasonal costs and returns of poultry flocks.

One of the major changes which has accompanied enlarged and more efficient poultry operations has been mul-

tiple brooding. A need for uniform, year round production has forced many producers, especially those that retail, to brood chicks at various times of the year. However, one question many poultrymen do not have the answer to, is: how much does it cost to raise pullets during the various seasons of the year.—R. J. McVicker, Poultry Department

Seasonal Costs of Raising Sexed Leghorn Pullets
(67 Central New York Poultry Farms 1954-55)

Items	Fall	Winter	Spring	Summer	All Seasons
Number of farms	19	19	17	12	67
Chicks started per farm	1131	1401	1506	1314	1336
Pullets raised to maturity	964	1238	1275	1170	1158
Percentage mortality	13	10	13	6	11
Labor (minutes) per pullet	13	10	10	11	11
Feed (pounds) per pullet	24	21	20	22	22
Dollars					
Cost per pullet:					
Feed	1.09	.89	.84	.85	.92
Chicks	.43	.42	.43	.40	.42
Labor	.25	.19	.20	.22	.21
Buildings and Equipment	.24	.15	.11	.13	.16
Fuel	.06	.06	.04	.02	.05
Other	.07	.05	.04	.05	.181
Total cost per pullet	2.14	1.76	1.66	1.67	.05
Receipts	.03	.03	.04	.07	.03
Net cost per pullet	2.11	1.73	1.62	1.60	1.78



YOUNG FARMERS OF AMERICA



Bernard W. Potter, Truxton, N.Y., who works a 1040-acre farm with his father and brother, was the New York State F.O.Y.F. winner. He has a B.S. degree in Agriculture from Cornell.

Young farmers. There's a wealth of meaning in those two words. In them we can see not only the future of agriculture, but, in a very real sense, the future of our country.

That's why we at Atlantic again pay tribute to the widespread support given to the "Four Outstanding Young Farmers" awards program. We congratulate not only the state and national winners—announced at Indianapolis this month—but the hard-working young farmers everywhere whose accomplishments have made the final selection of winners so difficult.

As a member of the American Petroleum Institute's committee on agriculture—co-sponsor with the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce for the F.O.Y.F. awards program—Atlantic has a vital interest in the success of this project.

This interest stems naturally from Atlantic's long and continuing service to agriculture and the farmer.

For example, in New York State the Atlantic Rural Salesman, with his familiar "Service Station on Wheels," is a welcome visitor and friend at countless farms. Farmers know and trust his products—gasoline, furnace oil, kerosene, motor oil and other lubricants—and his sound advice.

Over the years, Atlantic Rural Salesmen in New York State, and Atlantic Dealers and Distributors everywhere have provided farmers with the high-quality products and thoughtful service that help keep our farms on the go.

For the finest in petroleum products—look to Atlantic.



See your Atlantic Weatherman each week night on TV

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Here's the **BALE-POWER** to make **QUALITY** hay fast!



Hayliner 68 with Flow-Action—now available in twine- and wire-tie models

Hayliner 68 is the fastest baler in its class! Exclusive Flow-Action saves protein-rich leaves

Your first baling run with the Hayliner 68 tells the story—here's the bale-power you need for fast, efficient hay-making! And here are the quality bales you want, too—firm, square, and full of protein-rich leaves.

The secret is Flow-Action, New Holland's exclusive feeding system that's been proved by farmers everywhere. Flow-Action *floats* the hay from pickup to chamber . . . preserves precious leaves. It *measures* each charge, so there's less chance of overloading.

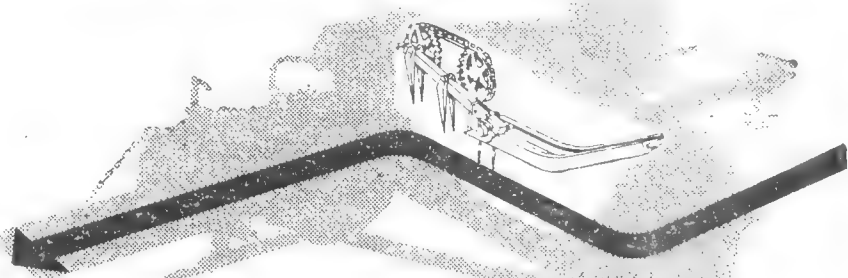
With the Hayliner 68, you'll put up the kind of quality hay that means more milk production and meat gain,

with less feed supplements. And you'll do it for years to come.

The Hayliner 68 has a 56" pickup, the widest in its class. Available in engine powered or P.T.O. models. For full information, tear out and mail coupon below—*right away!* New Holland Machine Company Division of Sperry Rand Corp., New Holland, Pa.

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Super 9 twine, 9,000 ft., 325 lbs. average tensile strength. Long 10, 10,000 ft., 290 lbs. Both tested for strength and uniformity by U.S. Testing Co. New Holland baler wire is tempered for toughness.



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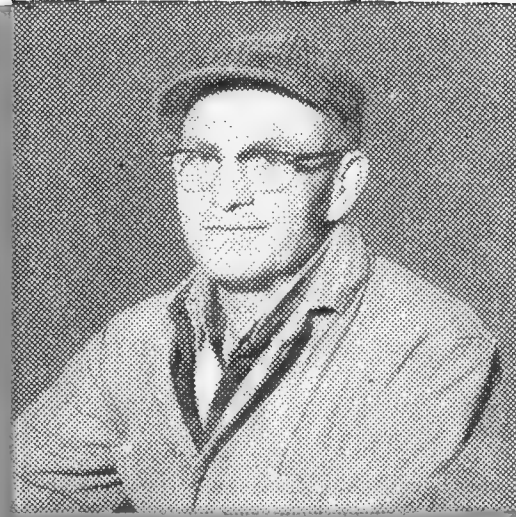
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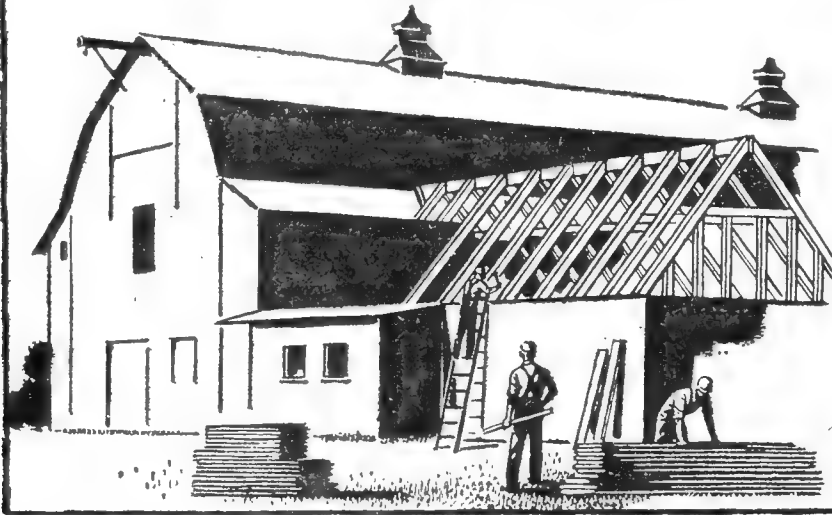
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Here's how Purina helped us make a
**12,000 LB. PER COW
 MILK AVERAGE...**

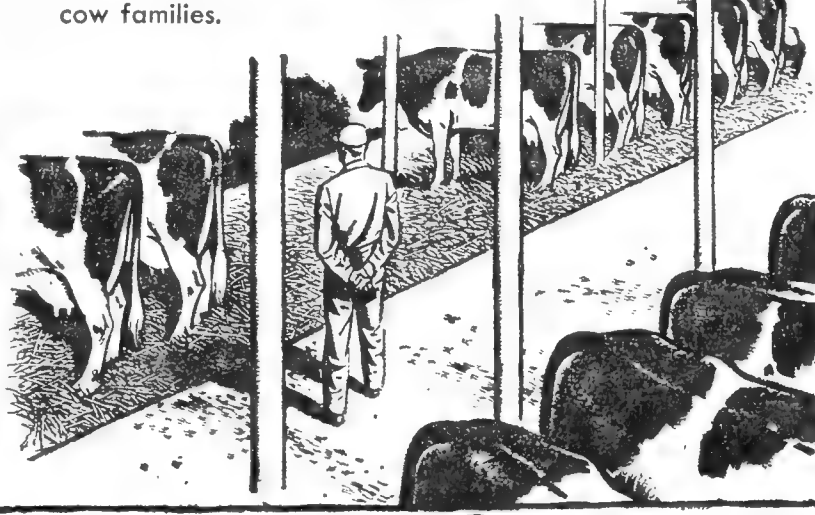
De Vern Brewer
 Oneida, N. Y. dairyman



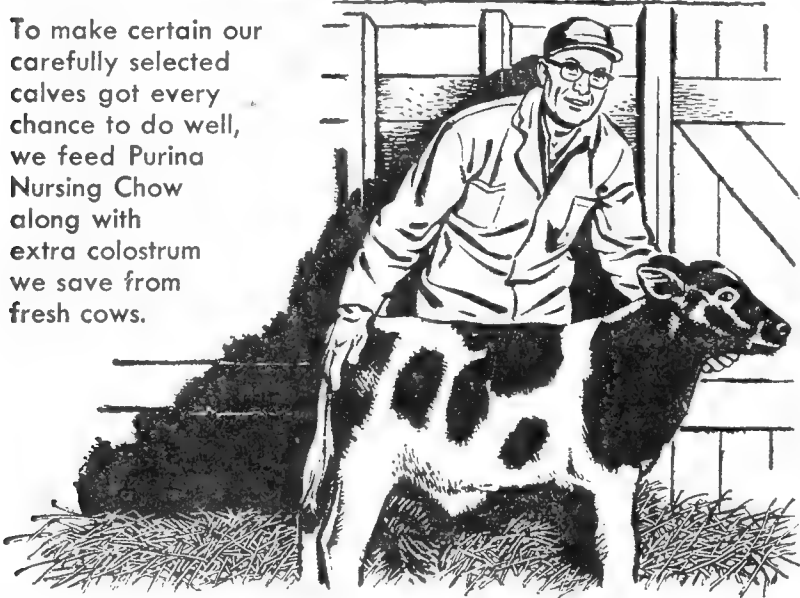
When we remodeled our barn in 1950 and increased our herd to 40 cows, we had production in mind... not only more cows, but more milk PER COW if we could get it.



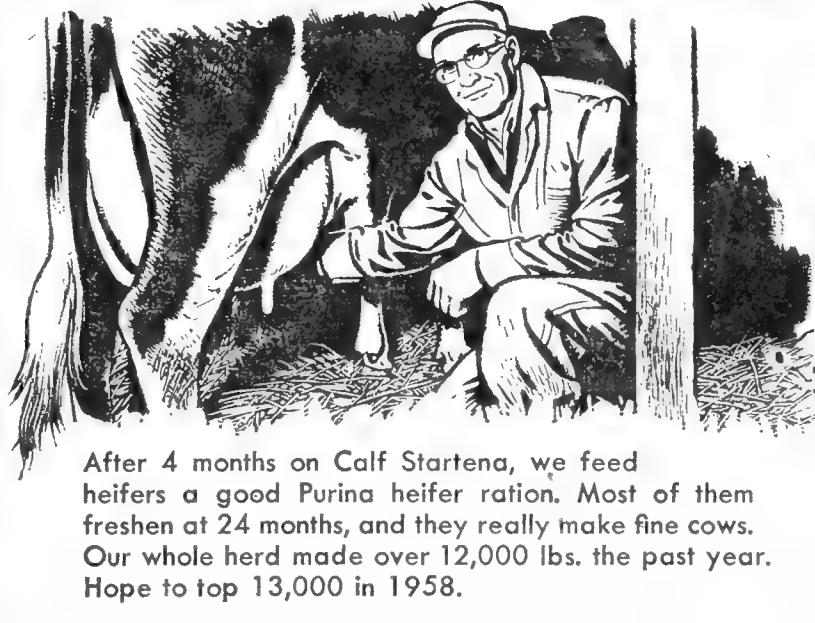
We'd spent a long time developing our homebred herd. We decided we'd raise our own replacements, aiming for a registered herd from our best cow families.



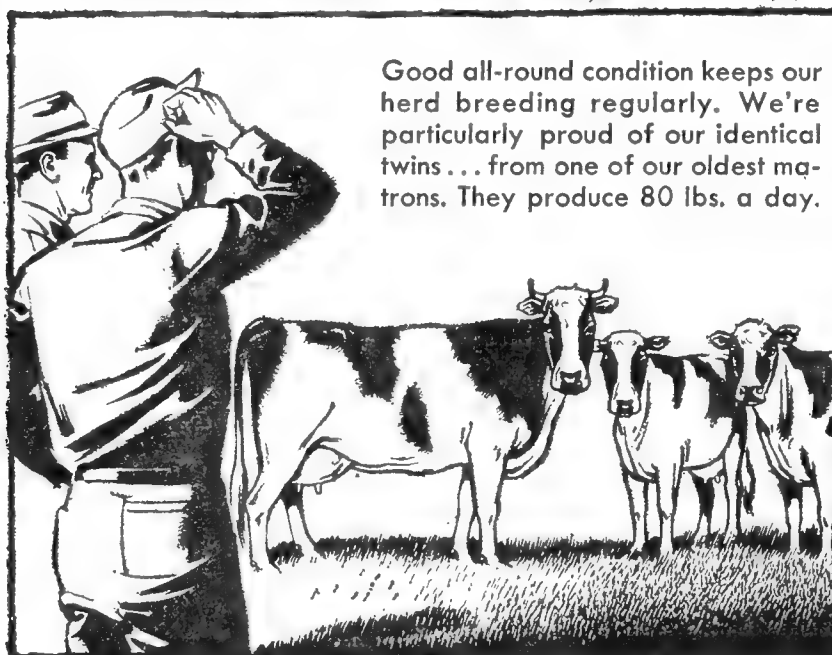
To make certain our carefully selected calves got every chance to do well, we feed Purina Nursing Chow along with extra colostrum we save from fresh cows.



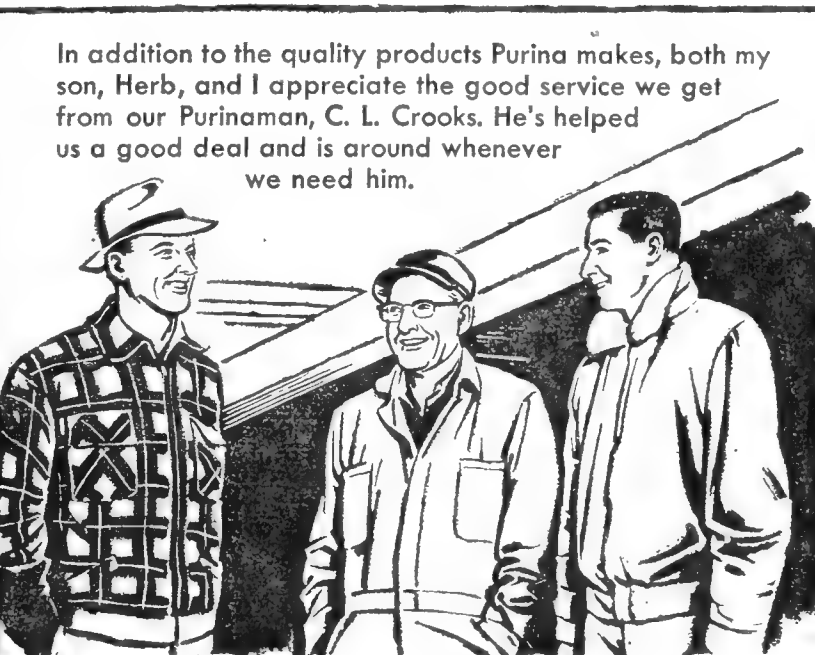
After 4 months on Calf Startena, we feed heifers a good Purina heifer ration. Most of them freshen at 24 months, and they really make fine cows. Our whole herd made over 12,000 lbs. the past year. Hope to top 13,000 in 1958.



Good all-round condition keeps our herd breeding regularly. We're particularly proud of our identical twins... from one of our oldest matrons. They produce 80 lbs. a day.



In addition to the quality products Purina makes, both my son, Herb, and I appreciate the good service we get from our Purinaman, C. L. Crooks. He's helped us a good deal and is around whenever we need him.

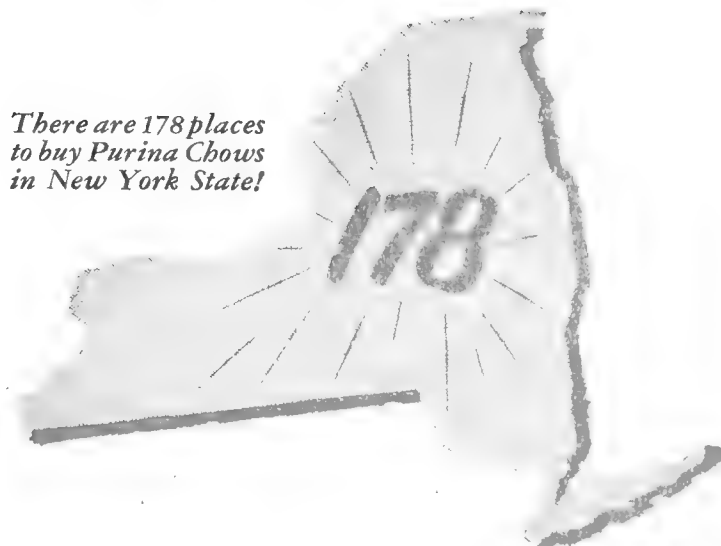


De Vern and Herb Brewer are representative of a good many outstanding New York dairymen who have recently increased herd size... and per-cow production... the Purina Way.

Produced in New York according to research-backed New York formulas, Purina Chows are tailor-made to help you raise calves, build heifers, and make milk efficiently.

Call your Purinaman for details of the program which is helping De Vern Brewer and other New York dairymen feed cows for profit.

There are 178 places
 to buy Purina Chows
 in New York State!



FEED PURINA... YOU CAN DEPEND ON THE CHECKERBOARD FOR QUALITY AND SERVICE



Manure Worth \$50 Per Cow

YOU KNOW the value of nitrogen and potassium when you buy these plant food elements in a bag of fertilizer, but its easy to overlook the cash value of the same elements in manure.

Plant food in a ton of manure is worth almost \$3. The dollars add up fast, with a dairy herd of 20 cows producing about 360 tons a year. And about two-thirds of the total is produced in the barn and barnyard, where the farmer is responsible for how much of the plant food is saved or lost.

Dr. Frank Bentz, University of Maryland extension soils specialist, says that if manure is left scattered over an open barnyard as much as 50 percent of the nitrogen and 95 percent of the potassium are lost. Nitrogen is lost by conversion to ammonia when the temperature is warm and as the manure dries. Potassium is lost by leaching. Both are lost if liquid escapes.

The best way to prevent loss of plant food is to spread the manure daily, Dr. Bentz says. That reduces conversion of nitrogen to ammonia because heating is reduced, and potassium is leached into the crop land instead of being leached in the barnyard.

Save the Liquid

If it isn't possible to spread daily and manure must be stored in the open, the most important thing is to have enough bedding to absorb all the liquid. The liquid contains 45 percent of the nitrogen and 65 percent of the potassium. Loss is also reduced by storing on a tight concrete floor in flat, steep-sided piles at last four feet deep. This kind of pile gets enough rain to prevent heating but not enough to cause leaching.

Dr. Bentz says the manure will be a better balanced fertilizer if one to two pounds of 20 percent superphosphate is spread each day in the gutter for each cow. He points out that the economics of this practice is questionable where labor is scarce, and that it may be better to spread the superphosphate on the field.

When stored manure is spread on the field, the recommendation is to work it into the soil as soon as possible after spreading to avoid loss of ammonia. Another recommendation is to spread in cloudy weather if possible.

In addition to the plant food it contains, manure may be equally valuable in increasing yields in other ways. It adds organic matter and trace elements to the soil, and promotes good structure and aeration.

— A. A. —

FARMER AND POET

A booklet of 35 illustrated poems, entitled "Faith, Fun and Fantasy" has just come off the press. The poems are the result of one farmer's intimate association with the land, the sea around it, the people on it, and the Lord of all life.

Copies may be obtained, for a price of \$1.00, from the author, Mr. Leslie T. Wells, 90 Sound Avenue, Riverhead, New York, who is also the author of the following lament for old-time joys:

ALAS!

The apples that I used to eat
 The Tompkins, King, the big Pound Sweet
 Are out of date or gone complete.
 The Daisy cat who knew her name
 And cried when we cried out with pain
 No longer hunts illusive game.
 The old Maxwell and team of grays
 Were just the thing in bygone days
 Before folks traveled clogged highways.
 But now these things are worn and old
 Or out of style, a story told:
 And yet one thing with years made bold
 Becomes more clear as decades pass
 And tells the truth—alack! alas!
 It is my kitchen looking-glass.

Post Pointers

By F. E. WINCH, JR.
Cornell Conservation Department

DEATH, taxes, and yearly post replacement are three inevitable things on the farm in the Northeast and this year due to the heavy snows there will be many more posts to replace. Supplies of really durable wood, once exemplified by the chestnut, are no longer generally available on the northeast farm. Heartwood black locust, heartwood red cedar and heartwood white cedar are limited in supply.

As a result the post supply is filled out by using split oak and ash and by purchasing sap white cedar. Neither practice is very satisfactory—split ash won't last five years and most of the small, round, second growth white cedar seldom do better.

Heartwood is durable. Heartwood is the thing to depend on for service from locust, or cedars. Even heartwood of other common postwoods cannot be depended on for long periods (see Table I below).

Table I

Estimated Durability of Heartwood of Native or Introduced Species Used as Fence Posts in New York			
Class A 20 yrs.	Class B 10-20 yrs.	Class C 5-10 yrs.	Class D (Note over 5 years)
Red Cedar Mulberry Osage orange Black locust	White oak Swamp white oak Honey locust White cedar	Slippery elm Black cherry Butternut Sassafras Rock oak Hemlock Tamarack European larch	All the rest

One of the best yardsticks to measure fence post service is the cost per year in the ground. This cost includes the cost of labor to cut and replace the posts which is high at present. When this cost is measured it may well be that a post that costs the most at the beginning may be the cheapest in the long run.

In presenting some figures as to relative costs the typical post is 6 feet long, with a top diameter of 3½ or 4 inches. An installation cost of 25¢ per post is considered for all but steel posts. Setting costs for steel posts was put at 10¢. Chemicals referred to are: oil soluble pentachlorophenol and copper naphthenate; water soluble chromated zinc chloride and copper sulphate. See Table II.

Table II

TYPE OF POST	Cost of post in ground Dollars	Expected life years	Cost per year Dollars
Steel	1.10	15-20	.05-.07
Black locust (split heartwood)	.75	30	.02-.03
White cedar (average post, little heartwood)	.70	7-10	.07-.10
Pressure treated (creosote) pine	1.25	25-30	.04-.05
Common non-durable species—ash, beech, maple	.50	3-5	.10-.17
Pine or oak treated at home, oil soluble preservative	.85	15-20	.04-.06
Many common woodlot species, water soluble preservative	.70	10-15	.04-.07

Home treating of posts has much to offer in the way of cost saving. The only cash expenditure is for the chemicals. Even counting labor the cost is low. Since farm post treaters need simple methods only two types may be recommended—the water soluble method and the oil soluble method.

Water Soluble Treatment.

One big trouble in convincing users to treat posts is the fact that the time from the thought to finished post is usually long. With water soluble this time gap may be closed. Posts should be cut the same day they're treated.

The so-called "pull-up" method works best from late June to early September. Pine, spruce, maple elm, beech and bass wood work well and should be treated batch wise by species. Use either chromated zinc chloride or copper sulphate

dissolving 2 lbs. of the dry chemical in one gallon of water. Absorb 1 lb. of dry chemical for every cubic foot of wood. It's best to use the zinc chloride as copper sulphate is corrosive to metal and requires a wood or earthen container.

Sharpen the posts all of one species but do not split them, stand the posts in the tub and cover the cut surface with the chemical then add enough more chemical to treat the number of cubic feet of wood in the posts. When this amount of liquid is absorbed, remove the posts, invert and let stand for a short period of time. As an alternative the posts may be inverted and left in the tub for a few hours.

The end flow method is usable where only a few posts are to be treated and operates well whenever fresh cut round green posts are where the temperature is above freezing. Soft maple, beech, ironwood, popple and pine work well. Cut a piece of burlap slightly smaller than the wood at the top of the post to be treated. Tack this on the post, then invert a glass quart or ½ gallon jar full of the treating solution on the wick and allow it to absorb into the wood. See Table III for volumes needed.

Oil Soluble Treatment.

If an excellent job of treatment is needed use an oil soluble chemical such as pentachlorophenol or copper naphthenate dissolved in an oil carrier such as fuel oil or kerosene. Purchase the concentrates that may be diluted 1 to 10 or more as directed by the manufacturer. The posts to be treated must be well seasoned and free of all bark. Chemi-peeled wood treats exceptionally well. Pines, oak, elm, hickory, and sycamore seem to treat easiest and pretty generally the two former are easily available. Use only round posts for best results.

The treatment recommended is the full-length, cold soak process. This may be summarized as follows:

1. Measure the top diameter of posts and figure volume of wood to be treated. (Use only one species.)
2. Calculate the volume of preservative to be absorbed into the wood.
3. Pour in the preservative to just cover posts.
4. Add the volume of solution needed to preserve the wood.
5. When liquid is lowered to the volume to just cover posts the treating volume is absorbed and the posts may be removed and drained.

If full length treatments cannot be used due to lack of equipment an oil drum with the head knocked out may be used. Stand posts upright in this and keep the solution at least 6" above the proposed groundline. Soak for 12 to 72 hours. Reverse the posts and treat for half the time used for the butts.

These same preservatives may be used to treat lumber that may be exposed to decay and insect attack. Care should be taken to avoid using toxic oils and pentachlorophenol for greenhouse flats, etc., that may come in contact with tender plants or seedlings. Copper naphthenate appears safe if the treated wood is allowed to dry in the open air and sun for a period of time. When using either of these chemicals protect your hands with rubber gloves.

Table III

Treatment of 6 foot fence posts
Vol. of preservative needed in Posts

Top diameter inches	Contents cu. ft.	Penta or Copper	Copper Sulphate or C.Z.C.
3	.3	2	1
3½	.4	2½	1½
4	.5	3	2
4½	.7	4	3
5	.8	4½	3½
5½	1.0	5½	4½
6	1.2	6+	5

New York Farmer Wins High State Honors with

DEKALB CORN

How does it feel to be a corn growing champion . . . well, the picture tells the story. Champ Max V. Shaul proudly exhibits some of his championship yield of DeKalb Corn, Variety 58.



Max V. Shaul, a farmer living in Fultonham, Schoharie County, New York was recently named "Champ" in the Cayuga County Corn Show and Yield Contest. His winning yield of 205 bushels per acre was made with DeKalb Hybrid, Variety 58 on a field of 18 acres. This event was officially sponsored by the New York Agricultural Extension Service and last year, was conducted on a state-wide basis for the first time.

Shaul had 450 acres of corn this past season, and all of it DeKalb. He estimates an average yield of 125 bushels per acre from his entire acreage.

Max, the father of 8 children, sells his corn to a feed mill at a guaranteed premium over market, because of its high quality. He's a strong advocate of early planting, and needless to say, is one of the strongest boosters for DeKalb Corn.

DEKALB AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, INC., DEKALB, ILL.

Commercial Producers & Distributors of DeKalb Corn, DeKalb Chix & DeKalb Hybrid Sorghum

It Pays to Plant DEKALB CORN

Planted by More Farmers for 18 Straight Years than any other corn.

Kosch
side-mounted
FARM MOWER

Saves Time-Labor-Fuel
in multiple haying operations.

Side mounting permits use of drawbar for second implement, while PTO extension provides power. Look ahead. See where you're mowing. Priced at \$378.00 to \$421.00 f.o.b. factory, complete with 7' bar and two knives. Write for name of nearest dealer.

KOSCH MFG. CO. Dept. AG-1, Columbus, Nebr.

SAVE 30%

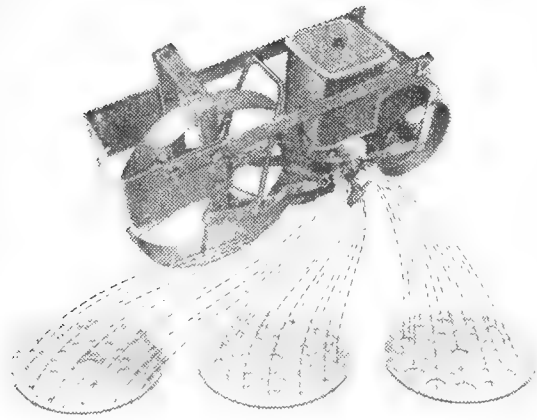
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Visiting Hayfields

By
TOM MILLIMAN

Milepost 372

N. Y.
THRUWAY

Oats For Silage

THE finding is that oats cut as silage carry about double the feeding value of oats harvested as grain. A number of experiment stations have done work on this comparison. Their results are in substantial agreement, state by state. Such a solid discovery is enough reason to include oats silage in the scheme of things on a farm which has none too much forage. It is not, however, the only reason.

When oats are taken off a field of new seeding at the proper stage for silage, a noticeable improvement in thickness and height usually occurs in the new seeding. Since a good stand of legumes and grass is the main objective on such a field, and, when attained, is worth much more than the oats, either removing the oats by grazing or for silage has much to recommend itself on farms where the straw from harvesting a grain is not a vital need.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

He is a fool who lets slip a bird in the hand for a bird in the bush.

—Plutarch

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Another and so far disregarded reason for ensiling oats is the advantage which comes in spreading the work of silo filling over a longer period. Among the growing number of farmers who put up grass silage, few can complete that job in time to start haying when it should be done.

If there is not too much of it, grass cut for silage does actually help on the haying job by getting some of it put away before it can be safely cut for hay. But usually a one-man or two-man operation proceeds so slowly that hay is ready to cut before enough grass silage can be taken. Although on most farms it is impossible to finish haying at the right stage of crop maturity, nothing should be allowed to delay the start of it, not even grass silage.

Man Comes First

Right here is where oats silage shines. It can be done as a supplement to grass silage, after haying is completed, and well ahead of corn silage. Ensiling oats really spreads the work to the advantage of land, cows and men, especially men. More and more, what we do on farms should be made to fit the available manpower, rather than the other way around.

Oats silage is good feed for cows. Palatable, cows eat a lot of it, milk well and sustain or increase their normal weight. If there is any uncertainty about oats silage, it comes in deciding at what stage of maturity to harvest the crop. When the kernel is in the dough stage is too late for silage unless a preservative is used. Apparently farmers have been waiting a little too long to begin turning the oats crop into silage. Either the very early milk stage, or even better, the pre-bloom stage, when heads have formed but kernels are tiny or haven't appeared, is preferred.

Solid Experience

Finding that the flat land of Merida Farms in the Province of Quebec would not usually permit short season corn hybrids to be planted in time to make good corn silage, with the kernels in the right stage of maturity, Norman Cook and I abandoned corn and went to oats silage, with marvelous results. Such silage, as put up by Norman, keeps

well, makes a good milk yield and grows heifers without grain.

As it is now, Norman puts up all the grass silage he can manage before haying time, and after first cut haying is behind him and various fields of oats get ready in succession, he resumes filling of seven silos under conditions of less pressure for time. The change is a great improvement in three directions—men, land, cows.

At Hayfields, where we have a surplus of hay acreage, if anything, and where corn grows as well for silage or grain as anywhere in the Northeast, we've not yet used oats silage. At this spot in Monroe County, N. Y., Harry Morrill and I provide small acreage of pasture per milking cow—less than an acre. Here the use of oats for pasture is sometimes depended upon, when the regular pastures have had one or two rounds of grazing, and by placing the cows in oats before heading, the flush of the pasture season is lengthened. Early grazing also provides a better chance for the new seeding under the oats. Such treatment will be given the 16-acre American Agriculturist Pasture in 1958. If we shrink the acreage of Hayfields as planned two or three years hence, when I'll be 70, oats silage will be prominent. We know it works well, and so has grass silage for 22 years.

SCREENINGS

It won't end up this way when delayed planting due to wet soil and other factors are taken into account, but here is the Hayfields seed corn order for our location 630 feet above sea level, 15 miles southwest of Rochester: 4 bu. Connecticut 870 for silage; 6 bu. Pennsylvania 602A for grain, and silage if needed; 11 bu. Cornell M4 for grain. If shorter season hybrids are needed, we'll try Northeast 320, a new hybrid developed by several stations, and well proved.

MAN ON THE JOB



THIS is Harry Morrill in the Hayfields cowstable, which isn't as low-ceilinged as the picture makes it appear. All the cows are crossbreds except one purebred, unregistered red and white Holstein. Although suffering from delayed breeding occurring before his arrival, which means too many dry cows, under Harry's care the herd is producing more total milk with fewer cows. Gradually the breeding situation is being brought into line, but it takes time, even in a herd like this, which is above normal in health. We have too many spring freshenings.



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WOOD—FLAVOR
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You Can't Change the Weather But You Can Beat it With Modern HAY DRYERS

By JIM HALL

ANYBODY can make hay. But making hay, and making hay of the quality that preserves enough nutrients to pay off in the milk check, are two different things.

In the horse and haycock days it was simple because there wasn't much choice. First, we mowed hay. (Usually in July, because it was taller, cured faster and it didn't seem to rain as much as in June. We didn't know then that hay first-cut in July was worth about the same as straw in feed value. Nor did we know then that in much of this area, we got from one tenth to a half an inch more rain in July than in June.)

Whether it was mowed in June or July made little difference in the procedure. It always rained the day after we had a field down. The next step was to ted the field or fluff up the windrows by some other means—usually a pitchfork. There was a fifty-fifty chance that it would rain again before it was dry enough to cock up, but we were lucky and often got the hay in the mow in a week or eight days.

You know what it was like by then—burned a rich pale brown. Anyway, we didn't have to carry the weight of the leaves to the barn—they had long since fallen off.

How things have changed since we called our horsepower "Nellie"!

* * *

FIELD power brought us the first chance to improve on the quality of hay in the mow. We could beat the weather once in a while because we could mow faster, rake faster, load and unload faster. But we still put up plenty of poor hay.

I believe, in fact I know, that the slim chance of getting good, nutritious hay in the mow, even with modern power, is what made so many turn to putting up grass silage.

That was a good thing. The late May or early June cutting of grass when it was young and most nutritious helped control weeds, spread labor, and gave us better aftermath.

But, cows still needed good hay. As one Dutchess County dairyman told me, "We realized years ago that legume and mixed hay was the best crop we grew, but we were losing a large part of its value before getting it into the barn and properly dried. We knew then that, if we could move it to the barn at about 40% moisture—before the leaves shattered off—and finish it off in the barn, we would then have our harvesting methods caught up to our seeding and growing practices. Our operations were out of balance—we could grow it but we couldn't save it."

That man, like hundreds of others in the Northeast, has done something about it.

He installed fans for mow drying. The 100 tons of hay he puts in each year is baled at 35-40% moisture, with the leaves intact and while still a beautiful green. His baler discharges bales onto a towed wagon and an elevator lifts the bales to the mow over the air ducts of his dryer. Now his Holsteins are getting a steady diet of the kind of hay we used to dream about but got only on rare, lucky occasions.

So, you see, men are doing something about the weather as far as hay is concerned.

* * *

BEST haying time weather records in the Northeast show there is only one chance in three of getting the need-

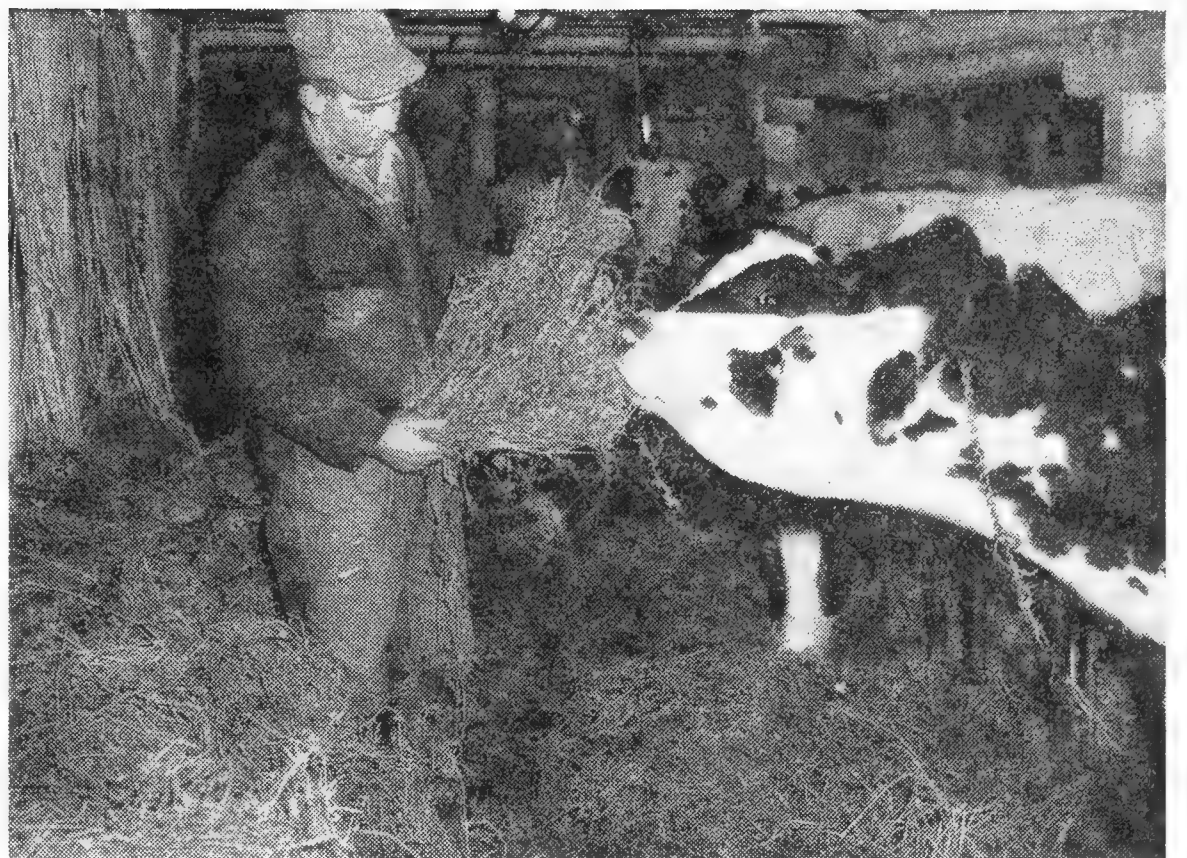
ed three consecutive days of clear warm weather needed for good field curing. But even if you get the very best field curing results, the dry matter loss will be from a quarter to a third of what was in the hay when you mowed it. If it's rained on, the loss can be 50 to 60%.

The odds against good hay now are away down. It's possible, by using finish drying (whether in the mow, on wagons or in plastic covered stacks outdoors), and so-called "hay conditioners" to crush and crimp the stems, to reduce the time the hay is in the field after mowing to only one day.

Dryers, like every other new mechanical device for farming, were not too efficient even 8 or 10 years ago. They usually required major carpentry work in the barn, and many felt the value was not equal to the investment. However, the story is different today. The fans, motors and ducts are engineered for the job they have to do under a variety of conditions and in barns of all shapes and sizes.

We also are more aware of the cash return from better hay. We know from Morrison's Feeds and Feeding, for in-

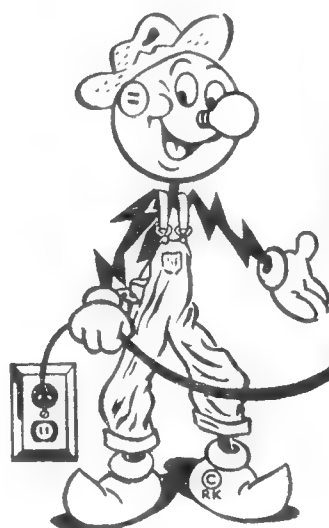
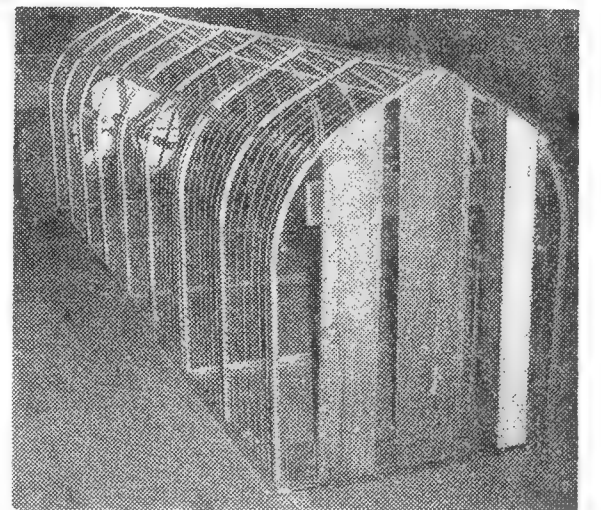
(Continued on Page 19)



M-m-m, Good!

Say the cows on Warren Durfee's Chittenango farm as they smell the June-like odor and taste the tenderness of his early-cut and mow-dried hay.

Robert Nortier of Macedon, N. Y., liked his homemade dryer so well, that last year he installed this modern, pre-fabricated one and makes good use of both.



**HERE'S PROOF THAT
IT PAYS TO DRY HAY
ELECTRICALLY!**

There are many benefits to an electric hay-curing system. Of course, there's the big advantage of harvesting independently of the weather. Then too, it requires no additional handling or work in the field.

Now we have proof supplied by the College of Agriculture at Cornell University that barn curing actually increases your milk per acre.

Here are the figures supplied by the College:

Barn Cured	2711 pounds of milk per acre
Early Silage	2611 pounds of milk per acre
Field Cured	2129 pounds of milk per acre

This is the time to plan your barn curing installation and order your equipment.

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just phone your nearest RG&E office,
or see your farm equipment dealer.*



ALWAYS AT **ROCHESTER GAS** **RG&E** YOUR SERVICE **and ELECTRIC**

Corn As A Cash Crop

(Continued from Page 1)

seeder mounted on the back of the cultivator.

Harvesting and Storing 450 Acres of Corn

Last fall, my three men, the boys and myself harvested our 450 acres of corn in six weeks. We did this with one picker, running it from 8 in the morning until 10 in the evening.

All of our corn is picked with a picker and put into cribs. We have converted four large barns on our farms into cribs that hold the bulk of it. One crib holds 25,000 bushels on the cob. This can be filled with three movings of our 66-foot elevator.

We have three wagons that have sloping floors, and deliver corn from a door on the side. These do not require any mechanical gadgets and are a type of wagon that our 10-year old boy can unload. When working in good corn, one needs three of them: one being unloaded, one in the field behind the picker, and one on the road to or from the field.

Using Labor and Equipment

Our large cribs make it possible to crib our corn rapidly. We harvest from 15 to 20 acres per day. After the corn is cribbed, the rush is over and we have all winter to shell it.

Shelling corn out of our cribs through the winter months gives my men winter work. We have enough corn to shell 15 tons a day from the middle of December to the middle of April. We are usually able to obtain a higher price for our corn by selling it this way, instead of selling it at harvest time.

We are using our corn equipment at top efficiency, planting our 450 acres with one four-row planter, and cultivating it with one four-row cultivator. After the corn is planted, one man can take care of it. This lets most of my labor work in the vegetable business from the middle of May until the beginning of corn harvest in October.

Our peas are planted before the corn, and the squash, beets, and other small vegetables are planted after them. All of the work of growing and harvesting vegetables is done before the corn harvest in the fall. Our 10 acres of small vegetables grown for road stand selling gives us something to do during July, August, and part of September.

Family Work and Fun

While we have year-around productive work, we do have slack periods as well as rush periods. There are many times during the year when the whole family must pitch in to get the jobs done, and there are also times when I

can allocate the responsibility to my men.

There are six weeks in the summer from the middle of July until school starts in early September that we are able to get away and travel with our family. The pea harvest is completed by July 15 and our squash harvest doesn't start until early September.

Our travels have taken us into every state. We have traveled quite extensively in Canada and have driven to Alaska. We have driven our farm truck and camped with it on several trips. The children enjoy camping and prefer to travel this way.

High Yields a "Must"

A business like ours can only be developed on the best land. Our crop land sells for a minimum of \$400 per acre. Our soil type is a sandy loam that will stand continual cultivation without destroying soil structure. We do not have a problem with compaction unless we drive over it excessively.

Our soil has perfect drainage, making it possible to work it with only a few hours drying after a heavy rain. On the other hand, crops seldom suffer severely from the lack of moisture because the soil has the ability to bring up water from the water table level, which is 10 to 15 feet below the surface. The top 10 to 15 feet of the soil is of the same type.

One cannot pay \$400 per acre for land and make it pay without obtaining

high yields. If you can get an average of 150 bu. of dried shelled corn per acre, then you can afford to use one-half ton of fertilizer on that acre. The Extension Service checked three fields for us this year. The lowest was 179 bushel and the highest went over 200 bushel. These were some of our better fields, however, we obtained a little over 150 bushel average on our whole acreage.

Last year we had 30 tons of beets per acre, and have grown 25 tons of squash per acre. With good growing conditions in the spring we are able to grow three tons of peas per acre. Here again, we are using over a half-ton of fertilizer on peas, which is a "must" if one is going to get high yields.

The Beauty of Growing Crops

If one does not get a lot of enjoyment out of seeing a weed-clean uniform growing crop, he should not be a cash crop farmer. I am sure that I get as much enjoyment out of seeing a well-cared-for crop as I do out of the financial return that I may get out of it. However, the two go hand in hand; if they are not well cared for, there will not be a good financial return.

I never cease to point out to my children how nice a crop looks as we finish working a field. It gives me a lot of pleasure to have a 14-year-old boy come in after he has finished doing a farm job and say, "Dad, the last time I disced it over, I went parallel to the road because I thought it would make the field look better."

— A. A. —

NEW YORK GIRL NAMED NATIONAL HOLSTEIN CHAMPION

APERT, BLONDE 4-H'er who spent her early childhood on the sidewalks of the big city has been named National Holstein Junior Champion Girl. She is 19 year old Katherine Marie Beneke of Millerton, New York—victor in a field of 22 state champions in the annual competition sponsored by The Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Katherine, one of three children of Mr. and Mrs. Joachim Beneke, developed a herd of 26 registered Holsteins and completed a full quota of home economics projects during her 10 years of 4-H work. Her ten cows averaged 15,840 lbs. of milk and 580 lbs. of butterfat last year. They are financing her education at Cornell University where she is a sophomore in the N. Y. State College of Home Economics.

The Beneke family moved from New York City to a run-down 250 acre farm in Dutchess County in 1944.

Buildings were in poor repair, fences were broken down and the conglomerate herd of 30 grade cows which came with the place didn't produce enough milk to cover feed costs. The 4-H projects of Katherine and her two brothers, George and Henry, provided the springboard to the present herd of 200 high producers.

On the farm, Katherine assumed a full share of responsibility in barn and field—even making the blankets her Holsteins wore at shows!

During her brilliant 4-H career, she developed many outstanding show ring winners, was outstanding in demonstration and showmanship contests and served as secretary and, later, Junior Leader of her club.

Katherine will be a guest of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America at its Annual Convention at Boston in June and will be awarded a suitable plaque in recognition of her new national honors.



Katherine Beneke



Little fella with a BIG umbrella



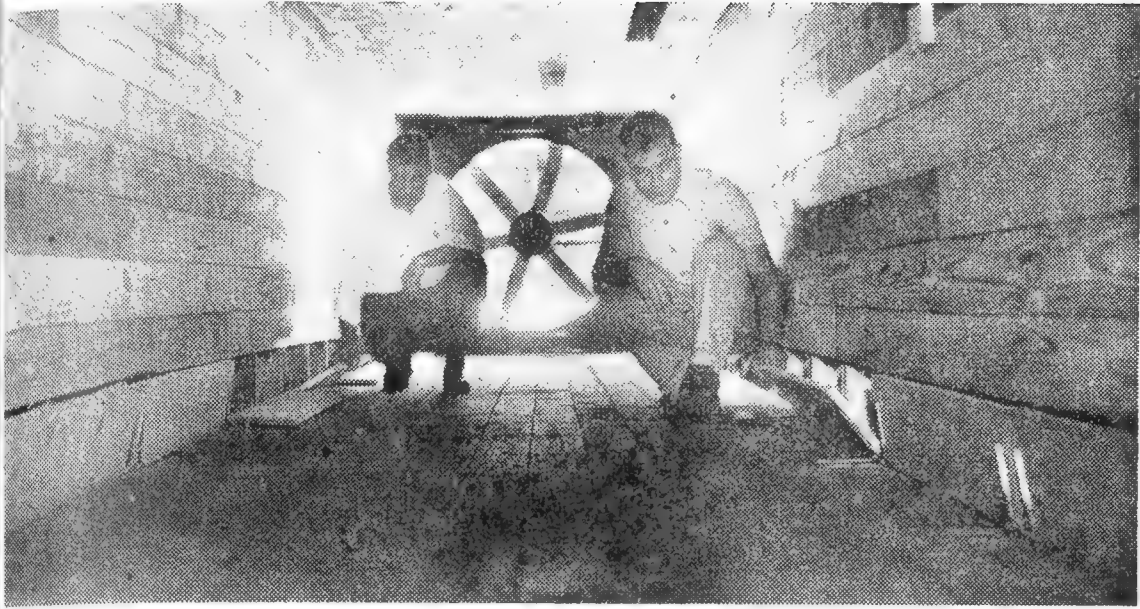
Let Reddy Kilowatt help you beat the weather with an electric umbrella—a **HAY DRYER**.

Early cutting is the secret to high feeding value in forage crops

AN ELECTRIC HAY DRYER . . . is the best way to insure an early harvest. Barn dried, early cut, top quality forage can save you up to \$50 per cow a year in feeding costs.

For greater milk profits, see your farm equipment dealer now so you too can dry hay the electric way.

NEW YORK STATE  ELECTRIC & GAS



These days the size, shape and materials used for ducts are engineered for each barn and for long, baled or chopped hay. The above dryer is at Alfred University.

HAY DRYERS

(Continued from Page 17)

stance, that alfalfa harvested in the tenth to half bloom stage has about 20% more digestible protein and more than 7% more total digestible nutrients than when cut past the bloom. I know of one dairyman in Pennsylvania who, by installing a mow dryer to preserve the protein in his hay, was able to cut his purchases of protein supplement by more than \$20 per cow per year.

The salesman for dryer equipment and the power company representatives and engineers have facts and figures which prove pretty conclusively that artificially dried, early cut hay soon pays for the cost of equipment. However, if your nature is like mine, you probably listen with tongue in cheek to men who have something to sell. That's why I like to ask farmers what they think about equipment they own.

* * *

IN my travels in the Northeast, I have yet to meet a man who wasn't pleased with the quality of artificially dried hay, and the few I've talked to who were not quite sure of the economy of their drying installation were those who had installed the more costly automatic warm air drying systems on a farm too small to warrant the investment. On the other hand, these warm air dryers pay off on such big places as the Hershey School Farms in Hershey, Pa. There one heat dryer saved so

much on supplemental feed costs that they installed four more!

Except for large operations, where the investment cost for heat can be spread over hundreds of tons of hay—and also excepting places like parts of Rhode Island and Connecticut where moisture in the air stays very high—the forced natural air dryers are what most dairymen are interested in. I've seen them in use, for loose, chopped and baled hay and had the operators say it was the best hay they ever put up.

However, the strongest endorsement of mow drying is from men who, after a two or three year trial of the system, install second dryers—like Bob Nortier of Wayne County, New York, who was installing a second dryer, with a modern prefabricated steel net-like tunnel, the day I called on him. Although his old home-made slatted floor system in the other end of the barn wasn't quite as efficient, he was going to continue using it as he gives faster harvesting of quality hay a lot of the credit for his ability to produce 400,000 pounds of milk a year without even one full time hired man!

* * *

I'VE said plenty about the advantages of artificial drying. There are disadvantages, too. Because its wetter, more weight must be handled getting hay to

(Continued on Page 21)

Flora and Fauna of the North American Continent

CATTLE DEALER

(Mercator Bovis)



positive identification. It is probably a related species, but not the true "Mercator Bovis."

CHARACTERISTICS: His uncanny sense of smell—can scent barn-fire, bankruptcy, or other farm-disaster from great distances, and large numbers of the species will converge immediately on the scene at the tiniest hint of "cows-for-sale."

Has very poor memory—can never remember what beef was selling for per pound yesterday. Usually regains it partially—in a hurry—if you do remember.

May possess a soft spot quite in contrast to its hard-headed dickering. Has been known to quietly set a young fellow up in farming, to contribute anonymously and generously to civic projects.

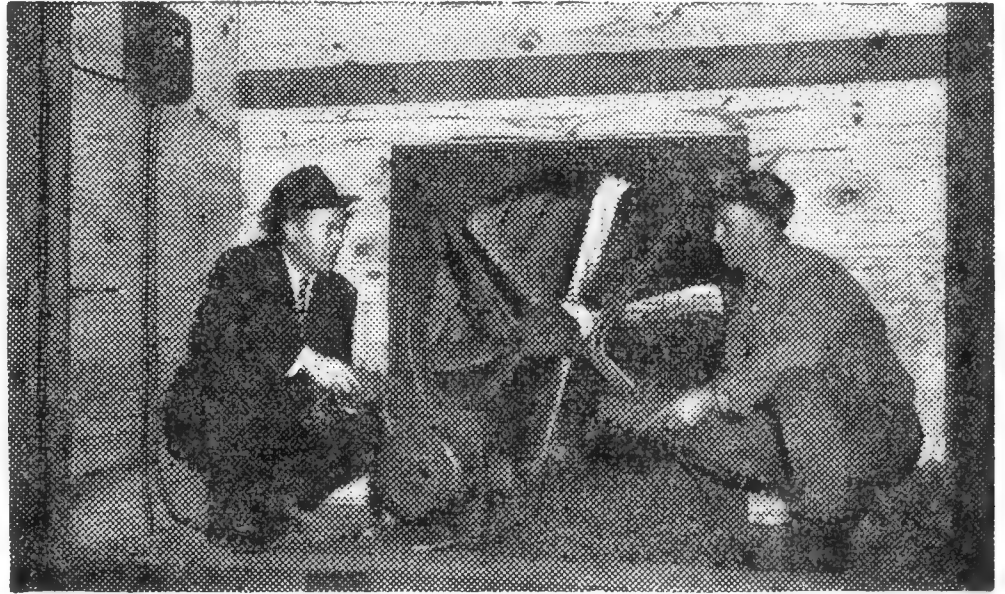
HUNTING SEASON: No legal hunting season in any state, but considered fair game by Directors of Internal Revenue and Cadillac salesmen.

P. Tenney Mudgett

RANGE: Some species may be found in any section of the United States and Canada, however, the common variety, as described herein, is seen most often in northeastern United States and southeastern Canada.

IDENTIFICATION: May be recognized instantly by several characteristic features. Usually wears pin-stripe overalls and a battered hat—either felt or straw, depending on season. Always carries stout cane and holds unlit cigar stub clenched in teeth. If specimen lacks any of the above, be very cautious in making

G. L. F. Says, Get . . .



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G. L. F. HAY DRYING SYSTEMS
at your local G.L.F. Service Agency

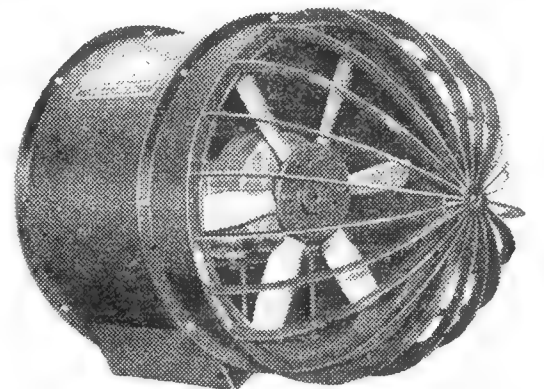
HIGH PROTEIN HAY

means

HIGH MILK PRODUCTION

you get both with the

AMERICAN HAY DRYING SYSTEM



Don't let the weather and sun rob you of the valuable protein in your hay. Harvest early and dry for storage with an American Hay Drying System (we have a system for every type of operation).

Your cows will eat better, produce better, when hay retains that fresh new mown taste.

BANK THAT MILK CHECK—high protein hay virtually eliminates the necessity of costly feed supplements. You'll save all around with an American Hay Drying System.

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The sale will be at the farm on Rt. 96, 1/2 mile south of Waterloo, N. Y., 40 miles west of Syracuse, 50 miles east of Rochester, N. Y. Waterloo is located on U.S. Routes 5 & 20, 4 miles south of the New York State Thruway.

40 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 40

(Bawgs Certified Calfhood Vaccinated T.B. Accredited) 30 day T.B. & Blood test—Eligible for any state. Dispersing one of the great foundation herds in the East. Every female in the sale traces to Lauxmont Safe-master Prospector or Winterthur Victor Arab. Four sensational herd sires sell, including an own son of Queen (1319F) by Rag Apple Victory Titleholder. Cows sell in this sale with records to 948F (all 2x). Last HIR average 15959M—567F.

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Waverly, New York

How to Get Successful Seedings

By W. L. GRIFFETH

Cornell Agronomy Department

(This is the second of two articles by Professor Griffeth. The first, in our April 5 issue, dealt with soil, the choice of seeding mixtures, lime, fertilizer, seedbeds and the proper inoculation of legume seed. Here, he offers more successful management tips.)

HIGH yielding grain crops compete with forage plants for moisture, light, and fertility. Planting spring grains at $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels or less per acre will favor the forage seeding without seriously reducing grain yields. Pasturing or harvesting the grain for silage are two ways to reduce the competitive effects of the small grain and give the forage seeding a better chance.

Chemical Weed Control

Weeds also compete with the forage seeding; sometimes actually causing more damage than the grain crop. The use of chemical weed killers is an important consideration in reducing weed competition. Recommendations must be followed closely to gain the maximum benefit without injury to the legume seedlings.

Adjusting the Combine

Volunteer grain after combining frequently kills the new seeding. Extension Agronomists in New York ob-

served a large number of forage seedings in the fall of 1957 which were damaged by a heavy growth of oats after combining.

The amount of grain "thrown over" by the combine can be reduced by careful combine adjustment and operation. With the very excellent yields of oats which are now being grown, it is easy to overload the combine cylinder, racks or sieves. Combine speed should be carefully maintained. A slight increase in speed may require a change in sieve and air blast settings to prevent grain losses.

Mowing the Weeds.

When the new seeding contains weeds, mowing in August after combining reduces the growth of weeds without damaging the forage seeding. Removing the weed competition gives the forage plants a better chance to grow and store before winter.

Fall Management

New seedings usually should not be cut or grazed after late August or early September. The young forage plants need several weeks of good growing weather to store reserve food for the winter. In New York many seedings which have a good start in August are weakened or destroyed by cutting or grazing in September.



This field of DuPuits alfalfa on Oscar Burkert's Oneida County farm averaged 5 tons of hay per acre from 3 cuttings. Looking at the fine stand are, from left: Oscar's brother, Elmer Burkert, whose farm is in the background, and two other Oneida County farmers, Earl Angel and George Landecker, judges in the 1956 Oneida pasture contest.

A convenient rule is to allow the plants to grow for 4 to 6 weeks before the average date of the first killing frost for the area. A new seeding should be grazed lightly if at all. Leave 4 to 6 inches of growth to protect the seeding.

EXTRA! Insect Control

Insect control is particularly important in some areas. The alfalfa weevil is making rapid inroads in the area along the Atlantic Coast from Maryland and Virginia northward into the Hudson Valley region of New York.

The potato leaf hopper feeds on new seedings and may seriously reduce

growth. Severe insect infestation may weaken and damage the stand of the new forage seeding.

A spray program for controlling forage insects is another important tool to help increase the yield and quality of the forages produced.

Good forage stands and high yields of quality forage are the result of a combination of many good decisions and practices. Omitting any one of the needed practices can reduce the effectiveness of the sound ideas put into use.

COUNTRY STORIES

Force of Habit

By GLADYS GREENE

JIM HOFF, a retired farmer, had always been overly fond of candy. He often said that when he was a boy it had been his delight to buy a bag of candy at the general store and munch it on his way to school.

After his wife died Hoff went to live in the city with his only daughter. And his craving for candy accompanied him. One Sunday afternoon he stopped at one of the exclusive confectioner's stores to satisfy his desire for a nibble of candy. Lapsing into his old-time boyish manner, Hoff pointed to several trays of freshly made fudge and told the clerk, "A quarter's worth—mixed."

The clerk carefully selected two pieces from three candy trays, handed them to Hoff and explained, "Mix them yourself."

* * *

Replacement

By GLADYS GREENE

HELEN KEITH, who had idolized 'Martha,' a parakeet, for several years, came downstairs one morning and found her pet lying dead in the bottom of the cage.

Her tears flowed freely and her grief lasted all during breakfast. After her husband finished the chores he attempted to console his wife. "Don't cry Helen," he said, "I have to go into town in a couple of days and I'll get you another bird."

"Another bird!" she exclaimed. "I could never care for another one the way I did 'Martha.' No other bird could possibly take her place."

Her husband burst into laughter. "Guess I better tell you the truth," he began. "While you were in the hospital with pneumonia last year, I sort of neglected 'Martha.' She became ill and died. So — I bought another parakeet without saying anything to you about it."



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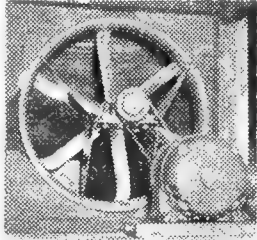
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Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HAY DRYERS

(Continued from Page 19)



the barn; dryers require more capital investment; the extra weight might require barn reinforcement, and when bales are dried in the mow, they shrink, get loose and hard to handle.

However, there are also some other advantages, which when added to the feed value, the cash savings and the time-saving, outweigh the disadvantages. These would include: The elimination of spontaneous combustion; the added palatability of roughage; and the fact that the dryer can also be used for drying corn and wheat.

As Dick Dodge, Vermont extension dairyman, said last month, "Dairy-men find that grasses cut before the heads are fully grown and legumes cut when the first flowers appear—if dried without rain and carefully stored — don't last long in the manger. Why? Old Bossy just eats and eats. That good hay she packs away means she'll also milk and milk and milk some more."

COMING MEETINGS

Apr. 26—New Jersey Hereford Assn., feeder calf sale, Hackettstown Auction Market at 1 p.m.

Apr. 26—23rd Annual Bay State Dairy Classic. Dairy cattle fitting and showmanship contests. Amherst, Mass.

May 2-3—Open House, State University Agricultural and Technical Institute, Farmingdale, N. Y.

May 4 — National Convention, Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Jackson's Mill 4-H Camp, Weston, W. Va.

May 6-7—Annual meeting and Grand National Sale Ayrshire Breeders' Assoc., Morgantown, W. Va.

May 10—New England Angus Farmers Sale, Brandon, Vt.

May 20-21 — Annual Meeting and Convention, N.Y.S. Milk Distributors Inc., Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y.

May 20 — Annual Meeting, N.Y.S. Dairy Boosters, Inc., Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y.

June 10-13—NEPPCO Egg Quality School, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.

June 22—Northern New York Rabbit Breeders' Club Rabbit Show. Town Fire Barn, Watertown, N. Y.

June 24-27—State 4-H Club Congress, Cornell University.

June 26-27—NEPPCO Business Management Conference for Egg and Poultry Marketing Cooperatives, White Mountains, N. H.

June 26-28—Eleventh Annual Delmarva Chicken Festival, Denton, Maryland.

July 11, 12—7th annual Maine Broiler Festival, Belfast.

August 15, 16 — Seventh Annual Lumberjack Round-up, Branbury Beach State Park, Lake Dunmore, Vermont.

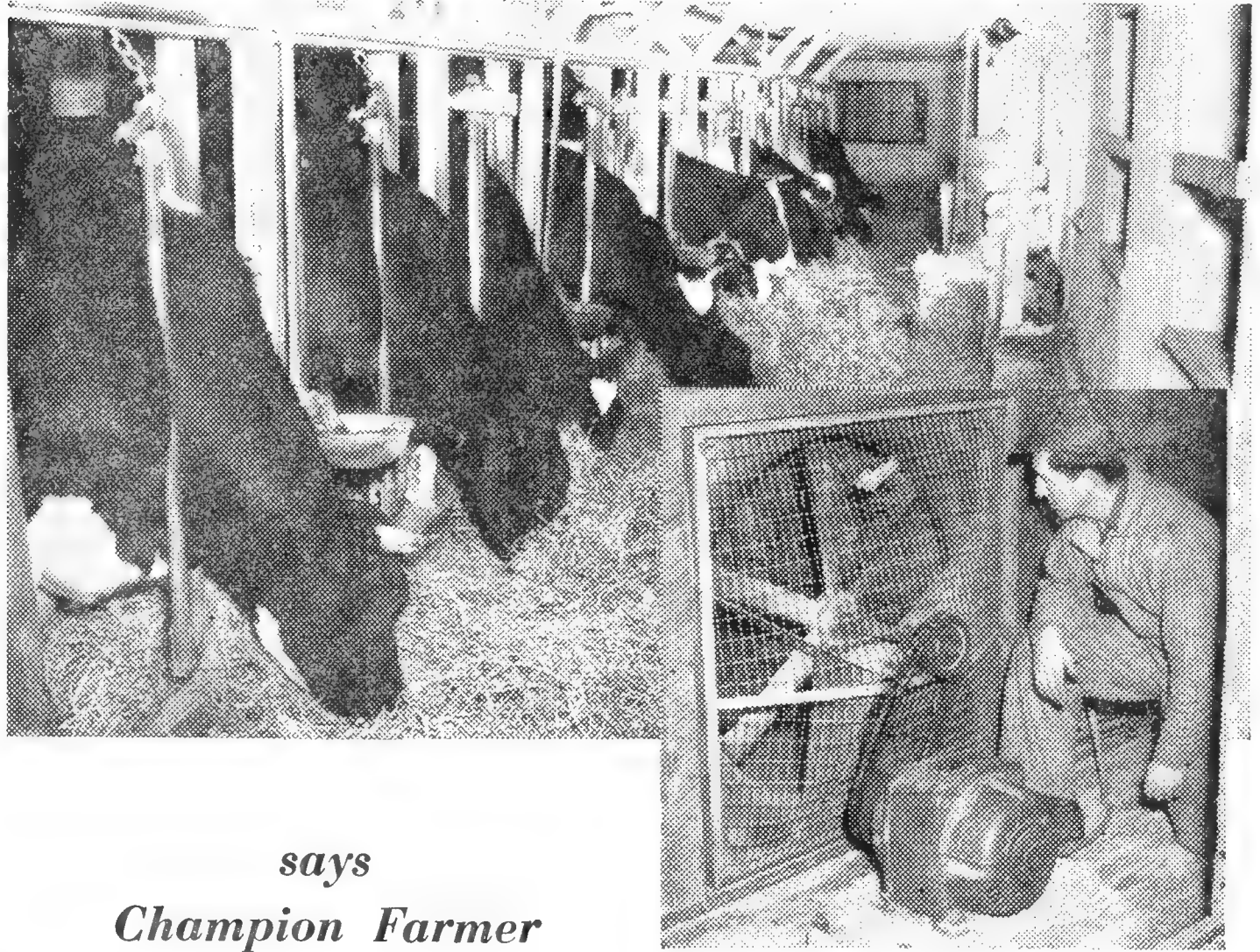
Aug. 16—Station Field Day, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Storrs.



2-5

"Do you realize this is the third night this week your father has used the car?"

MOW HAY DRYER REDUCES COSTS!



says
Champion Farmer

MR. CARL YUNKER, 1956 winner of the Outstanding Young Farmer Award of the New York State Junior Chamber of Commerce, operates a 41 cow dairy farm near Elba, New York. He has used a mow hay dryer one season and has already found it will reduce his feed bill.

He says, "I was feeding 14 percent protein in my grain ration and with good mow-cured hay I have cut this to 12 percent. In the future I can cut this even more by starting my haying earlier. There is no question that mow-cured hay is of higher quality and better color."

Many New York farmers are finding that an electric hay dryer can pay for itself in a couple of years—after that the saving is pure profit. Why not get all the information for yourself. Just get in touch with your Niagara Mohawk farm service representative.



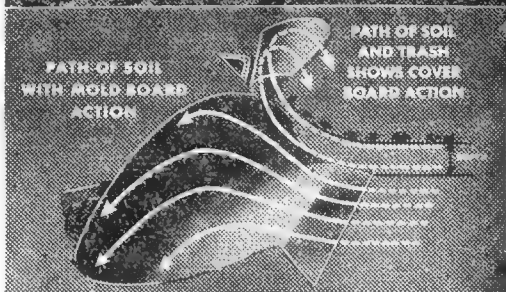
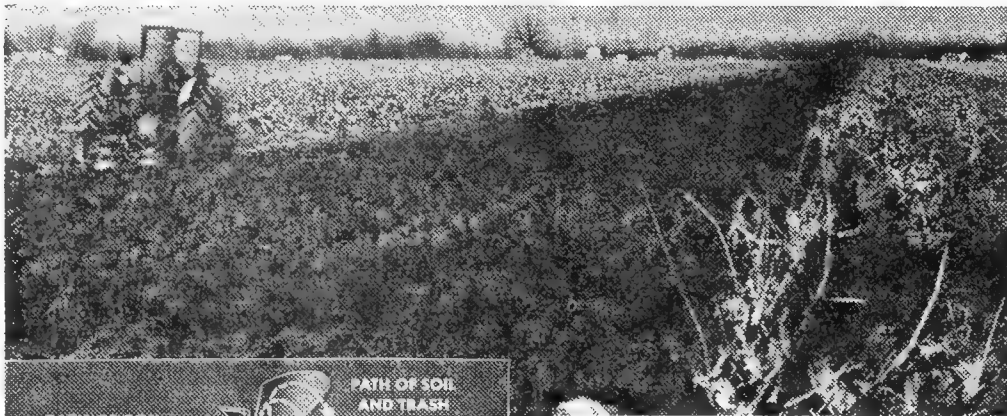
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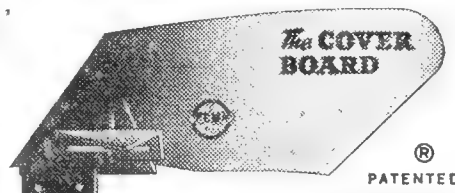
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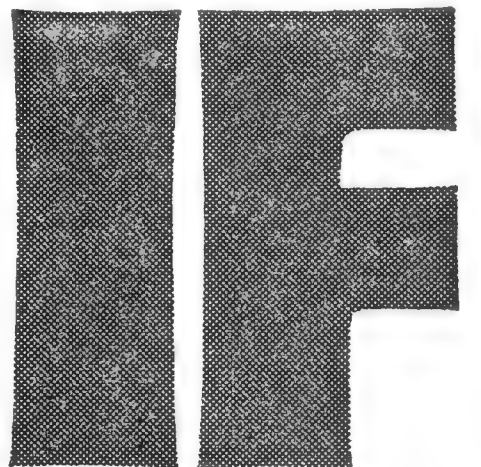
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SHORTHORNS

SELLING AT CALEDONIA Improvement Sale, April 19, Red 2 year Scotch shorthorn service sire, a good rugged improving kind for cross breeding or purebred herd. Lime Stone Farms, Holley, New York.

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FOR ANGUS BULLS and registered heifers write Red Creek Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.

REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS from ton sire. Come and see some great bulls. You will want one. Low prices. Ral-Mo Angus Farm, East Aurora, N. Y.

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MY HERD OF REGISTERED Herefords, 25 cows and bull, H. Kenneth Bowen, RD #3, Bath, New York.

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11TH ANNUAL EMPIRE STATE Brown Swiss Sale, Saturday, May 10, 1958 at Judging Pavilion, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Fresh cows, cows bred for fall, bred heifers, a few open heifers and service calves. 3 bulls. For catalog write Frank L. Jewett, West Road, Oneida, N. Y.

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FOR SALE: HEIFERS DUE May to October. Also yearlings and heifer calves. Choice well grown individuals by proven sires, out of A.R. cows and from cow families with great production inheritance. Also top herd sire prospects. Reasonable prices. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

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MARKET YOUR LIVESTOCK THROUGH your nearby stockyards of Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative. Top prices, prompt pay, plenty of good buyers. Stockyards at Bath, Bullville, Caledonia, Dryden, Gouverneur, Greene, Oneonta, Watertown, West Winfield.

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FOR SALE: REGISTERED ARABIAN filly, 9 months. Sire, Zingaro 6123, New England Champion; dam, Rafelia 9020, double Raffles breeding. Price \$750.00. Mrs. Michael M. Yatsevitch, RFD #2, Windsor, Vermont.

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40 GRADE BREEDING EWES, including 10 yearlings bred to registered rams. Mrs. Mark J. Smith & Son, Burdett, N. Y.

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STAINLESS STEEL MILKING PAILS, strainers, bottle caps, leather collars, etc. Send 25¢ for catalogue, refunded with first order. Hoegger Supply Co., Box A, Milford, Pa.

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WANTED, ALFALFA CLOVER mixed hay, tractor trailer loads. Premium paid for wire bales. S. A. Rauch New Hope, Penna. Volunteer 2-2081.

HAY, FIRST AND SECOND CUTTING Amalfi Timothy mixed leading hay. Wheat straw, ear corn. James Keny 131 E. Seneca Lake, Syracuse, N. Y. Phone HO-92885.

FOR SALE: 2,000 bales mixed hay. Will deliver up to 100 miles in 200 bale lots. Charles Hixon, Wolcott, N. Y.

CORN—DRY SHELLED corn for sale. Phone Trumansburg 2526 or write Beach Stover, Trumansburg, N. Y.

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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

May 3 Issue.....Closes April 18
May 17 Issue.....Closes May 2
June 7 Issue.....Closes May 23
June 21 Issue.....Closes June 6

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GLADIOLUS BULBS, mixed. Blooming size \$9.95, small (not bulbets) \$4.85 thousand, postpaid. H. Gordon, Southold, New York.

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BIG PROFITS—GROW EVERGREENS, Shrubs Christmas Trees with our simple instructions. Your choice, 2,000 seeds \$1—Blue Spruce, Scotch Pine, Rose Hedging. Free catalog. Locust seedlings 100—\$6.00 postpaid. Mellinger's AA, North Lima, Ohio.

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PROTECT YOUR BERRY CROPS. Cheesecloth 100 yards by 52" in convenient 10 yard lengths \$7.00 prepaid. 50% less mill price. Joseph Helm Thornwood, New York.

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SILOS FAIR PRICES Prompt service. Write Charles Mundy R.D. #2, Norwich, New York.

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PATZ EARN Cleaners. Silo Unloaders. Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best. Used trade-ins of other makes, silos, low cost steel buildings, grain bins, cribs. Barn equipment. Easy terms. Free literature, no obligation. Some dealer territories available. Nolo Farm Supply. Rome, New York.

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STOP! INVESTIGATE M-C, four in one machine. Hay conditioner, grass chopper, stalk shredder and mower. See your dealer or write Chester I. Frederick, Distributor, Mendon, New York.

FOR LATEST IN HAY and grain drying equipment, write Chester I. Frederick, Mendon, N. Y.

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160 ACRE FARM. Beautiful 5 bedroom, 3 bath home, 8 acres citrus, 130 acres highly improved pasture, excellent for dairy or beef cattle operation. Large barn, other valuable buildings, extensive equipment included. \$65,000, \$25,000 cash, balance on liberal terms. Worth much more. Other farms, homes and acreage. Elmer Jost, Broker, Clermont, Florida Heart of the Citrus Belt. Telephone Exeter 44231.

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SWINE ON PASTURE
ATE 20% LESS GRAIN

IN AN experiment at the LaCrosse Station in Wisconsin, swine pastured on good legume grass ate 20 percent less grain and concentrate, yet gained nearly as rapidly as those on full feed. Bred sows consumed about five pounds of grass silage per day when the grain and concentrate ration was reduced by 25 percent. The feeding of silage had little influence on numbers of pigs per litter or weight of pigs at birth. Limited feeding with a period of full feed to fatten out is inefficient. Good pasture management will provide ample forage throughout the summer and allow the pigs to graze on fairly steep slopes with low soil losses.

Three lots of feeder pigs were grazed on alfalfa-ladino-brome pasture. The amount of concentrate was varied to determine if the pigs can make suitable gains with limited concentrate and all the pasture they could consume.

The pigs preferred the ladino to alfalfa. Also, the ladino was able to withstand grazing better than alfalfa. Stand counts show that the stand of legume was reduced by 15 percent under moderate grazing. Severe grazing reduced the stand by 30 percent. The optimum carrying capacity would appear to be about 24 pigs per acre.

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DISCOUNT CATALOG NAME BRAND gifts, appliances. Free delivery, double S & H Green Stamps all purchases. Send \$1. refundable. Akron Distributors, 12 Cedar, Akron, New York.

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20 CHOICE SOUTHERN RECIPES of the culinary art. Send stamp for list, or \$1.00 for recipes. Rachael's Delicacies, 505 Green Acres, Columbia, Tennessee.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE—WALLPAPER CATALOG—Golden Anniversary Issue — Smart new colors and designs. Save 1/2 to 1/3. Instructions for measuring and hanging. We pay postage. Penn Wall Paper Mills, Dept. O, Philadelphia 5, Pa.

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5 LBS. BONED SMOKED FISH, \$3.00 postpaid. Denbow Fisheries, Lubec, Maine.

PARTS FOR STOVES, HEATERS, furnaces. Coal, oil, gas, electric. Empire Furnace & Stove Co., 795 Broadway, Albany, New York.

RUBBER STAMP with your name and address. 3 lines. \$1.00 postpaid. Free catalog. Champlain Industries, Grand Isle 2, Vermont.

INTERESTING MAGAZINE PUBLISHED for folks past 50 to assist them in living a healthier, happier and longer life. Write Age Outlook, 1015 W. Liberty St., Rome 3, N. Y.

New England Farmers
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Brandon, Vermont

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Carefully selected & ready for grass

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Serving Dairy Herds in New York and Western Vermont Since 1940

CLAYTON FARMS INC. COMPLETE DISPERSAL

MONDAY, MAY 5 — NEW MARLBOROUGH, MASS.

At the farm located on the Clayton-Mill River Road, New Marlborough, Mass. 6 miles north-east of Canaan, Conn.; 10 miles southwest of Gt. Barrington, Mass.

180 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS (81 Milking age, 45 close or fresh, 36 due in fall; 30 Bred Heifers; 59 Open Heifers and calves; 3 Sr. herd sires, 2 Jr. herd sires; 5 Bulls)

Herd is Bang's Certified, T. B. Accredited, Calf Vaccinated. All tests within 30 days of sale. Cattle eligible to go anywhere. Examined for Pregnancy. Healthy in every respect.

H.I.R. HERD AVERAGE FOR 1957 — 64 Lactations 14093 M. 3.7% 522 Fat 2x
5 Cows sell with from 722 to 779-lbs. fat, 2x
15 Cows sell with from 602 to 699-lbs. fat, 2x
18 Cows sell with from 501 to 599-lbs. fat, 2x
18 Cows sell with from 400 to 488-lbs. fat, 2x
Many heifers now on test with first calf.

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Sale Mgrs. & Auctioneers
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CLAYTON FARM, INC.
New Marlborough, Mass.



NEW ENGLAND HEREFORD SALE

Eastern States Exposition Grounds
West Springfield, Mass.

Saturday, April 26, 1958

Show: 10 A.M. Sale: 1:00 P.M.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY THE RIGHT KIND
AT THE RIGHT PRICE

An Opportunity to Buy Herd Replacements or Herd
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Selling Horned and Polled Herefords—All of Popular Bloodlines
5 Bulls Ready for Service—38 Open and Bred Females
All Consignments are NEW ENGLAND BRED AND RAISED
For Catalogs and Information Write:

ROBERT B. BRUCE, Sale Manager, Shelburne, Vermont



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EXTRA MONEY

from Flower Sales



MOST farmers' wives have the egg money for their very own to do with as they please, but there are other ways to make a little money on the side. Take flowers, for instance. If you have fifty square feet of space in your backyard, you can make it earn money for you. There's a big demand for flowers, as I have found out as a market gardener's wife. Even customers with a meager income usually find some way of stretching their budget to include a dozen glads or a small bouquet occasionally. So I raise gladiolas and annuals, and sell them on our stand along with the vegetables.

I used to plant and tend each year a few annuals for my own pleasure and to have cut flowers in the house throughout the summer. One year a neighbor gave me her surplus glad bulbs and I planted them alongside the annuals. People who stopped at our vegetable stand used to walk over to my garden and admire my colorful flowers, and sometimes I'd give them a bouquet. Then they started asking, "Do you ever sell any of your flowers?" or "Would you sell me a few glads?" And so began my little flower business which has increased from year to year until I now grow, besides the annuals, from 1,000 to 1,500 gladiola bulbs.

Customers do not expect to pay florists' prices for my flowers, and so I sell them at a lower price. The most expensive are the extra large and perfect specimens, but the rest are at moderate prices, and I have some quite cheap ones. These are the smaller size and the more common colors. If a dozen glads stay in a vase for a day or so without selling, I remove the dead florets, cut an inch or two from the bottom of the stems, put them in a shorter vase, and mark them at half-price. They are soon sold.

Some of my customers can afford the higher priced glads, but the majority are vacationists from the city at a nearby beach resort, and are people of moderate means. Glads are a good buy because they last so long. Customers have told me they keep them a week by removing the dead florets each day and cutting back stems. Then when they get to the tip, they break off the last blossoms and float them in a shallow dish, where they make an attractive centerpiece for the dining table.

For annuals, I find the zinnia to be the popular favorite, and for the same reason—they are long lasting. Mixed bouquets go over big, too, and sell at a little higher price. For these I walk through my annual garden, taking two of three specimens of each variety, including zinnias, asters, annual larkspurs, Chinese forget-me-nots, calendulas, and sometimes a miniature glad.

If I think a bouquet needs more of a certain color, I go to my perennial border. From it I may select a coreopsis or two, an early chrysanthemum, a bit of veronica, or some monarda. I like an airy appearance in my bouquets and I find gypsophila, the perennial baby's breath, gives them just that touch.

I don't stress perfect arrangement. I simply turn the bouquet as I add to it, to keep it from appearing one-sided. When completed and ready for the vase, it presents a riot of color and

brings a satisfied smile of pleasure to the purchaser.

I am fortunate in that the land is prepared for me by my husband with tractor equipment, since it is an extension of one of our vegetable gardens. The process starts in the fall when the ground is harrowed over, after the glad bulbs have been harvested. All winter, as the wood ashes are taken from the kitchen stove they are scattered over the surface. This takes the place of liming and keeps the soil sweet.

In the spring, barnyard manure is spread over the ground and the area plowed, harrowed, and smoothed over. Then the plot is ready for me. All the tools necessary now are a marker, a wheel hoe with plow and cultivator attachments, a wheel barrow, hoe, shovel and hay fork.

It is best to buy glad bulbs from a reliable grower to insure getting healthy, inspected stock. It is not necessary, though, to get the largest bulbs. In fact, I buy the third size, unlabeled,

Soil is hoed up against the gladiola stalks on both sides to keep them erect while growing.

By

DOROTHY HOLMAN

rainbow assortment, and guaranteed to bloom the first year. I buy new bulbs every two or three years to increase my stock and to get new colors.

About the middle of May, I start planting and plant at weekly intervals until the middle of June. Any later planting may not get to the blooming stage in this locality before frost. I make the rows about two feet apart and mark them out with a homemade marker. This is made of wood, three pointed pieces nailed to a four-foot 2x2, two feet apart, and handle nailed to center with a grip handle. An old shovel handle is good for this. Then, with the wheel hoe plow attachment, I make furrows by plowing along the marked rows, up and back, which throws the soil up on both sides. This double plowing makes the furrows deeper, about 5 or 6 inches.

A little fertilizer at the base of the bulbs is beneficial, so drawing upon my compost heap I place a layer of compost in the bottom of each furrow and mix with the soil. This compost provides food, in addition to the manure spread previously, and makes for larger and healthier blooms.

Before planting, I place the bulbs in a disinfectant solution (1½ tablespoons Lysol to a gallon of water) as a thrip preventative and allow the bulbs to soak three hours. They are then pressed down into the soil and compost mix-



Mrs. Dorothy Holman uses a wheel hoe plow attachment to make five- to six-inch deep furrows for planting glad bulbs. Later this year, the Holmans' roadside stand, located on the Mill Road at Hampden, New Hampshire, will be colorful with her flowers as well as farm produce.



ture and covered with soil from the sides of the furrows.

When shoots appear and are about three inches high, they will need their first weeding by hand. Then the soil is hoed up against the plants along the rows. This disposes of tiny started weeds and also serves to keep the stalks erect as they grow. Weeds are controlled between the rows by means of the cultivator attachment of the wheel hoe.

Authorities state that when the stalks are 8 to 10 inches high they should receive their first spraying to destroy any possible thrip, and then sprayed at ten-day intervals thereafter until they start blooming. But I omit this step unless I see signs of thrip—which is evidenced by a failure of the florets to open fully. Then one spraying is usually enough to dispose of this pest.

With the bed free from weeds, it is now ready to mulch. I use first-crop hay which is cut in June before it has gone to seed and allowed to dry out a day or two. Then it is applied between the rows to a depth of from 6 to 8 inches. This mulch discourages further weed growth, puts an end to cultivation, and, most important of all, conserves moisture when it rains. Though the garden may look ragged at first, the mulch settles into place after the first rain.

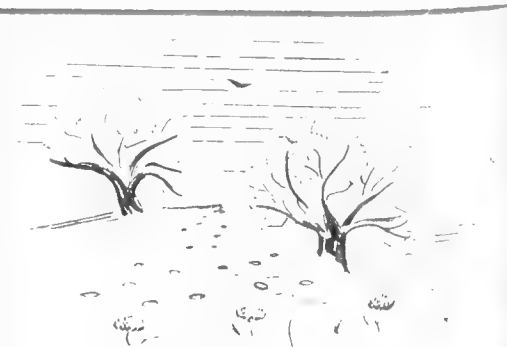
About the first of August, I cut my first glads, and continue to cut them the rest of the summer until frost.

My annuals are raised similarly in rows, a row or two of each variety, beside the gladiola bed, and separated from the lawn by a low border of alyssum, dwarf marigolds, and ageratum.

Incidentally, these low-growing annuals make good miniature bouquets. I sell them for a very moderate price.

It isn't everyone who would have such a handy market for their flowers as I do, but an ad in your local paper or a sign "Cut Flowers" in front of your house will start you in business. An attractive stand beside the road, with your flower garden in view and freshly cut flowers nicely displayed, at reasonable prices, will attract and keep customers. They will drive out of their way to buy no matter where you live.

So why not put that vacant space to work during the summer? You'll find at the end of the season you've taken in a sizable amount of extra money, and had fun doing it, too.



FASHION NOTES

By Mildred Goff

Meadows are wearing buttercups. They are the mode this spring. While dandelion polka dots For lawns are quite the thing.

Pink-tinted blossoms will be worn By stylish apple trees, And little boys will wear blue jeans With patches on the knees.

Good Eating

From Cornell Farm and Home Week
By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON



Alberta D. Shackelton I attended at the recent Cornell Farm and Home Week at Ithaca, N. Y. Each session was packed full of information and good ideas that I want to pass along to you.

ABC's of Apples

What food is so generally enjoyed as the apple from the time summer apples appear until the last ones come out of storage? Their crunchy freshness and the many ways to use them raw and in cooked form add enjoyment to our eating. We were reminded to handle this good fruit carefully, and to store large quantities in a cool well-ventilated place (small quantities in plastic bags in the refrigerator), wash before using, and peel just before using or cooking. Apple dumplings, apple rings with brown-and-serve sausages, top-of-the stove glazed apples, snack ideas with apples, and apple torte prepared before our eyes made us want to go right home and prepare some apple dishes. These recipes are to be found in Cornell Bulletin No. E973 and you may secure a copy of it by sending your request to Mailing Room, Dept AA, College of Agriculture, Stone Hall, Ithaca, New York. It is free to New York State residents and 5 cents to all others. In case you would like to lose no time in making the **Apple Torte** (which looked and smelled delicious as it came out of the oven), here is the Cornell recipe:

APPLE TORTE

- 1 egg
- 3/4 cup sugar
- 1 cup finely chopped apples
- 1/2 cup sifted flour
- Dash salt
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1/8 teaspoon almond extract
- 1/4 teaspoon vanilla
- 1/2 cup finely chopped nuts

Beat egg slightly and stir in sugar and apples. Combine flour, salt, baking powder, almond extract, vanilla, and nuts, and add to apple mixture. Pour into a buttered pan 9x9x1 1/4 inches and bake in a moderate oven about 30 minutes. Cut in squares and serve plain or with whipped cream or ice cream. Serves 6.

Cheese, Please

Have you ever wondered about the various cheeses you see when you go to market? The natural cheeses include the **hard** American Cheddar, Swiss, and Edam; the **semi-soft** Muenster, Roquefort, and Bleu; the **soft-ripened** Limburger, Camembert, and Brie; and the **soft-unripened** Cottage, Cream, and Neufchatel. Processed cheeses are blends of new and aged natural cheeses, melted and pasteurized. They melt smoothly. **Cheese Foods** or **Cheese Spreads** are processed cheese plus cream, non-fat milk solids, and mineral salts. They have a soft texture and spread easily.

CHEESE-BACON PIE

Among cheese dishes demonstrated was a **Cheese-Canadian Bacon Pie**, which you may also want to try for supper to go along with the Apple Torte. For this Cheese-Bacon Pie, first line a 9-inch pie tin with your favorite pastry. Then alternate Canadian bacon

(Continued on Page 26)

No waiting—no coupons—no money to send in! GET FINE PREMIUMS THE EASY, MONEY-SAVING WAY INSIDE MOTHER'S OATS



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Beautiful American pastoral scenes in moss green decorate the rich ivory color of this China. Start your set now of following pieces (1 in each package): Cup and Saucer—Cereal Bowl—Fruit Dish—Butter Dish.



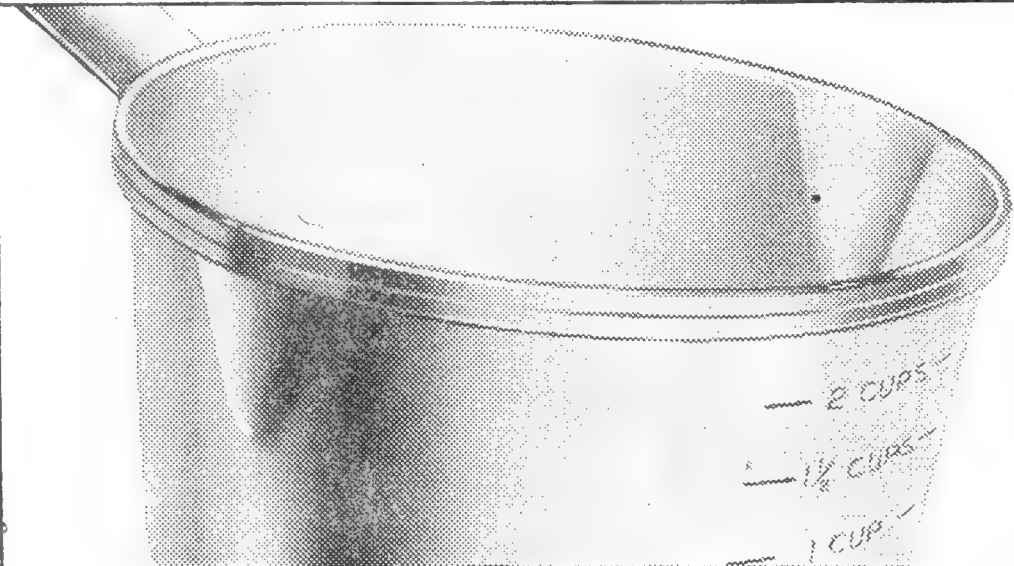
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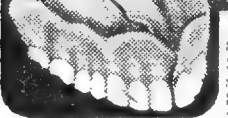
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REV. EARL CRUZAN

Adams Center, New York

MOVING? So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*, send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Among the cheese dishes demonstrated at the Cornell Farm-Home Week was a luscious Cheese Cake. In the picture, Ann Steffen (left) and Eileen Funcheon, students in the N. Y. State College of Home Economics at Cornell, use a blender to prepare the cottage cheese mixture for the cake.



Good Eating

(Continued from Page 25)

(cut in 1/2-inch strips) and thin slices of Swiss cheese in overlapping layers in bottom of the pastry-lined tin.

Mix together 4 eggs, 2 cups evaporated milk, 1 tablespoon flour, 1 1/2 teaspoons melted butter, 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg, pinch of oregano, salt and pepper to taste, and strain over cheese. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) about 40 minutes or until custard is set and top is nicely browned. Serve hot (6 servings).

SPARERIBS WITH SAUCE

For the Spareribs, buy 1 1/2 to 2 pounds of spareribs for 6 to 8 servings, and cut almost through between the ribs. For the sauce, combine 1/2 teaspoon ground ginger, 1/8 teaspoon garlic

powder or 1 clove garlic, minced fine; 1 teaspoon sugar, 1/4 cup soy sauce, 1/4 teaspoon pepper, and 1/8 teaspoon salt. (Left-over sauce keeps well in refrigerator in a closed jar and is good on all sorts of meats and mild sausages.) Rub this sauce over the entire surface of the spareribs and into the cuts between them. Place ribs on a rack on a broiler pan and roast in a moderate oven (350°) about 1 hour.

Chinese Accent

Accents of soy sauce, monosodium glutamate (MSG or "Accent"), ginger, garlic powder, and the slant and manner of cutting the vegetables will give your cooking a Chinese flair. We saw all of these delicious dishes made:



Free and your HOME

by Kay Eichelberger

New York State College of Home Economics

Dark Dining Room

I would like some advice on redecorating the walls and ceiling of my dining-room. What colors would you paint or paper them?

The room is 15' wide by 17' long by 8 1/2' high and very dark, as there is dark oak wainscoting 3' high, 6 doors, and 2 windows facing east under a dark porch. There is very little sunshine.

The dining-room suite is also oak. There is a studio couch in the room with a small pattern and green background, a large over-stuffed chair and a desk.

At present, the walls are painted a Kemtone flamingo, and the ceiling is white. The tie-back draperies are a natural color background with clusters of flowers. The linoleum floor is figured with tan background.—Mrs. A. K., New York

It seems as though there is too much furniture in this room and too many figured patterns, which will make the room appear smaller, especially with the dark oak wainscoting and dining-room suite. The room would look much larger and lighter if you remove the dark oak stain from the furniture and wainscoting, give it a light finish, and use a light green paper or paint on walls and ceiling.

If you do not wish to change the oak furniture, you might paint the wainscoting and walls and ceiling a light yellow. This will harmonize with the floor, furnishings and draperies, and will also bring sunshine into the room.

If you prefer paper, you can use a smooth or textured light yellow paper, and paint the wainscoting the same yellow, so the wall is not divided. The ceiling should be a lighter yellow than the wall color, or the same.

If you do not wish to change the oak wainscoting, you can use a light yellow or tan colored paint or paper for walls and ceiling.

Later, if you change your draperies and furniture coverings, use plain textured fabrics, as the pattern in the linoleum is enough pattern for this room.

Draw Draperies

Will you please give me some help in choosing colored draperies and accessories for my living room? One wall is papered with a large diamond pattern of two shades of gray and a pink with a mottled background of tan, gray, cream and gold. Three walls match the pink (an apple blossom pink).

I would like to have draperies and accessories that I could use if I ever change the color scheme on the walls. The hall connects and is papered the same. I am thinking of heavy-weight reversible rep for draperies in dawn gray. The material is 48 inches wide. Can the draperies be closed?—Mrs. R.P., New York

The color scheme for your room can be chosen from the figured paper. Gray or tan draperies to match this paper will balance the colors on the one wall and will be a good contrast against the pink walls. Gray or tan will harmonize with almost all color schemes, if you ever decide to change the colors.

The 48-inch wide material can be made into draw draperies which can be closed, if your windows are average size. Textured materials are being used, so a reversible rep will be satisfactory.

For your accessories you can choose any of the colors in the paper—gold,

Chinese omelet with vegetables, fried rice, celery stir beef slices, mushroom stir pork slices, spareribs with a Chinese marinating sauce, ginger sauce for ice cream, and almond cakes.

Family Fare

Check your meals against the following suggested family meal patterns to insure good nutrition for your family.

Breakfast: Fruit or juice; cereal and/or egg or meat; bread and butter; milk and a hot beverage.

Lunch or Supper: Hearty main dish (may be sandwiches); salad or relish; bread and butter, dessert, milk.

Dinner: Meat, fish, or poultry; potato, vegetable; second vegetable or fruit; dessert, bread and butter, milk and a hot beverage.

Send to Mailing Room, Dept. AA, College of Agriculture, Stone Hall, Ithaca, New York, for free copies of Leaflet No. 13, "Buying Food For Your Family," and Leaflet No. 14, "Buy Times for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables." They give five easy steps to help you plan and buy your family's food, time and money saving hints, and tips on storing food.

Community Meals

Safe food for community meals was stressed, including good personal hygiene on the part of workers; good housekeeping habits with thorough cleaning of work surfaces, cutting boards, grinding machines, etc., with hot soapy water and thorough rinsing; proper cooling of foods and refrigeration. Hand sinks, equipped with hot and cold running water, soap, and paper towels were suggested for community kitchens; also, on-the-spot preparation of community meals.

cream, pink, gray and tan, and I would add a touch of an opposite color, such as a blue green for a vase. You can use these colors for small cushions on your davenport and chairs if they harmonize with the background colors of the furniture and rug.

Utility Room

I have a utility room which opens directly from a turquoise blue and white kitchen. Would gray woodwork and yellow walls be a good color scheme for the utility room? What other colors would you suggest? I am also enclosing a sample of our bathroom tile which is turquoise blue. The ceiling and woodwork are white. What would be a good color for the walls?—Mrs. A.C.F., New York

Today, woodwork is often painted the same color as the walls. This makes a room look more spacious. A light gray for walls, woodwork and ceiling in your utility room will harmonize very well with the turquoise blue in your kitchen. The same is true for the walls of your bathroom. A light gray with a turquoise blue floor will be harmonious. You can then use peach colored towels.

Kitchen Floor

I plan to put blocks on my kitchen floor. Would you kindly suggest a color or combination of colors to use? The kitchen has yellow walls, gray woodwork, and red counters.

—Mrs. R.N., Penna.

In choosing colors for the floor, it is best to include one or several of the colors used in the room decoration, preferably the wall color for one, especially if the room is small.

You can use a combination of gray and yellow, alternating solid blocks of each color, or a design with spattered colors or stripes may be appropriate for your room. If you use either of these designs, the colors might be a combination of all three colors in your kitchen—gray, yellow, and red. There are many kinds of blocks for floors available with the above designs and colors.

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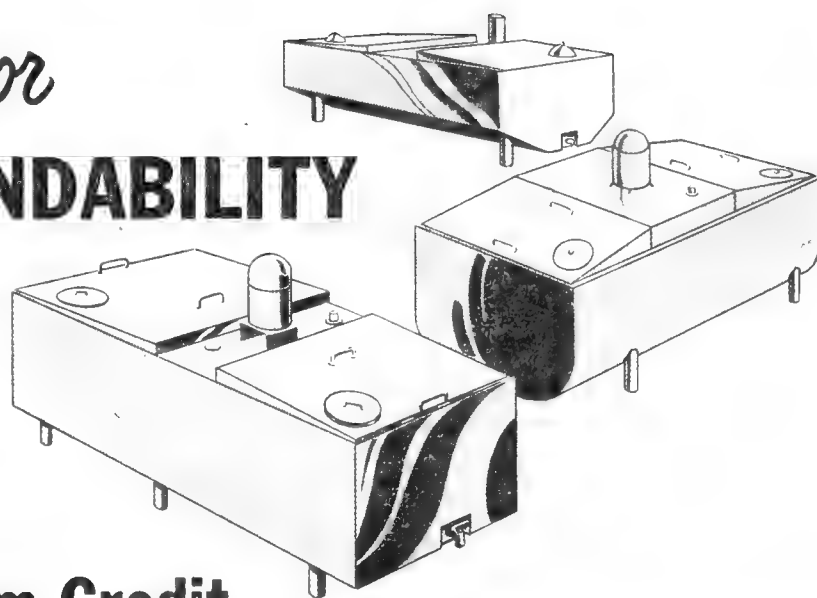
8425
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8434. Sub-Teens' adorable dress, sleeveless with contrast trim around neckline and down front. Also shown in short-sleeved version. Sizes 8-14. Price 35 cents.

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Hostages To Fortune

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XXX

BILL'S SHOULDER seemed to be mending all right. He tried to kill time by visiting the other patients in the hospital, and by reading. But he was growing more impatient every day to get back to duty. Each time he saw Dr. Eddington, the surgeon, he asked about being released, but the doctor was noncommittal and a little mysterious.

"Take it easy," he said. "Don't push me. There may be a pleasant surprise in store for you. Things are happening, you're a married man, and you've been hurt. I can't tell you too much now, but just hang on a few days and I may have news for you."

Bill's hopes jumped. He knew there had been a good many transfers of patients stateside. Gossip had it that the war was rapidly coming to an end. Maybe, oh, maybe, he was going home. But the waiting was hard to bear, particularly when there was so little to do.

He missed the long, pleasant visits he had had with Alice, but he didn't see her any more. When he inquired about her from Nurse Westmore, who gave him such little care as he now needed, she gave him a cold eye.

"What did you do to that girl?" she demanded. "She wants no part of you, and asked to be transferred to another ward."

"Didn't do nothin'," said Bill ungrammatically. "We were just good friends."

"You must have done something, for Alice refuses to take any further care of you."

"I'm sorry," said Bill. "She was good to me and I like her. I certainly didn't mean to hurt her feelings."

That night, Bill couldn't get to sleep. His mind kept going around in circles. What did the surgeon mean? Was he going home or wasn't he? If so, when? What was happening on the war front? Seemed as though it was harder to find out, close as he was to the action, than it probably was back home.

And what was the matter with Alice? His conscience bothered him, for in his heart he knew. He certainly hadn't meant to hurt her. But he certainly didn't want to do anything about it, even if he could, so that was that.

Finally, he dropped off into an uneasy sleep only to come awake a little later feeling very cold. He pulled another blanket up over him. Then he huddled down in the bed, pulling his knees up as far as he could, trying to get warm. It was no good. He couldn't. The chill was so bad that the whole bed shook with him. What the devil was the matter with him, he wondered. He felt awful. He'd better get some help. The nurse came with her flashlight, took one look at him, then brought more blankets.

"H-m-m-m," she said. "You're having a real chill."

She put a hot water bottle at his feet and piled on more blankets, but still Bill shook and his teeth chattered. She stood looking at him a moment and then said, ominously,

"You'll be warm enough for sure soon." He was. The awful cold passed, followed by a brief sense of peace and well being, but not for long. Soon he began to feel hot and perfectly wretched. It seemed to him that he ached in every bone and muscle in his body. His head hurt so that he felt it would split open. He tried to kick the covers off, so the nurse took some additional blankets away, but made sure that he was well covered. She took his temperature every few minutes, and stood by his bed watching him.

"What's the matter with me?" he demanded. "I feel like hell."

"Malaria."

"How about getting a doctor?"

"I've already called him. I'm doing just what he instructed me to do. He said he couldn't do any more if he were here."

Under the influence of drugs now, Bill finally went into an uneasy, dream-laden sleep. And in the morning when he awoke, his fever was down. But he felt licked and discouraged. He had seen many cases of malaria in his three years in the tropics, and he knew what it meant. Also, he had read a lot about it. He knew that when America was new in the pioneer days, in many sections malaria was a common and a deadly disease.

When the forests covered the country, they held back the drainage of the water so there was much more swamp land than in years later when the woods were clear. This swamp land was an ideal breeding place for mosquitoes, and it was now known that mosquitoes spread malaria. Many of the settlers once believed that night air was always dangerous, so they shut their windows and doors tightly, even on the hottest nights. That helped to prevent malaria, not because of the night air being kept out, but because it excluded mosquitoes. And Bill remembered reading about the pioneer doctors and how they helped to fight malaria with a powdered root from the bark of the cinchona tree found in South America. From the bark of this tree, quinine was made. How Bill hated the stuff. As a boy, his mother would give him a pinch of quinine on the tip of a teaspoon every time he had a cold. He remembered that for days afterward he couldn't get rid of the bitter taste in his mouth. But maybe it had been good for him.

More recently, he knew that a new drug, atabrine, had been discovered or developed, and apparently it had now helped him out of a bad attack. It had been used on thousands of soldiers who had been with General MacArthur in the jungles of the Pacific.

Of more immediate concern to Bill was what effect, if any, this attack of malaria was going to have on his being shipped home. Would it delay or would it help his going? His breakfast tray came but he couldn't eat much. When Dr. Eddington came in, he said,

"Hear you had a bad night."

"Yes," said Bill, trying to make light of it. "But I feel much better this morning."

The doctor nodded. "You will feel better, but the trouble is, you're likely to get this again."

Bill sensed in the pessimistic remark that the doctor was trying to tell him that this would delay his going home. So he came right out and said,

"Doc, you were kind of mysterious yesterday when you told me not to press, just to hold on. But I'm human. I've been away from my family for three years. Common talk is that the war is about over. I want to go home. I should think now, if I'm likely to have this attack again, you'd want to get me off your hands and help me get back to the States."

Again, the doctor nodded. "Right," he said. "I hated to say anything about it because you never can be sure of a darn thing in the Army. But you're right. I like to see you fellows who have done more than your share, particularly when you're sick, get out of this mess. Especially now, because many of us figure that by the time you're fully well and able to get back into service, you'll be no longer needed. I have already asked for your transfer to a hospital in California."

"But why a hospital?"

"Now, Graham, you've been in the Army long enough to know that we will have to conform to red tape. In the first place, it's right that you have a thorough checkup before getting out, particularly now that you've developed malaria. You might have another attack. In the second place, you might just as well rest in a comfortable hospital so when you are discharged, your family will get a well man again, instead of somebody just dripping around."

The next few days were hard for Bill to take. He wasn't really sick. He had no pain. He saw patients come and go, and he wondered what the nurses thought about his being there. So he mentioned it to Nurse Westmore.

"You know, it's no fault of mine that I'm hanging around on your hands. Why don't you put me to work?"

"I will," she said. "Lord knows, there's enough to do around here."

After that, she kept him busy doing whatever he could without using his lame arm.

Dr. Eddington had certainly been right when he intimated that war's end was not far away. Even before Bill had broken his shoulder had come the great news that the German High Command had surrendered unconditionally to the Allies. Then followed the terrific explosion on August 6th of the first atomic bomb at Hiroshima which nearly destroyed the Japanese city. Three days later, another bomb exploded on Nagasaki which wiped out whole sections of the city.

Then on September 2, 1945, the Japs surrendered to General MacArthur aboard the U.S.S. Missouri in Tokyo Bay. The war was over!

Finally, one morning, Dr. Eddington located Bill where he was peeling potatoes. With a broad smile and a gleam in his eye, he said,

"Graham, you're on your way."

Next to some of the beautiful things that Laura had said to him, that was the sweetest music Bill had ever heard. And next to that, the finest sight he had ever seen was the Golden Gate Bridge of California. No one, thought Bill, as the shores of his homeland hove into sight, can ever know how an American can feel about his own country unless he has been away. And that is particularly so, if he has been away a long time in a war. How many times he had despaired, wondering if ever again he would see this land of his, and the people he loved. Now, at long last, he was coming home.

Bill had written to Laura, of course, as soon as he was sure he was going home. But even though the letter could travel faster than he could, still the mail was always uncertain. There had been no time for him to have a reply from Laura. Perhaps she didn't even know the good news. He almost wished she didn't, so he could hear the happiness in her voice when he telephoned. It would cost some real money, but it would be the first thing he would do when he arrived at the hospital.

On land, everybody was excited. And the people on the West Coast were particularly happy because they had lived in dread of a Japanese attack ever since the tragedy of Pearl Harbor.

Bill was never to forget the almost agony of those moments after he put in a call for Laura and had to wait for a connection. It seemed as if everybody else had the same idea, for the lines were busy. But finally over the wires came the voice of the one Bill loved most of all in the world. So choked with emotion was he, that it was difficult to speak.

"Oh, Bill, oh, Bill, is it really you?" He could just barely make out her voice. Then, "It's been so long, so long."

Then, as always, he tried to cheer her.

"It is I, sweetheart, and I'll soon be home with you."

"How long will it be, Bill?"

"Well, I don't just know, but it can't

American Agriculturist, April 19, 1946

be too long, for I only have to get clearance from the hospital."

The moment he said it, he wished he hadn't. The word "hospital" upset Laura immediately.

"Are you wounded? Are you sick?"

"No, no, Laura, I'm all right. I did break my shoulder, as I wrote you, but it is all well now. But the surgeon was very kind and he thought I could get home more quickly if he cleared me through the hospital by a medical discharge. I'll call you just as soon as I have definite word when I can leave here. And I'm sure it won't be long."

Dr. Eddington had been right. There were only a few days delay. The hospital was so crowded with the really sick and wounded that the doctors seemed more than glad to clear and discharge those who were physically able to be sent home.

So now, in September of 1945, Bill was on his way home, and it seemed that the journey across the continent was even longer than the dreary years of service. In his impatience, Bill thought that neither the clock nor the calendar can measure time. It has to be measured instead in man's experiences. A man could live a thousand years of happiness, and it would only seem like a day. But by the same token, trouble or eager anticipation could lengthen a few days, seemingly, into years.

But finally came the day when Bill's train pulled into the little old depot where twice before he had left for the Army. How well he remembered parting from his grandfather that first time when he had started off for camp. He scanned the crowd eagerly for Laura and little Johnny, but they were not there. Apparently, none of his folks had come. Oh, yes, there was Tim Donovan, his brother-in-law, stretching his long, lean frame to look over the heads of the others. He saw Bill and came toward him with his hand outstretched. But it had been so long that Tim seemed rather formal, like a stranger. Bill inquired,

"Are the folks all well?" Then, "Where's Laura?"

"Home," said Tim. "Guess she wanted to welcome you there."

As they climbed into the old car, Tim said,

"The folks are all well. But how about you? We've been concerned because we knew you were in the hospital."

"I'm all right now. Believe me, I'm sure glad to be home!"

"We're sure glad to have you, Bill."

Bill was quiet, still hurt because Laura hadn't come to meet him at the train. There was a restraint between the two men as they rode home. It was difficult to warm up. Bill asked about every member of the family, and Tim answered him in short, clipped sentences. Then as they neared home, Tim seemed to brighten up a little as he talked about Johnny.

"Brightest little tyke I have ever seen," he bragged. "Goes with me everywhere on the farm when he isn't with your Gramps."

"Speaking of the farm," Bill said, "how's everything?"

"All right, I guess," said Tim rather hesitantly. "Prices have been good, of course, but it's not a big enough farm. Caroline and I couldn't have gotten along on our share of the income if I didn't work outside a lot. I'm getting tired of that, too. When you get straightened around and know what you want to do, I want to talk with you about that farm."

If Bill had been disappointed because there was no one at the station but Tim, he had no reason to be when he saw the whole family lined up, their faces beaming, as he and Tim drove into the yard. As Bill got out of the car and walked toward them, he was trembling. He tried to swallow the lump in his throat. Standing back of

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Hostages to Fortune

(Continued from Opposite Page)

the little group were Mr. and Mrs. George Bliss, Laura's parents. Gramps was there, his hair whiter than ever, but standing straight and tall; so were his sisters and his mother. A little to one side were Laura and a little boy who must be his son, but whom he wouldn't recognize now from the infant that he had left in Laura's arms almost three years ago.

To cover their emotion, they all started talking and laughing at once. They shook hands with Bill, threw their arms around him, and kissed him. It was a high moment in the lives of all of them, as it was with thousands of other families whose boys were returning from the war, and he thought of Juanita Hasle and all the others like her for whom there would be no homecoming.

When they all had gathered around the supper table in the big Macdonald kitchen, Bill thought that absence does tend to separate friends and loved ones. After three years of working and fighting with men on the other side of the world, it took some readjustment to take up the thread of living again at home. He had lived in a world entirely different from this one at home—a world where the only objective was to outwit and outfight an enemy in an environment so completely different from anything he had known as a young man. It just couldn't help but make a man different. How could a man adjust himself quickly to the ways of peace, to the humdrum of everyday life? The family felt it too. No wonder there was restraint in the group.

But more important than that, Bill was downright hurt by the refusal of his little son to have anything to do with him. Johnny seemed to be on perfect terms with everybody else in the

family, but he wouldn't let Bill lay a hand on him. Bill knew well in theory that to Johnny he was a stranger and that it took time to build friendships. But instead of recognizing this truth, he was hurt, and human enough to take the attitude, if he doesn't want me, I'll leave him alone.

With Laura, too, talk was too casual and a little formal. How could it be otherwise with all the others around? It was much the same, Bill thought, as it would have been if they were just engaged, and were shy and afraid of showing any sentiment for fear the others would notice.

But Laura understood how Bill must be feeling about Johnny. Never had a day gone by since Johnny was old enough to understand anything, that she hadn't talked to him about his father. Now, she didn't want Bill hurt by the boy's shyness. So she said, "Bill, would you like to help me put your son to bed?"

Upstairs, she made short shift of preparing the boy for bed. She was a little out of sorts with him herself for not responding to Bill's homecoming. Then she reached down in the crib to pat the sleepy boy, and Bill's hand came down over hers. She turned and threw her arms around his neck, holding him tightly, for a long moment and whispering, "Oh, Bill, it's you, it's you—It is really you at last!"

As his arms tightened around his wife, all the lonesome hours, all the homesickness, and the suffering faded away. Bill Graham knew that at last he was home again. Burying his face in her neck, he said,

"Laura, let's not go down to the others. Let's just be together—just you and me."

To Be Concluded

Marketing Groups Appoint and Elect

THE Tri-County Growers Co-operative Inc. of Central New York, which was recently organized to sell the snap bean crop grown by its members, has appointed Paul Lynch as manager.

Mr. Lynch, whose services began this month, had been in the field department of Comstock Foods for many years.

It is reported that the 25 members will control upwards of 10,000 acres of open-market beans, and will sell to both fresh market and to processors.

Joseph P. King has been named general manager of the Genesee Valley Regional Market, which serves a nine-county area in the Rochester and Finger Lakes region.

Mr. King who was State Farm War Manpower Director and later with the Birds Eye Division of General Foods is well known throughout the State in farm and food processing circles.

The Regional Market, which was built about three years ago at a cost

of nearly three million dollars, has been practically idle due to conflicts with the Rochester Public Market. King was appointed by the Market Authority to try to put the market on a going basis.

The Capital District Cooperative of Menands, New York, observed its 25th anniversary at its recent annual meeting. The annual meeting marked the completion of 25 years of service in the same office for: Walter G. Emerich, president; L. H. Myers, Jr., secretary; and G. Wm. Noeckel, treasurer. Also celebrating 25 years as directors were Wm. L. Klopfer, vice-president; and Fred N. Lemka. All were re-elected.

Gilbert Shortz who has been manager of the cooperative which operates the Regional Market participated with the officers in burning the paid-up mortgage which had been held by the Springfield Bank Board Cooperative.

— A. A. —

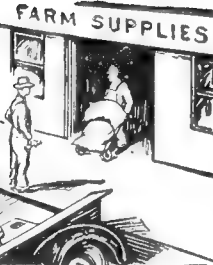
ORDER TREES NOW

IF YOU live in New York State and are considering the purchase of trees to plant during the 1958-59 season, we suggest that you put your order in with the Conservation Department soon.

Forms are usually distributed about August 1, but there is no reason why you should not get on the list to receive one now. You can make this request to your Conservation Department district forester and you can get his name from your county agricultural agents, soil conservation district, or by writing to the New York State Conservation Department, Albany, New York.

This past year some varieties of trees available from the New York Conservation Department were exhausted rather early. This may not happen again in the coming year, but you will be on the safe side if you get your order in early.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



The 10th edition of "Profitable Dairy Management," is available free of charge from BEACON MILLING CO. dealers. The 192-page book has several new sections covering such topics as Breeding Management, Milk Replacers and Breeding Weights; and revised grain feeding tables to allow for higher quality hay, silage and pasture. Other revised topics include: Mastitis Control, Bulk Milk Handling, Prevention of Ketosis, etc.

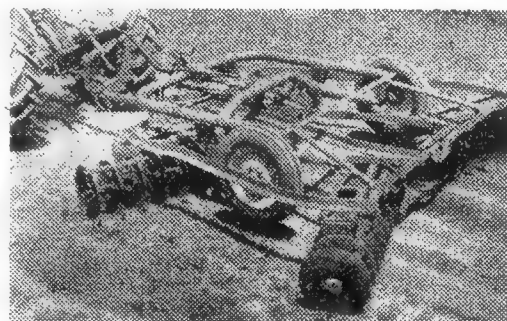
How a COVER BOARD ends plugging and covers trash better than anything heretofore designed is graphically demonstrated in a "hand movie" just put out by the Cover Board people. The little "flip booklet" shows in fast or slow motion just what happens when a moldboard equipped with a Cover Board goes into action on a field. For a free "hand movie," write Cover Board, Bellevue, Ohio.

Entitled "Babcock Bessie, Successful Business Hen", a new folder tells in detail the specifications and performance of Babcock Poultry Farm strain-cross White Leghorns. The brochure also lists achievements of Babcock birds, as well as illustrating breeding and management practices at the farm. Copies of the new folder may be obtained by writing to BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, Box 286-AA, Ithaca, N. Y.

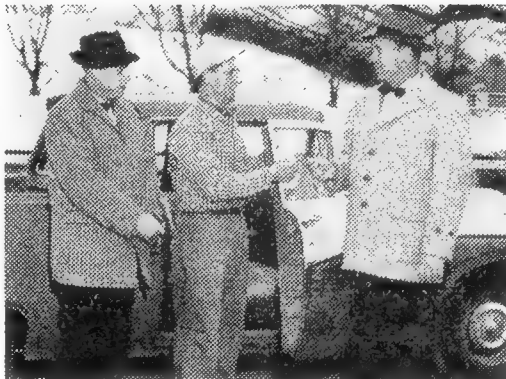
GEIGY AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS is recommending its Methoxychlor "50" for direct application as a dust or dry powder to dairy cattle for control of horn flies, inasmuch as available data from such applications has shown zero residues. The dust application is simple to use and gives two to three weeks control of horn flies when properly applied. The dry Methoxychlor "50" is simply dusted on the animal and rubbed lightly into the hair.

A "Magic Mist" that prevents formation of milkstone is WILSON'S latest to make bulk milk cooler cleaning easy. Wilson also offers a Watchman "drop-in" refrigeration unit which builds up a large reserve of cold that can protect milk during a prolonged electric power failure. Wilson bulk tanks range from 100 gallon capacity to 700 gallons.

W. M. "Bill" Andersen of NEW ENGLAND BY-PRODUCTS CORP., Boston, has been elected president of that company. He replaces F. C. Bowes, who resigned at the company's annual meeting. T. W. Tobin, assistant treasurer for the past five years, was appointed treasurer. Other officers are: D. A. Trayhan, sales manager; J. W. Kuske, assistant sales manager; and R. N. Allen, director of nutrition. The company has served the feed industry since 1923 specializing in fish meal and fishery by-products as well as a complete line of feed fortifications.



New wheel-type disc harrow featuring independently flexible and adjustable harrow gangs has been introduced by FORD MOTOR COMPANY'S TRACTOR AND IMPLEMENT DIVISION. Angular front-to-rear adjustment of individual gangs and freedom of each gang to "float" over obstacles without disturbing implement's level are incorporated in its "Flexo-Hitch" design.



Phil Corey, of Appleton Farms, Ipswich, Mass., receives the keys to the Ford Ranchero he won in H. P. Hood and Sons recent Calf Starter contest. William Aston, Hood Feeds Division salesman presents the keys to Corey. "Red" Moore, Wirthmore store manager at Ipswich, who received a \$100 check, was also present at the presentation.

LE ROY MFG. CO., Boylestown, Penna., manufacturers of the well-known Le Roy line of soil pulverizers, land rollers and Crowfoot plow packers, announce that their pulverizers and rollers now may be had with dust sealed roller bearings as optional and at slight additional cost. LE ROY MFG. CO. also announce they have added an eight and nine foot (rolling width) Crowfoot plow packer to their line. Both sizes feature a center bearing.

With "fair-time" rapidly approaching, boys and girls will be interested in obtaining the free booklet "Star of Your Future" that was prepared especially to give them the facts about beef cattle raising. From birth to beef, this 32-page, two color booklet tells the story of selecting, feeding, managing, fitting and showing beef steers and heifers. If you'd like a free copy of "Star of Your Future," write to the AMERICAN ANGUS ASSOCIATION, St. Joseph, Missouri.

Addition of three newly styled "smoothside" pickup truck models featuring full-width cargo boxes with 50 percent more cargo space was announced in February by CHEVROLET. The new pickups, identified as Fleetsides, are offered with either 6½- or 8-foot box lengths on two wheelbases in the ½ ton series and an 8-foot box in the ¾-ton model. Capacity of the 6½-foot unit is 59½ cubic feet or nearly 20 cubic feet larger than the present body. The larger Fleetside box has a 75% cubic feet capacity, a gain of more than 25 cubic feet.

More than 100 outstanding high school seniors from throughout the U. S. and its possessions were selected for GENERAL MOTORS four-year college scholarships in March, raising to 1,600 the number of students who will be attending college next fall with GM assistance. Under another part of General Motors' more than \$5,000,000-a-year program of support to higher education, GM scholarships are awarded to an additional 300 seniors by a selected list of 110 private and 68 public colleges and universities. Applications for these scholarships are made directly to the colleges.

Two new 3,000 watt, gasoline engine-driven generators specifically designed for use by contractors, builders, plumbers, electricians and home owners were just announced by HOMELITE, Port Chester, N. Y. These new units weighing only 140 lbs., provide a dependable source of power for operating electric drills, saws, concrete vibrators, floodlights and other power tools on the construction site. Or, lights, oil burners, refrigerators, stoves and other electric equipment in the home during power failure emergencies.

TO SARATOGA FOR NEW YORK STATE GRANGE

NEW YORK State Grange's 86th annual session will be conducted at Saratoga Springs, Oct. 28-31, inclusive, according to a decision of the farm organization's Executive committee, headed by David C. Kidd, Dansville.

Approximately 1,200 men and women delegates — representing the 120,000 members of the statewide farm organization—will participate, with Leland D. Smith of Brasher Falls, state master, presiding. State Grange's legislative program for the succeeding year will be formulated, with other highlights including the annual exemplification of the Sixth Degree and the selection of the 1958 baking and sewing champions.



Ed Eastman's Page

Taxes! Taxes! Taxes!

I DON'T KNOW when I felt so irritated and discouraged as I did on March 15th when I read in my evening newspaper this headline — **FEDERAL SPENDING INCREASE FAVORED OVER CUT IN TAXES.** Maybe I was more discouraged than usual over this because I had just made my income tax report and realized all over again that practically all of us are working several months a year for the government.

When any individual who has any sense is short of money or runs into a crisis of any kind, he stops spending. But our government does exactly the opposite. There's some kind of an economic depression going on now, so all of the politicians hasten to make it worse by spending and spending and spending.

Take our own business of agriculture for example. Do you know that while we are cursed with a surplus of crops, and while the government is limiting what we grow, it is also planning more vast irrigation projects to reclaim thousands of acres of dry, waste land in the west at a cost of \$1,000 to \$2,000 per acre? That land will be put into production to compete for markets with your products, or for government storage at your expense. I could fill several issues of *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST* with the same kind of illustrations.

The Hoover Commission found, for example, that the supply depots of the Navy Department had years' supply of hamburgers, 79 months' supply of canned beef and gravy, and 75 months' supply of canned ham on hand. The Army paid freight on 807,000 pounds of canned tomatoes it bought in New York and shipped to California, and the Navy paid freight on 775,000 pounds of canned tomatoes it bought in California and shipped to the east coast.

Many of the American government workers abroad live in luxurious apartments with nurses, maids and butlers, at your expense in the name of defense. At Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, the Navy has enough gear drives to supply needs for 128 years at the present rate of use.

The Hoover Commission has made 350 specific recommendations to Congress to restore sanity, honesty, and businesslike methods to government along with a balanced budget and lower taxes. 145 of these recommendations could be adopted tomorrow, without any legislative or presidential action, and without any damage to needed services or defense, if you as citizens will just demand it.

The Hoover Commission found that the United States owns \$155 billion, yes I said billion, worth of goods scattered throughout the world, enough for

\$1,000 worth of merchandise for every citizen. It will be sold at about 7% of what it cost. No wonder that you and every member of your family owe \$1,725 as your part in the national debt.

Don't blame this awful situation on one Party alone. Each Party is equally to blame. The idea of thousands of bureaucrats of both Parties, both in the states and in Federal government, is to win votes by giving away your money and mine.

How long are you going to let them get away with it? How long are we going to ask government to do things we should do ourselves, or that business can do better?

HOW HE GROWS HEAD LETTUCE

Dear Mr. Eastman:

I was interested in your choices of vegetables as given in your March 15th issue, and would like to make a few comments. Perhaps you do not care for lettuce, and that may be the reason why you have not had success with head lettuce. I do not care much for radishes, and I have never had success in growing them. I think I could grow them well if I cared enough to learn how. (This philosophy applies in many other places in life. E. R. E.)

But spring head lettuce is so choice, and so much better than the leaf kind, and so much better than anything we can buy in stores, that I would certainly make an effort to grow it. That is not true of summer lettuce, which I do not think anyone can grow to equal the spring varieties. I start the plants in the house on a cool window sill in January. I use ordinary garden soil with no fertilizer till the plants get crowded, and then only a little. For varieties, I use Tom Thumb for the

earliest, and Mignonette for best quality.

About April, I set out the first plants in the garden, using a small amount of ground bone and hen manure, and turning in the natural accumulation of organic waste which naturally accumulates. I use no commercial fertilizer and not too much of the ones mentioned. Perhaps if you have been using large amounts of the fertilizer and manure, it would be better not to use any on the head lettuce. In a good season, the heads mature toward the end of May but more often they are not ready until June.—A.W.F., Mass.

MORE VEGETABLE SUGGESTIONS

Dear Mr. Eastman:

As a reader of the *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST* for a great many years (I am 81), I have always enjoyed your page, especially your Chestnuts.

In the last issue in regard to your vegetables, I think you have left out some of the very best ones. For peas, I have found Greater Progress the most satisfactory. For corn, for all except the earliest, I think Wonderful is the best. I like Morton Hybrid tomatoes.

For the past few years, I have not grown any vegetables commercially, but supply the four Underhill families. —E.B.U., N.Y.

A GOOD HORSE STORY

THIS STORY came from my friend, Mr. George Morse, whose business it is to sell dependable lightning protection.

One day this winter while George was selling the area around Smyrna, New York, he called on Mr. Robert Maynard who has two brothers, David and Edgar, who have farms on the same road.

While talking to Bob Maynard, George saw a team of horses, pulling a sled used for hauling manure, coming down the road. George noticed that there was no one driving the team and was concerned that the driver might have been thrown off. "Why," he asked Maynard with concern, "is that team coming without a driver?"

Maynard replied, as he looked at his watch, "They are just about on time." Then he went on to explain that during the winter when he couldn't get the tractor out in the field, his brother living the farthest down the road would clean the manure out of the barn using the team and the sled, and when he was finished, he would pat the horses on the rump and send them on to the other brother.



These oxen were shown last fall at the New England Exposition at Springfield, Mass. by Arthur Maxham and son of South Pomfret, Vermont.

One only has to remember that oxen were common on many farms within the lifetime of living men, to realize how fast farming has changed in a few short years.

—Photo: John Titchen, Claremont, N. H.



SPRING

THE late Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey once said, "Agriculture is re-born every spring, therefore it is forever young."

That philosophy not only applies to farming and farmers but to every one of us for spring can be a time for renewal of life and hope.

This procedure was repeated at that place, the horses patted, and sent on to the third brother. When the horses finished hauling manure at the three farms, the last brother would give the horses a pat and send them back to the first farm.

It does no good to look backward. Nevertheless, rural life and farming lost something with the passing of horses.

MANY COVERED BRIDGES LEFT

MAYBE YOU will remember the picture of the covered bridge that appeared on this page in our September 17th issue of 1957. It showed a farmer attempting to drive a load of hay through, and the roof of the bridge scraped the hay off and left the farmer on the roof with the horses trotting down the road on the other side. Well, that picture got a lot of laughs and letters including the following:

"On this page you had a picture of a covered bridge. As I am a hobbyist, covered bridges are my photographic hobby. I wish to call your attention to the fact that covered bridges are not 'about all gone' as you state. I should say that the following is about correct: New York State, 32; Maine, 10; New Hampshire, 60; Vermont, 109; Massachusetts, 15; Connecticut, 3; Pennsylvania, several hundred. It would be safe to say at least 2,000 or more." —S. Anderson, 64 Montgomery St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

THE tramp printer blew into the small town and got a job on the weekly paper one week. The next week he got drunk, and the day after the paper appeared, he left town. Among other interesting items, he was responsible for the following:

"William Smith, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Smith, and Miss Lucy Anderson were disposed of at public auction at my farm, one mile east, in the presence of seventy-five guests, including two mules and twelve head of cattle.

"The Reverend Mr. Jackson tied the nuptial knot for the parties, averaging 1,250 pounds on the hoof. The beautiful home of the bride was decorated with one sulky rake, one feed-grinder and two sets of work harness, nearly new, and just before the ceremony was pronounced, Mandel & Sons' wedding march was rendered by one milch cow, five years old, one Jersey cow and one sheep, who, carrying a bunch of bride's roses in her hand, was very beautiful. She wore one light spring wagon, two crates of apples, three racks of hay, one grindstone of mouseline de soie and trimmed with about one hundred bushels of spuds. The bridal couple left yesterday on an extended trip."



DON'T LET IT POINT YOU OUT!

In order to punish those who repeatedly violate traffic laws, the New York State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles has established the Point System. A revised Point System went into effect April 1, 1958.

There are some situations where the Commissioner is required by law to revoke a license and there are other situations under which a license may be suspended for a period of time. However, under the Point System, if there is a conviction which does not call for revocation of a license, one or more points may be charged against the driver's record.

The following are the number of points which can be charged against your record:

Three Points—Speeding, reckless driving or dangerous driving.

Two Points—Passing stopped school bus, passing red light, failing to stop at "Stop" sign, failing to yield right of way, making U-turn on hill or curve, inadequate brakes, driving uninspected car, failing to signal or crossing double line.

One and a Half Points—Failing to dim headlights, insufficient lights, no horn or driving too slow.

One Point—Improper plates, improper turn, unauthorized red or blue light, inadequate reflectors, inadequate muffler, unnecessary noise or smoke, dazzling lights or failure to notify Bureau of change of address.

This is not a complete list, but gives you the idea. If you accumulate eight points within two years, ten points within three years, or 12 points within four years, you will be summoned for a hearing which may result in revocation or suspension of your license as a persistent violator.

This system will not only help to free the highways of drivers who repeatedly ignore traffic laws, but will also give poor drivers a chance to correct their bad habits and become safe operators.

— A. A. —

CHAIN LETTERS

We understand there has been an outbreak of chain letters promising Savings Bonds and claiming to be approved by the Treasury Department, which is not true. Like all chain letters

TO UNCOVER SWINDLES

these are, of course, illegal and anyone involved in this particular scheme is subject to a double federal offense, because it also deals with the illegal purchase and use of Savings Bonds. Equally important, those who fall for this scheme are likely to lose instead of gain.

— A. A. —

LIGHTNING RODS

"We are thinking of buying lightning rods and we would appreciate your answering a question for us. Is there an organization such as Fire Underwriters which inspects the work before payments are made?"

Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. is an organization established and maintained by The National Board of Fire Underwriters. They operate a "Master Label Service for Lightning Rods," whereby property owners are assured that systems are made of proper materials and installed to secure dependable protection at a reasonable cost. Materials which have been passed by them bear the Underwriters' Laboratories label. After installation, a detailed report is made and signed by the manufacturer and property owner and forwarded to the Laboratories, after which a Master Label is issued to the property owner.

To insure standard materials and standard installation, our subscriber should be sure the rods and fittings he purchases bear the labels showing they have been inspected by Underwriters' Laboratories.

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of: Arthur or Bruce Sprague, previously from Ellenville, N. Y.?

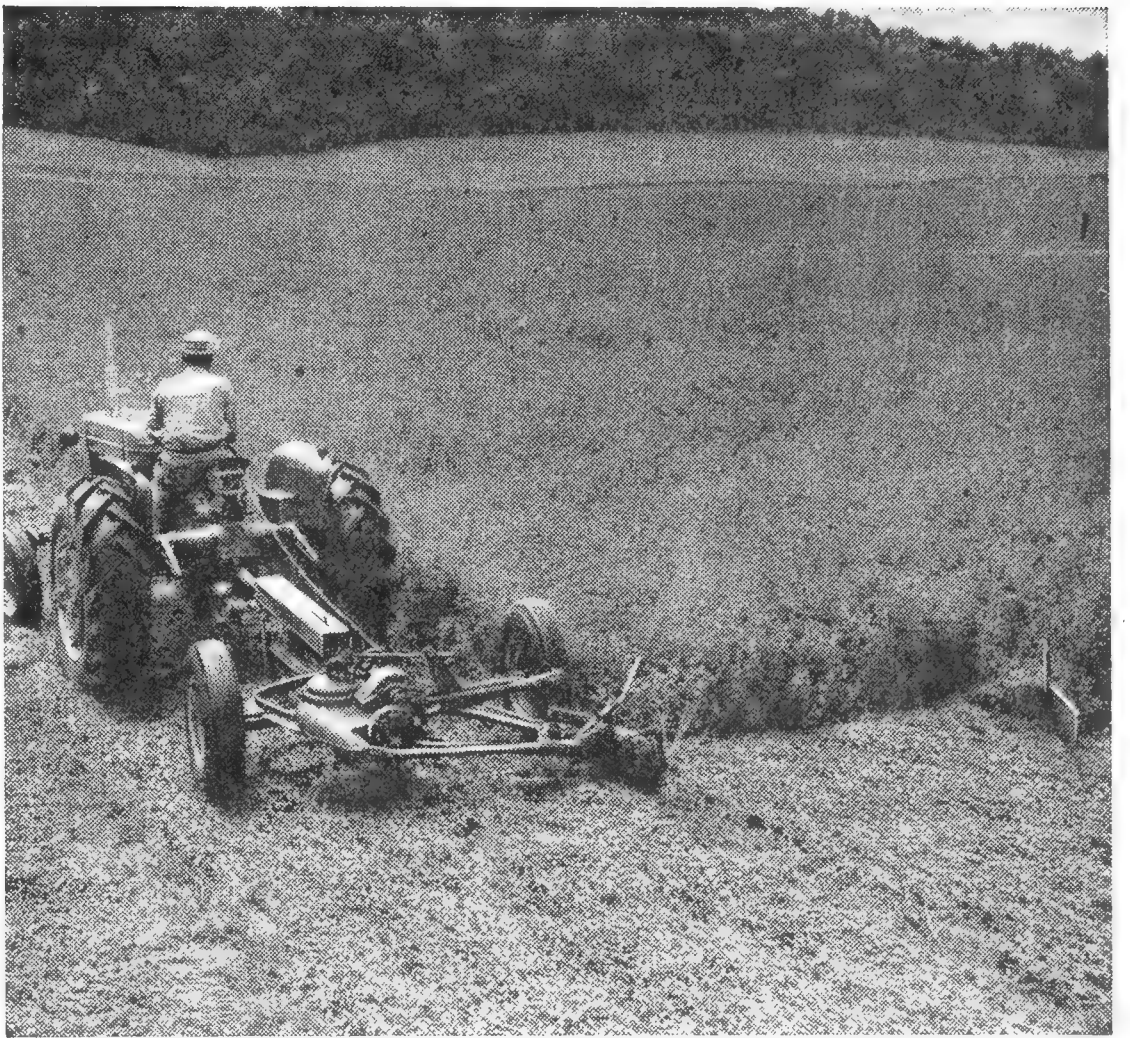
* * *

Any descendants of Effie Renwick, sometimes called Effie Trumbull, who was born in 1789? She married Walter Stuart at Duanesburg, N. Y. and in 1814 they moved to Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania.

* * *

Paul D. Hoffner, who operated a barber shop in Penn Yan, N. Y. in 1932? Previous to that time he had been in business in Rochester and Canandaigua.

See **NEW IDEA** ^{IN ACTION} before you buy



Fits any tractor. Use just one pin to attach this mower to any tractor draw-bar, attach the snap-on PTO connection, and you're ready for fast, efficient mowing.

Rough, Tough NEW IDEA Full Trailing Mower Out-performs... Out-sells all others

Choice of cutter bar lift—PTO power or hydraulic
Fastest on and off... Fits any tractor

When the mowing gets tough, you'll appreciate your New Idea most. Powerful, gear-driven mechanism lets you run easily through heavy growth. Blades are precision-honed to closer tolerances. Your mower hums—never clatters. Trails perfectly. Cuts square corners.

And you'll like your New Idea mower's convenient features. Simplified hitching, for example. Snap-on PTO connection. PTO operated cutter-bar lift (standard equipment). No parking stand needed.

Your New Idea mower will outlast 'em all, too. Here's why:

- Heavy duty, 3/4" cutter-bar has nine hold down clips and nine wear plates.
- Extra strong semi-rock guards are standard equipment.
- Hardened fly wheel crank pin operates in needle roller bearing.
- Slip clutch protects main power shaft and knife.

- Sturdy A-frame gives cutter bar extra support.
- Breakaway safety feature lets cutter bar swing back if obstruction is hit.

For convenience, long life, and mowing efficiency, get a NEW IDEA full trailing mower. More farmers want it... more farmers buy it than any other.

See it at your New Idea dealer's. Or write for free literature.



New Idea Semi-Mounted Mower Fits Most Tractors. Has built-in jack, hitches with only two bolts. Choice of three methods of lifting cutter-bar—hydraulic, cable, or spring assist hand lift.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N.Y.

Nº 33845

50-262
213

January 17 1958

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

Mr. Frank J. Schmidt
R. D. 3
Dansville, New York

\$ 25.00

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK

E. R. Eastman
PRESIDENT
TREASURER
ASST. TREASURER

STOLEN MOTOR RESULTS IN \$25.00 REWARD

DURING Thanksgiving week, Mr. Frank J. Schmidt of Dansville, New York discovered that a motor was missing from his shop, which was not far from the road. There had been a lot of stealing from farmers in the area and the stolen goods had been sold to junk dealers.

Mr. Schmidt went to a local junk yard and found his motor. The dealer had a signed receipt from the man who had sold the motor to him. Mr. Schmidt reported this to the Sheriff's office in Geneseo and they picked up the youth,

along with his brother who had been implicated in several other thefts.

The brothers, aged 20 and 17, admitted the theft to Sheriff's Deputy Wilbur Barrows and pleaded guilty to petit larceny. They also admitted theft of farm machinery in Steuben County. When they appeared before West Sparta Peace Justice Alton Muchler, they were each sentenced to 30 days in jail.

We are happy to send our \$25.00 reward to Mr. Schmidt, along with our congratulations.

NEW IDEA

FARM EQUIPMENT CO. DIVISION **Arco** DISTRIBUTING CORP.
Dept. 501, Coldwater, Ohio

Send FREE hay tool literature checked.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full trailing mower | <input type="checkbox"/> Mounted parallel bar rake |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-mounted mower | <input type="checkbox"/> Side rakes and tedders |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pull-type parallel bar rake | <input type="checkbox"/> Booklet—Making Hay |

Name _____

Address _____

Town _____ State _____

He Didn't Even Kiss Me Goodnight!



NIGHT after night my husband came home from work all tired out. He was nervous, irritable — and barely touched supper. Most of the time he'd just sit around for a while — then drop into bed, asleep as soon as his head hit the pillow. Often he didn't even kiss me goodnight . . . and yet I knew I had a good man — one who really loved me.

I know a man's tired after a day's work — but my husband was simply "dead on his feet"! You'd think he'd forgotten all about me!

Then one day we saw a Vitasafe ad in a magazine. It told about other men like my husband who had once felt tired and run down, who had lost their pep and energy. It said that this condition was often caused by a com-

mon and easily corrected vitamin-mineral deficiency, and that thousands of people had regained their youthful vitality and strength through the famous Vitasafe Plan. It offered to send a trial 30-day supply of powerful Vitasafe High-Potency Capsules so we could discover for ourselves whether my husband could be helped.

We had nothing to lose, so we sent the coupon. And believe me, it was the smartest thing we ever did. Now my husband's like a new man. He has more strength, stamina and energy than he's had for a long time!

If you want to help someone you love get rid of that tired, run-down feeling, send for a 30-day trial supply of Vitasafe capsules as we did. Just mail the no-risk coupon today.

wheat gluten and thought by many doctors to help nourish the blood cells for more power of concentration and increased mental alertness, is also included in Vitasafe Capsules. And to top off this exclusive formula, each capsule now brings you an important dosage of Citrus Bioflavonoid — the anti-cold factor that has been so widely acclaimed. This formula is so complete it is available nowhere else at any price!

POTENCY AND PURITY GUARANTEED

There is no mystery to vitamin potency. As you probably know, the U.S. Government strictly controls each vitamin manufacturer and requires the exact quantity of each vitamin and mineral to be clearly stated on the label. This means that the purity of each ingredient, and the sanitary conditions of manufacture are carefully controlled for your protection! When you use VITASAFE C.F. CAPSULES you can be sure you're getting exactly what the label states . . . pure ingredients whose beneficial effects have been proven time and again!

WHY WE WANT YOU TO TRY A 30-DAY SUPPLY — FREE!

We offer you this 30-day free trial of valuable VITASAFE C.F. CAPSULES for just one reason. So many persons have already tried them with such astounding results . . . so many people have written in telling us how much better they felt after only a short trial . . . that we are absolutely convinced that you, too, may experience the same feeling of health and well-being after a similar trial. In fact, we're so convinced that we're willing to back up our convictions with our own money. You don't spend a penny for the vitamins! A month's supply of similar vitamin capsules, if it were available at retail, would ordinarily cost \$5.00.

AMAZING PLAN SLASHES VITAMIN PRICES ALMOST IN HALF

With your free vitamins you will also receive complete details regarding the benefits of an amazing new Plan that provides you regularly with all the factory-fresh vitamins and minerals you will need. You are under no obligation to buy anything! If after taking your free Capsules for three weeks you are not entirely satisfied, simply return the handy postcard that comes with your free supply and that will end the matter. Otherwise it's up to us — you don't have to do a thing — and we will see that you get your monthly supplies of capsules on time for as long as you wish, at the low, money-saving price of only \$2.78 per month (a saving of 45%). Mail coupon now!

SPECIAL FORMULA FOR WOMEN

Many women also suffer from lack of pep, energy and vitality due to nutritional deficiency. If there is such a lady in your house, you will do her a favor by bringing this announcement to her attention. Just have her check the "Woman's Formula" box in the coupon.

EACH DAILY VITASAFE CAPSULE CONTAINS			
Choline Bitartrate	31.4 mg.	Niacin Amide	40 mg.
Inositol	15 mg.	Calcium Pantothenate	4 mg.
dl-Methionine	10 mg.	Vitamin E	2 I.U.
Glutamic Acid	50 mg.	Folic Acid	0.5 mg.
Lemon Bioflavonoid	5 mg.	Calcium	75 mg.
Complex	5 mg.	Phosphorus	58 mg.
Vitamin A	12,500 USP Units	Iron	30 mg.
Vitamin D	1,000 USP Units	Cobalt	0.04 mg.
Vitamin C	75 mg.	Copper	0.45 mg.
Vitamin B ₁	5 mg.	Manganese	0.5 mg.
Vitamin B ₂	2.5 mg.	Molybdenum	0.1 mg.
Vitamin B ₆	0.5 mg.	Iodine	0.075 mg.
Vitamin B ₁₂	2 mcg.	Potassium	2 mg.
		Zinc	0.5 mg.
		Magnesium	3 mg.

We invite you to compare the richness of this formula with any other vitamin and mineral preparation.



25¢ just to help cover shipping expenses of this

FREE 30 days supply High-Potency Capsules

LIPOTROPIC FACTORS, VITAMINS AND MINERALS

Safe nutritional formula containing 27 proven ingredients: Glutamic Acid, Choline, Inositol, Methionine, Citrus Bioflavonoid, 11 Vitamins (including blood-building B-12 and Folic Acid) plus 11 Minerals.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

For More Dollars

STUDY —

PLAN — and

By Hugh Cosline

ACT!

FIGURES KEPT by 35 dairymen in Vermont showed net incomes ranging from a loss of \$3,000 to a profit of over \$18,000, and pounds of milk sold per cow varying from 4,600 lbs. to 11,500 lbs. It's not at all surprising that some farmers are not satisfied with their net returns. You might well ask, "Who is?" It is surprising that a third of all farmers who expressed dissatisfaction in a recent survey stated that they had no definite plans to improve income!

As I see it, there are five possible roads to travel:

1. Take a careful inventory of your situation and lay some careful plans for increasing your farm income.
2. Do nothing. Let things drift in the hope that the general price level for farm products will improve.
3. Demand that Uncle Sam come to your rescue and create a situation where your efforts will give you a satisfactory return.
4. Farm part time. You or someone in family work off the farm for added income.
5. If none of the first four alternatives seems attractive, there is always the possibility of getting out of farming entirely. On the other hand, if you don't want to do that, there are possibilities on every farm for improvement. Also, the worse the situation, the greater the chances for doing better.

Much could be said about alternatives two, three, four, and five. For example, the trouble with the third alternative is that Uncle Sam has been trying to do that for over thirty years with a notable lack of success. In fact, in recent years, returns have tended to slip rather than improve, and the products where the least "help" has been given are in as good or better shape than the so-called "basic commodities." Some people are gradually arriving

at the conclusion that any farm operator can do far more for himself than Uncle Sam can ever do.

In many cases, part-time farming is the logical answer. Where a good job is being done and more land is not available, a job with a weekly pay check permits the family to continue living on the farm and to enjoy all the advantages of life in the country. Incidentally, part-time farming can be a big help to a young couple in getting into full-time farming.

But right now let's concentrate on alternative one:

The first step is to take a careful inventory, not of your physical assets, but of the situation on your farm. Get answers to these questions:

1. Is the farm big enough to keep the labor force busy at profitable work?
2. Does the farm have sufficient natural fertility to grow crops economically?
3. Is production of crops and animals above average?
4. Is output per man sufficiently large?
5. Are cash expenses too high?

If, as a result of this inventory, one or more weak spots are uncovered, what can you do to strengthen them?

Suppose the farm is so small that net income wouldn't be satisfactory even if prices were substantially higher. Some possibilities are to rent additional land; increase production on the land you have; sell at retail to get all the consumer's dollar; or add an enterprise such as poultry that requires little land.

You may have a dairy farm and find that production of milk per man employed is under 100,000 pounds per year. The answer may be a combination of a few more cows and better cows, or it may be that you are hiring help which you could do without by better planning or mechanization. Many dairymen

are selling 200,000 pounds of milk and over per man.

What if you have hens and cash expenses are too high? In that case, perhaps you could raise more of the feed consumed, or it may be that too much feed is being wasted.

You might find that crop production is way below average. If your land is too low in fertility, you might consider selling the farm and buying a better one. But probably you could bring yields above average by a combination of adding lime, using more fertilizer, controlling weeds better, and choosing varieties more carefully.

In the case of low animal production, you could consider better feeding, buying or breeding better animals, and managing them more effectively.

The point is that study, planning, and action bring results. It is amazing to study records kept on actual farms and see the tremendous variation in the cost of producing a hundred pounds of milk, a dozen eggs, or a bushel of apples or potatoes. More important is the fact that ways of reducing high costs are known. It can be done by studying and analyzing the operations of producers with low costs.

In doing this, much help is available. Your state college has facts and figures and will gladly advise you. Very effective is your county extension service. Your farm paper is full of suggestions, and your editors are always happy to answer questions.

You will also find some good help in assembling the figures and making the plans in Farmers' Bulletin No. 2108, entitled "Cut the Costs That Cut Your Farm Profits." To get a copy of this bulletin, send 10¢ to the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., and ask for the bulletin by name and number.

If your present returns are satisfactory, that's fine. But if they aren't, why not resolve today to make plans to improve them? Thousands of farmers will testify that it can be done.

EXTRA TDN MORE MILK LOWER COST

A cow on the best pasture can eat only enough grass to produce 30 pounds of milk a day. If she gives more than that without grain she's milking it off her back.

You know it pays to feed extra TDN for more milk. But have you stopped to figure how much you get back for the money you spend for feed on grass?

A cow needs 4 pounds of feed for each 10 pounds of milk over that 30 pounds a day. With feed at \$3.25 a hundred and milk at \$3.60, you get back \$2.77 for each \$1.00 you spend on feed. That's almost a 3 to 1 return.

You know that G.L.F. Feeds are high in total digestible nutrients. And it's just common sense to get all you can for your money.

An even better buy when you use the G.L.F. MILL-TO-FARM PLAN. You pay *only* for the services you need. Labor and warehouse savings are passed on to you and you get volume discounts. This cuts your costs to the bone.

Look at these examples of 20-ton bulk orders under the G.L.F. MILL-TO-FARM PLAN:

CASH PER TON—20 TONS BULK—WEEK OF MAY 5.

	Bath	Massena	Albany	Honesdale	Middletown
GRASSLAND DAIRY TDN—1450#	\$60.40	\$62.80	\$61.00	\$62.40	\$62.60
SUPERTEST TDN—1477#	\$66.80	\$69.20	\$68.20	\$68.80	\$69.00



MILL TO FARM

See your local G.L.F. Service Agency

Your Plow

PLOWING is one of your most expensive operations. It's easy to see why, because you move 1,000 tons of soil for every acre you plow 8 inches deep—enough soil to fill two silos 20x50 feet.

And you can see, too, why "little things" can become "big, expensive things" since you are handling such a huge volume of material. For lowest costs, keep your plow sharp, properly adjusted, well-maintained, and correctly hitched.

Keep shares sharp, and see that they have proper suck. If you stop to think about it, you know that a dull blade never cuts anything as easily as a sharp one. That's exactly why it takes more fuel to plow with a set of dull shares. Of course, you know from experience how much suck you need for your ground. You want enough for good penetration, but too much means wasted fuel. So don't go overboard on suck. No matter whether you have conventional or throw-away shares, the problems are the same—you need sharp edges and proper suck.

Coulter Blades

Keep the coulter blades sharp too. They slice through trash and make a clean furrow wall. Sharpness is important because a dull blade pulls harder, and it can help keep the plow from going into the ground properly.

Adjust your pull-type plow for proper down-suck by moving the hitch bar at the front of the plow. Raise it for more . . . lower it for less—and again, you only want enough to get the plow into the ground. With three-point mounted plows, you shorten the top link for more down-suck.

Properly "land" your plow by adjusting the width of cut of the front bottom. This is important because you want all the bottoms to cut the same width of slice, for smooth, even work. A narrow front slice will give you uneven work, while a too-wide front slice can give you trouble with plugging. On a trailing plow, change the length of your tongue-brace, and on a three-point mounted plow, just move the frame.

Level your plow, side-to-side. Raise or lower the furrow wheel, on a trailing plow, and vary the length of the right lift arm on a three-point mounted plow. An un-level plow turns slices of different thickness, and this causes an uneven plowing job which is harder to work down.

The rear wheel should carry part of the weight of the plow, and hold it slightly away from the furrow wall, to make the plow pull easier. Set it so it doesn't try to climb the furrow wall.

In general, set your coulters a little to the left of and ahead of the point of the bottom. The coulter determines the width of the slice, so as a starting

**The Adjustment of Your Equipment
Can Spell Profit or Loss . . .**

Tune Your Plow

and

Check Your Planter

By THOMAS E. CLAGUE

point, set the blade about 1/2-inch to the left. If you try to cut a 15 1/2-inch slice for a 14-inch bottom, you're in for trouble — plugging, hard pulling, uneven work, etc. You'll vary the setting with conditions. Experience, plus help from your manual and your dealer will aid in getting your best setting. Jointers should be set two or three inches deep and far enough from the coulter blade to avoid trash clogging.

Maintain your plow by lubricating well. Coulters are important on any plow. Wheels, the lifting mechanism, and the rear wheel mechanism are critical on a trailing plow. Protect the polished surfaces from rust by oiling overnight when in use, and coating with heavy grease for storage. If you have spring-protective mechanisms in the tongue of the beams, be sure they are clean and operable, or you won't have any protection.

Proper hitching reduces side-draft to a minimum, for easiest steering and most efficient pulling of the plow. Ideally, the center of resistance of your plow should fall directly behind the center of pull of your tractor. Center of pull of a tractor is always midway between the rear wheels, regardless of wheel setting. Location of the center of resistance of a plow is a complex problem—your best bet is to consult your manual or a dealer. With some tractor-plow combinations, you can't eliminate all side draft, but your manual or dealer can help find the best possible compromise. For mounted plows, this problem is handled by varying wheel spacing. Again, consult your manual or dealer.

Never set the tractor drawbar higher than the manufacturer recommends. Hitching too high can cause your tractor to "turn itself over backwards."

Inflate your tires as recommended, and install whatever wheel weights you may need to prevent slippage. Because the drive wheel in the furrow is always lower, it actually carries more of the weight of the tractor. Since the land

wheel carries correspondingly less weight, it will slip more easily. To control this slippage, you may want to add a little extra weight to the land drive wheel.

Whether you have a trailing plow, or one of the several different kinds of mounted plows, the basic problems are all the same. Keep your shares sharp and with proper suck . . . get all the adjustments "in tune" . . . maintain the whole plow as it should be . . . and hitch for minimum side-draft — and you'll do the best possible job at lowest cost.

Your Planter

YOU HAVE to plant for maximum yields if you want to harvest them. And you must prepare for good planting before you ever go to the field. After you decide how many seeds per acre to plant, you still have to put them into the ground. This is exactly why your planter is such an important link in the chain of machines used to produce your corn crop.

Incidentally, if you think a good corn planter is expensive, look at it this way: suppose it takes 50 bushels of corn per acre to let you "break even." If you produce a 100-bushel crop, you will have a 50-bushel-per-acre margin of return above costs. If your planter misses one four-kernel hill every 95 feet, you'll lose 10% of your margin. On 200 acres of corn, this planter would cost you 1,000 bushels of profit . . . before crop ever came up.

Now this doesn't mean that you should rush out and trade for a new planter. Of course, if your old planter won't allow you to plant the number of seeds per acre that you need, it's costly for you to own.

In getting ready to plant, start with the plates. Don't just assume that those plates you've always used are satisfactory for that grade of seed you've always bought. They might be . . . and they might not be! Check them to see. Many dealers have a device for check-

ing plates with your seed—even checking them for the speed you'll drive. If possible, check out your plates this way, just to be sure.

If you're planting more than one kind of seed, make this check for each different seed. Grading corn is a ticklish business, and you may not get absolute uniformity between "brands" and numbers within "brands." Don't take any chances—check to be sure. The cost of an extra set of plates is negligible when compared to the loss in yield you can suffer because of "almost good enough" matching of plates to seed. Incidentally, when you're buying seed, try to order slightly more than enough. Because if you have to finish out with something else, you have the same old problem of checking plates, all over again.

Before using the planter, go over it completely. Start with the hopper bottom and trace the seed plate drive train through from the wheels.

Wear Causes Loss

Worn knockers and weak springs can seriously affect your planting accuracy. Check carefully and replace immediately if worn. Check the cutoff pawls — they must contact the plate firmly. Look for wear that could make the space between the plate and the pawl large enough for seeds to slip through. Be sure that pawls work freely and that springs are in good condition.

Look for excessive play between the seed plate and the sides of the hopper bottom. When the center bearing becomes worn, the seed plate can shift. This, in effect, allows the size of the cell to vary as the plate rotates.

Of course, accumulation of dirt, rust, and chaff can hamper smooth operation of the hopper parts.

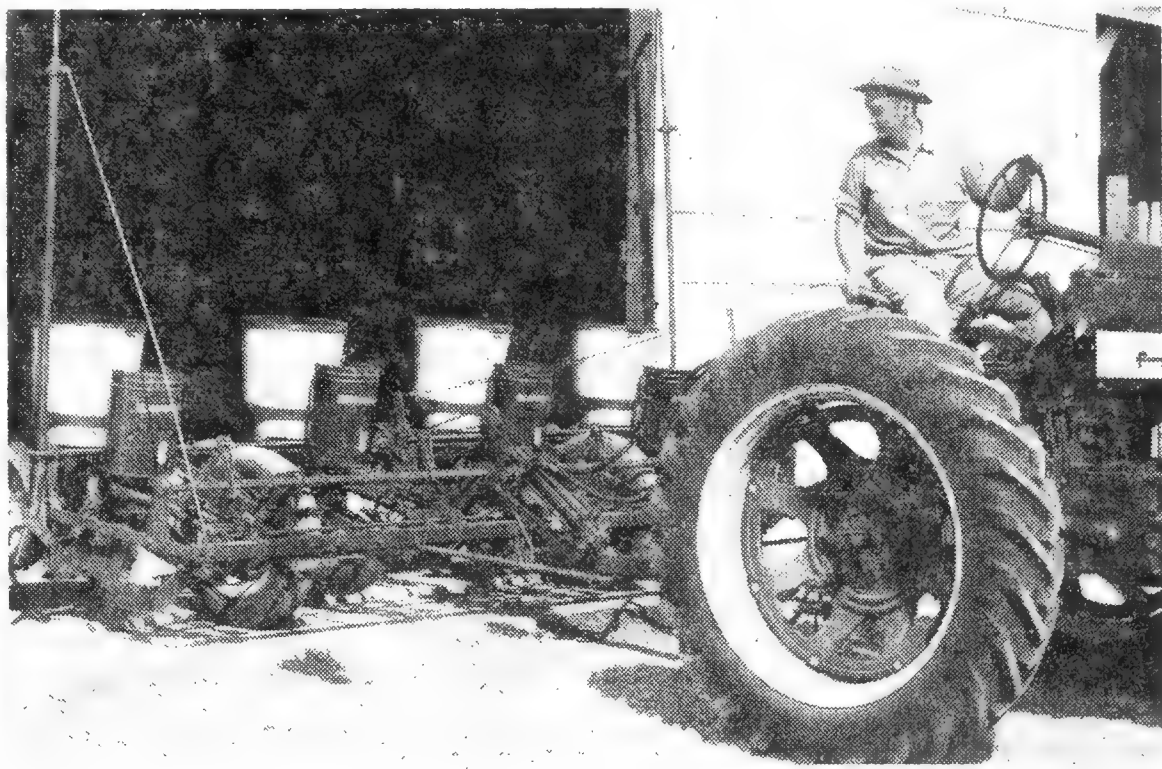
Check the boot valves to see that they work freely, and that they can open and close completely. Go over the whole planter and look for worn, broken, or bent parts. Tighten nuts and spread cotter keys. Clean dirt from all moving parts. Lubricate thoroughly.

Before you go to the field, install the plates and "plant some corn" on the ground so you can count kernels easily, to check your accuracy. If you aren't getting the right number, find the reason and fix it. Your manual or dealer can help if you can't get it going right.

Planting has become a much more complex operation than when Grandpa used the team and the old two-row outfit and checked every hill. Much of the crop is now drill or hill-dropped, and started fertilizer is often applied — either liquid or dry type. You may want to convert your old split-boot applicator to a single-band-type, which places fertilizer to one side and below the seed. And you may want to get a special attachment for applying granular chemicals, such as insecticides and herbicides. All of these devices must be in good operating condition, of course.



Lawrence Goettemoeller (left), St. Henry, Ohio, won the United States National level land plowing contest in 1956 and 1957. Here, during a trial run in the 1957 contest, he checks a fine point of adjustment on his plow.



The quality of your planting job is determined right here, before you ever go to the field. Once you get your planter all checked over and properly adjusted, ready to go, the rest is merely driving.

Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



THE ROAD TO BETTER PRICES

IN 1956, workers on farms made up less than 5% of the total population, compared to 8% in 1940 and 25% in 1820. Production per hour put in on farms was more than twice pre-World War 1. Crop production per hour worked was 3 times that of pre-World War 1, while livestock production per hour was up 75%.

These figures give little support to the claim that all our farm problems could be cured by increased efficiency. The overall farm efficiency picture is so high it is startling. However, production per farm worker varies greatly on different farms, and the returns to the man whose production is above average are better than to those whose average production is low.

Considering farmers as a group, prices for farm products have not kept pace with wages of labor or prices of manufactured products. There are many causes, but an important one has been production which has outrun demand. This continued heavy production has two chief causes: tremendous new discoveries and improvements in equipment and methods of farming, and high supports which have discouraged desirable adjustments in production.

Other workers have also increased their production per hour. If all workers, farm and city, increased efficiency at the same rate, at the same time keeping production approximately equal to demand, then all workers should be able to share equally in the newer products which make living more comfortable.

To get on an equal real income basis with other groups farmers need to:

1. Continue to improve production per man at the same rate as other groups.

Improved efficiency alone will not cure farm troubles, but the individual who lags behind becomes steadily less prosperous.

2. Bring production more closely in line with demand.

This can be done by cutting production or increasing consumption. Government controls have been notably unsuccessful in controlling production. Voluntary advertising of milk, apples, eggs and other products by farmers has been successful in increasing consumption.

3. Improve marketing.

In some cases this means bigger organized groups to grade and pack in volume to meet volume buying. In some cases research in marketing can lead the way to lower costs, or to new containers and methods.

4. Build stronger farm organizations.

Farm groups with large memberships, and sound programs, can influence legislation and improve relations with the consuming public.

There is, unfortunately, no magic wand to wave and improve farm prices. Yet farmers working together on a sound program made up of numerous small actions, can and will improve the situation.

A BIG ORDER

EVERY FARMER in the Empire State should be deeply concerned with the choice of the next Dean of the State College of Agriculture. You have been extremely fortunate with the

leadership of Liberty Hyde Bailey, A. R. Mann, Carl E. Ladd, and the present Dean W. I. Myers, who is approaching retirement.

A committee has been set up to choose Bill's successor. What kind of a man are they looking for? As I see it, he should have these characteristics:

1. Unquestioned integrity.
2. A deep sympathy for and understanding of farm people.
3. Outstanding ability to get along with people.
4. A firm belief in the future of northeastern agriculture.
5. A desire to foster understanding between business and agriculture under the free enterprise system.
6. A wide personal knowledge of New York State agriculture.

It's a big order! Perhaps no one man has all of those qualities, but somewhere there is a man who will carry on, perhaps even improve, the work of those who preceded him. To find that man, every farmer, every farm organization, every person interested in agriculture, yes, every consumer, is vitally concerned.

UNTHINKABLE!

What are the chances of getting laws through Congress to correct some of the labor union mess brought out by the McLellan Committee investigation?—R. S., Pennsylvania.

THE CHANCES are slim unless congressmen are prodded vigorously and often by voters back home. Public attention has been diverted to such things as the recession and intercontinental missiles, and people have temporarily forgotten about legislation to correct labor abuses.

But it is unthinkable that taxpayers, including rank and file labor union members, will be content either to have no corrective legislation or to have it watered down until it is absolutely ineffective.

In an election year, many congressmen may be willing to forget about needed laws. But the general public, if they think seriously about it, will not.

HAVE YOU APPLIED?

THIS IS the time of year when the applications for the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Foundation Award to young people come into our offices with every mail.

To be eligible for the Award, a boy or girl must have accomplished good work in school, and in addition, have achieved in citizenship both in school and community. The Awards go to boys in vocational agriculture and girls in vocational homemaking in the high schools of the Northeast, which is AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST "stamping ground." We all feel that this is one of the finest projects ever carried on by the Foundation. The future rests on how well these and other young people learn the lessons of life, and we are proud and happy to have a part in helping some of them along.

If some of you teachers have omitted to send in the application, didn't get an application form, or have mislaid it, it isn't too late. Just write and let us know that you would like to take part in the project and we shall see that the book and certificate which comprise the Award go forward in time for Commencement. Write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Foundation, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

MILK MARKETING FACTS

THE DAIRYMEN'S League Cooperative Association is sponsoring a series of meetings, which will continue through July; from which dairymen can learn more about milk marketing. Watch your local papers for the date and place of the meeting nearest you. The meetings also give League officers a chance to learn at first hand what members want their organization to do.

Of interest to League members and to all dairymen, the invitation is open to anyone who would like to get more facts about the marketing of milk.

The League is to be commended for setting up this series of meetings. Informed dairymen are extremely important in insuring continued stable conditions in milk marketing.

NO "MEASURING" STICK

ONE of the outstanding records of government help to agriculture through helping farmers to help themselves is the Farm Credit Administration. Originally capital was provided by the government with provision for gradual repayment by farmers. This has been done with outstanding success.

The same policy might well be extended to the Rural Electrification Administration, established to extend electric power to rural areas not served by private power corporations. Electric service is now available to more than 95% of the farm homes in the country.

Therefore, it is difficult to see any logical objection to cutting the ties between the cooperatives and the government, thereby—as in the case of the Farm Credit Administration—permitting farmers to provide their own capital and management.

In the interests of government economy, it has been suggested that the REA pay going rates of interest on money loaned by them to the rural electric cooperatives, a suggestion which makes sense to many people.

Much has been said about setting up a "yardstick" of electric power rates through these cooperatives, but it is difficult to see the value of a yardstick when the cost of borrowed capital is subsidized by the taxpayer and furnished at a cost lower than private power companies must pay.

They Say - - - -

THE universal insistence on education in this country is no passing fad. It springs from a conviction that our civilization must have the best degree of knowledge and intelligence that we can develop—if we are to live satisfying lives, if we are to make good the dreams on which our democratic society was founded, and, I may add, if we are to meet wisely the responsibilities of our national leadership in the world of today.

—Theodore C. Blagen, Dean, Graduate School, University of Minnesota.



AA's Farm Dollar Guide

MILK PRICES: The March uniform price to dairymen shipping to the New York-New Jersey milk shed is \$4.30. A year ago in March the price was \$4.19, and in February of this year it was \$4.59. March milk production per day per dairy averaged 559 lbs., more than the February average. Of the March production, 52.22% went into fluid milk. In February the figure was 58.18%.

It looks as though milk prices to dairymen in the New York-New Jersey milk shed until August 1 will be as good or better than for comparable months last year. The advantages of the single Order which went into effect August 1, '57 will more than offset any reduction caused by lower supports effective April 1.

Due to the comprehensive Order, percentage of milk getting the Class I price will be higher than last year up to August 1. After August 1, prices (compared to the excellent prices in the same months a year ago) are expected to be a little lower.

EGG PRICES: On this page in the March 15 issue we said that egg prices should continue good this fall if pullets raised didn't exceed last year by over 5%. Now it looks as though that figure will be exceeded, possibly going to 10%.

During the next month or two egg prices should hold the recent margin over last year. Storage holdings are much smaller than a year ago, but egg prices next fall will depend primarily on the number of pullets raised. Poultrymen have been increasing their purchases of sexed pullets. In 1951, sexed pullet purchases were 18% of the total; in 1951, 33%; and this year an estimated 61%.

LIME: In preparing the land, remember that the fulfillment of the soil's lime need comes first. It is alarming that limestone has been neglected on many farms for years, yet it will return the most per dollar invested of all soil treatments. According to one soil scientist, "Those who don't lime are probably neglecting their biggest soil fertility problem and missing a chance to increase profits. Returns may be as high as \$7 to \$15 for each dollar invested."

—National Agricultural Limestone Institute.

BUGS: Growers of fruits and vegetables will be interested in a handbook called "Insecticide Recommendations for 1958", containing official information as to insecticides to use for each crop, as well as how, when and how much. This information is especially important because of the "Miller Law" under which tolerances of spraying materials on market products are set up. To get a copy, write to the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and enclose 55c per copy.

VETO: New York farmers are confused and disappointed over Governor Harriman's veto of bills intended to protect them against losses of perishable crops resulting from strikes and labor disputes. The bills would have made it easier for courts to issue temporary injunctions where the marketing of perishable products is interrupted by a labor dispute. Signing of these bills by the Governor would not have interfered with ironing out differences in labor disputes, but in the meantime would have protected farmers in the public.

BRUCellosis: Congratulations to Commissioner Carey and the New York State Division of Animal Industry for meeting the April 1 deadline on brucellosis for milk going into New Jersey. The Division states that not more than 48 producers out of 18,083 delivering milk into New Jersey were ineligible on the deadline.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



AS YEARS keep right on rolling by, I think that ev'ryone should try to keep abreast of modern ways and not cling to the "good old days." But I don't think this means we should throw out an old idea that's good just 'cause it's something grandpa did 'way back when he was just a kid. For instance, I think it is strange that anyone should want to change the custom of considering that Sunday dinner is, by jing, a real extra-special deal that's not like any other meal—a festive time that ought to be the high spot of the week by gee.

All week the kitchen is the place where I expect to feed my face, but Sunday'd be a day of gloom if we weren't in the dining room. On other days I'd never squeal about oilcloth or stainless steel; on Sunday, though, we never spare the linen and good silverware. This is the day when there should be a whole house full of company with ev'ryone, both host and

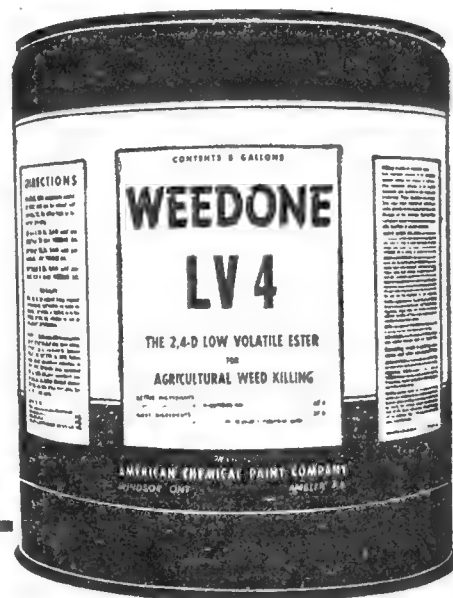
guest, all decked out in his Sunday best. Adults can visit quietly because the kids eat separately, and not a woman says a thing about the fact she's dieting.

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The first...and still the best low-volatile 2,4-D ester

1. It goes twice as far because it's twice as strong
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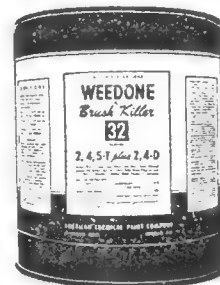


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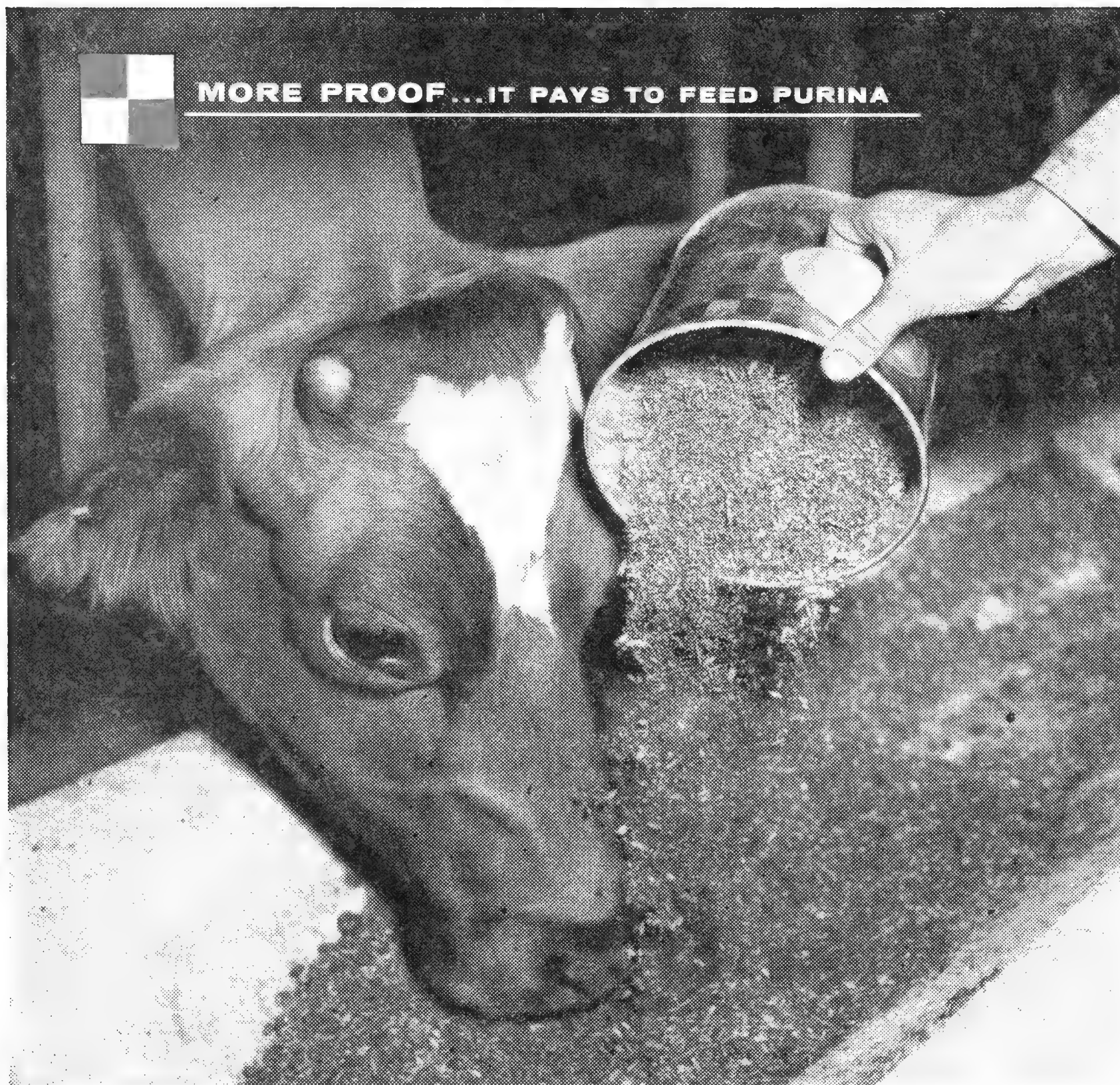
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\$2⁰⁰ OFF
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CHECK-R-BOARD PASTURE RATION

Cows love spring pasture and so do dairymen, for grass makes milk at low cost.

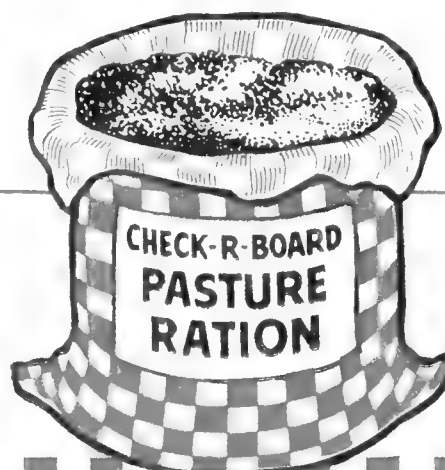
Just the same, grass is up to 85% water... and a cow "full" of grass is still hungry. Without supplemental feeding, she can easily milk "off her back" and fall off in condition... and production... right at the time when milk prices make seasonal gains.

Check-R-Board Pasture Ration is designed to help you feed grass-fed cows at a profit. It contains energy grass lacks, helps cows stay in good shape and keep on producing all through the lush grass season.

And, always a good buy, it's available at \$2 off per ton through May. Get your supply of Check-R-Board Pasture Ration at the Store with the Checkerboard Sign.

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Want More In 100-Bushel CORN CLUB

THE "100 BUSHEL CLUB," New York's most exclusive agricultural club is seeking new members. At present, membership is largely confined to central New York but any corn grower in New York State with a field of more than 3 acres is eligible to apply for membership.

To qualify, certain practices should be followed throughout the growing season to attain the goal achieved by all members. That goal, which qualifies a corn grower for membership is 100 bu. of dry shelled corn per acre on officially checked fields.

"100 Bushel Club" members agree that the following procedure is the best method to follow to qualify for your "100 Bushel Club" pin.

1. Select a hybrid that will mature in your area. One that has a high yield potential and good stalk rot resistance.

2. Do a good job of plowing so field will need less fitting. A good seedbed is free from clods and air spaces and yet will allow movement of air and water. Consider weed control when fitting. **Do not overfit.**

3. Plant at the right time and for the proper number of plants per acre.

High yields of corn cannot be grown on corn that is planted too late. This shortens the season and affects maturity.

The most obvious factor connected with yield is plant population. You cannot grow large yields of corn without corn stalks.

Three things can be done to help get the recommended 18,000 plants per acre:

(a) Make sure your planter plate is the right size for the corn you are using.

(b) Calibrate your planter at the same speed you use in planting.

(c) Drive slowly when planting, drive slowly when planting, drive slowly when planting.

4. Use enough fertilizer: This factor causes the most debate among the "100 Bushel Club" members, as to what is the proper amount. Fertilizer necessity definitely varies with past history of the field. Check with your county agricultural agent for standard recommendations.

One thing is agreed upon. Fertilizer should be placed below and to one side of the seed. Two (2) inches is the recommended distance.

Lime is also necessary with low pH readings. Corn will do better in the pH range above six (6) than below.

5. Weed control. Weedy fields do not allow any hybrid to reach its yield potential. Control of weeds while they are young is best 70% of "100 Bushel Club" members spray once and cultivate twice while more than 95% use chemical spray.

6. Contact your county agricultural agent and tell him you want to enter the New York State Corn Yield Contest and become a "100 Bushel Club" member. He has all the details necessary for entering the contest. It would be a good idea to get an information sheet from the county agent right now to keep a record of your cultural practices.

This contest is sponsored by the Cayuga County Extension Service and the Cornell Agronomy Department.—*Frank P. Schwencke, Assoc. Cayuga County Agricultural Agent.*

Meeting the FLY PROBLEM In Dairy Barns

By H. H. SCHWARDT

Cornell Entomology Department

IT'S A GOOD guess that the hard winter caused little or no inconvenience to the few hundred houseflies hibernating comfortably about your dairy barn. Give them a week of warm weather and they'll be out and doing business. But you can discourage them mightily by a good thorough cleanup of breeding places, and by getting a diazinon spray on the walls and ceiling early in the season.

Everyone knows that houseflies breed in animal manure, garbage, or decaying organic matter of almost any kind, and that persistent cleanup and disposal of such materials will prevent large-scale fly breeding. But this isn't always so easy. Gutter cleaners, tractor-powered shovels, and other modern equipment will get the stuff out



of the barn, 99 percent of it, that is. But the little dabs left around the chains of the cleaner, or under its elevator, still can produce a lot of flies.

Those of us who study the private life of the housefly know that he is happiest of all in a calf pen because there he is least likely to be disturbed while raising his prodigious family. It probably isn't the rule but who hasn't seen a calf pen so full of manure and old bedding that the inmates can jump over the enclosure at will? How many calf pens are regularly cleaned out and re-bedded at least once a week? If they're left uncleared for 10 days, the flies can bring off a generation.

In barn after barn that is otherwise a model of sanitation, we have seen calf pens ankle- to knee-deep with manure. There is little doubt that calf pens produce most of the flies in many barns. Shovel 'em out, we say, knowing very well that you have corn to plant and cultivate, hay to cut and get into the barn, oats to harvest, and a few other odds and ends on top of the regular chores, and the calf pens will probably wait.

That's why we have worked on a treatment for flies in calf pens the last two years. We think we have a good, simple answer, too, but recommendation will have to wait on another season's tests.

(Editor's Note: When the new treatment is ready you can be sure AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will see that you have it!)

Once the flies are out and buzzing around the barn, a thorough spraying of walls and ceiling with diazinon is your best bet to get rid of them. The beginnings of resistance to diazinon has been reported in the South but so far it still works well in the Northeast. We recommend a one per cent diazinon spray for this purpose (32 pounds of 25% in 100 gallons).

In many barns this will last until frost stops the flies. More dilute sprays will kill flies for a while but chances are good you'll have to repeat the application before the summer is out. Using the heavier concentration may save you the cost of one application. A one per cent malathion spray also will kill the flies for a while but don't depend on it for more than ten days.

There's lots of talk and advertising about impregnated cord for fly control these days. The cord is soaked with a mixture of parathion and diazinon. You buy it in little reels and staple it to the barn ceiling beams out of reach of the

cows and the kids. Surprisingly, it does a fair job of killing flies and lasts well. The cost is comparable to that of a diazinon spray and no sprayer is needed to put it up.

If you try fly cords, be careful with it and don't handle the cord directly. Directions on the package will tell you how to string the cord without touching it. Parathion is potent stuff and a little goes a long way on and through the human hide. Warn the children to keep away from the cords; make sure no loose ends hang down within a cow's reach.

Some of the granular fly baits are still on the market and, if used according to manufacturer's directions, usually give a fair degree of control. Unfortunately they must be used on the floor and therefore must be replaced every day for best results.

Space sprays and aerosols are useful for getting flies out of the barn quickly, but if they are the only control material used in the barn, daily or twice daily applications will be needed. Most of these materials are based on pyrethrins, allethrin, or the lethanes and have little if any lasting powers. Unless the barn is carefully measured for cubage and the daily dosage carefully measured most folks will use their aerosols too lavishly and the cost will be high.

To sum up, keep manure accumulations, however small, out of the barn and give special attention to frequent cleaning of calf pens. Put a diazinon spray on the walls and ceilings by June 1, and renew it later in the summer if necessary. Use baits, space sprays or aerosols for quick-killing of flies before milking in barns without a wall application.

— A. A. —

CUT ALFALFA EARLY FOR BEST QUALITY

AN ALFALFA-BROME hay mixture should be harvested from mid-bud to one-tenth bloom in the alfalfa for the highest quality hay or silage in terms of proteins and minerals. This is based on a two-year study at the University of Wisconsin.

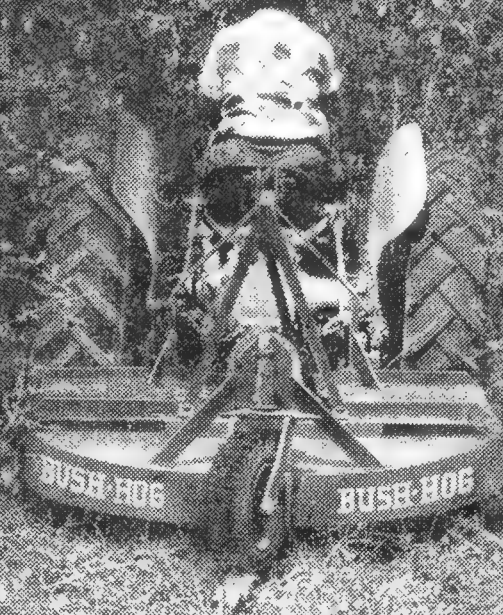
A higher percentage of protein and a lower percentage of fiber was produced at the mid-bud to one-tenth bloom stage than at later stages of growth. The maximum pounds of protein per acre were harvested at the mid-bud to one-tenth bloom stage of growth, while the pounds of fiber produced per acre were still relatively low.

Nutrients, such as protein, are more digestible in the earlier stages of growth than those in the later stages. Therefore, the animal receives more nutritional value per pound of forage consumed. The minerals, calcium, phosphorus and potassium, harvested at this stage resulted in obtaining the maximum yield of these minerals on a pound per acre basis. The carotene content of the forage was highest at mid-bud to one-tenth bloom.

Cutting alfalfa at the early stages of growth insures a maximum production of high-quality protein. Home-grown protein secured from high-quality forage is an economical source of protein and little additional protein needs to be purchased to balance the dairy cow's ration.

Two-thirds of the protein and a large part of the calcium are in the leaves of alfalfa. Therefore, it is important that you save as many leaves as possible regardless of the stage of growth that the forage is harvested.

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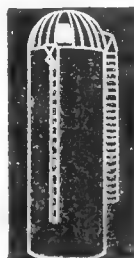
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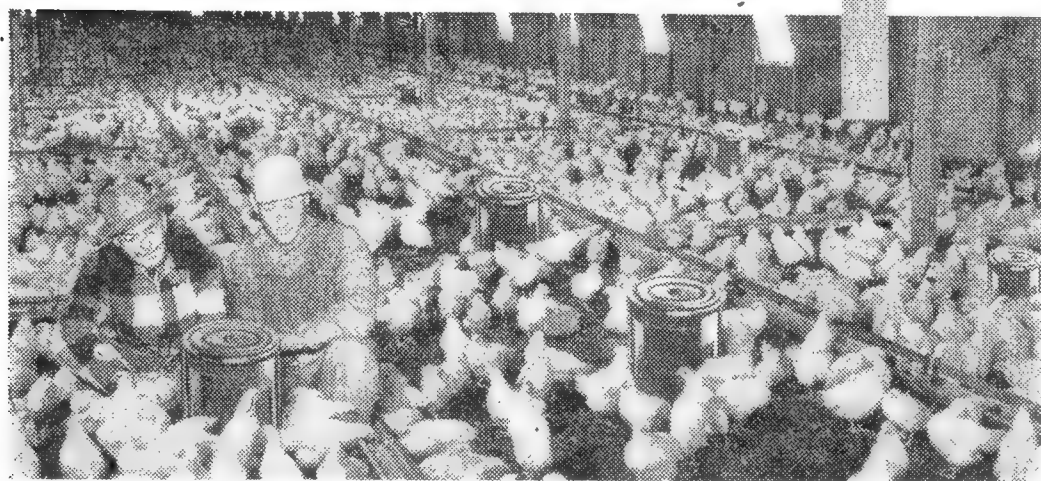
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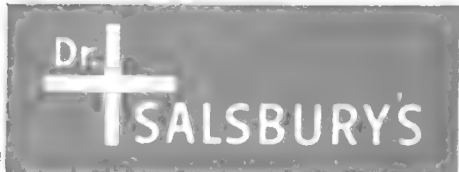
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Preventing Poultry Diseases

THE HEALTH of the laying flock is of prime importance to poultrymen. The causes of death in the adult flock are many. The livability of pullets in the laying house, in their first laying year, is extremely variable, being influenced by a vast array of environmental factors as well as by diseases and parasites.

Every poultryman starts the new baby pullet flock with high expectations. Often, vows are made to do the right thing and to do it at the right time with the new flock. On the one hand, the commercial poultryman is besieged with advice on what to do to prevent this or that, and on the other side is heard, occasionally, the cry of some poultrymen who think too much is being done and some of it needlessly. They usually go to the extreme and would do without everything but good management.

It is still good advice to follow the suggestions of poultry pathologists in the area. They know what diseases have been prevalent in the past and what, perhaps, represents danger in the present.

In a survey of what vaccinations were carried out on a group of farms operated by breeders all over the United States, some interesting data was secured. Twenty five breeders indicated that they vaccinated for fowl pox, two breeders said they did not, and three did not answer the question in any way.

In regard to the use of Bronchitis vaccine, twenty breeders indicated its use, eight did not use it, and two did not answer. When asked about the use of Laryngotracheitis vaccine, seven

breeders indicated they did not vaccinate, seventeen did, and six rendered no answer in the space provided.

In the case of Newcastle vaccination, twenty-four breeders indicated they had vaccinated, four had not used it, and two gave no answer to the question.

From this survey (1957), which represents a cross section of primary breeders (egg production) from all parts of the United States, it can be seen that a variety of procedures are being followed in regard to certain diseases. There is no clear cut path to take. The best suggestion that can be given is to follow the advice of a competent local pathologist. — Robert R. Stockbridge, Long Island Agricultural and Technical Institute

— A. A. —

LAYING HENS ON 24-HOUR LIGHT DAY

WHILE most poultrymen continue to give their laying hens 14 hours of light a day, poultry scientists at the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station in Connecticut are not sure that this much light induces maximum egg production. They have some evidence that more hours of light produces more eggs.

During the first three months of the 1957-58 Storrs Egg Laying Test, the Connecticut researchers have found that around-the-clock lighting for laying hens has boosted egg production an average of about 5 percent, depending on the breed of hen. With 24 hours of light, White Plymouth Rocks increased their production 8.58 percent, Barred Plymouth Rocks 6.04 percent, Rhode Island Reds 5.3 percent, Single Comb White Leghorns 4.51 percent, and Cross Breds increased their production 4.14 percent over hens getting 14 hours of light.

The Storrs Test has also shown that Leghorns, under all-day lighting, produced 85.04 percent of capacity, Rhode Island Reds 86.44 percent, Cross Breds 83.78, and Barred Plymouth Rocks 76.87 percent.

— A. A. —

PENN 4-H'ERS WIN GYGER AWARDS

ANN RUTLEDGE, 17, of Lookout, Wayne county, and Warren E. Buckman, Jr., 19, of Newton, R.D. 2, Bucks county, have been named Gyger award winners for 1958 by the 4-H staff at Penn State University. E. A. Mintmier, assistant club leader, said the selections were based on achievements in club projects and leadership.

Both have attended 4-H Club Week and Leadership Training School at Penn State.

Miss Rutledge in 4-H work nine years, has completed 28 projects in both agriculture and home economics, including foods, home management, clothing, family life, recreation, livestock, poultry, garden and farm and home electric. She has been a 4-H junior leader for three years and president of her clubs five times. A first year student in Marywood College, she is a member of the Grange. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rutledge.

Buckman, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Buckman, has had ten years in 4-H and has completed 23 projects in livestock, poultry, garden, and farm and home electric. He was twice president of his 4-H Clubs. He is a third year student in National Agricultural College. He is assistant superintendent of his Sunday School.

The awards, consisting of \$25 cash each, are provided by Furman H. Gyger, Jr., Kimberton, Chester county, in memory of his late father, and as an added incentive in 4-H work.



Ann Rutledge

FEDERAL POULTRY INSPECTION LAW

THE Poultry Products Inspection Act (compulsory Federal Poultry Inspection Law), became a law in August 1957 and will (at the present sitting) become fully effective on January 1, 1959. The U. S. Department of Agriculture planned to start inspection, free of direct costs, in approved plants about May 1, 1958.

This law provides for some exemptions for producers. At the present time, producers are exempt who:

1. Sell locally and do not sell directly or indirectly in interstate or foreign commerce (out-of-the-state) or into a "designated area". (There are no designated areas at present, although it is contemplated that New York City will be made a "designated area" by 1960.) This means that such producers cannot sell to chain stores or other distributors who, in turn, sell in interstate or foreign commerce or into a designated area.

2. Raise and process birds on their own farms and sell directly and only to household consumers, hotels, restaurants and boarding houses where they are consumed only on those premises, even though they sell across state lines or into "designated areas".

3. Process according to certain religious dietary laws.

"Designated areas" are major consuming areas in which the secretary may decide that poultry products are handled or consumed in such volume as to have an effect on the movement of inspected poultry in interstate commerce. He may then designate such an area and prescribe that the law become applicable to poultry moving or handling in that area. Notice of this decision will be published in the Federal Register and becomes effective six months later. The secretary only does this after a request from a local or state group or groups and subsequent public hearings.

This law does not apply to live poultry.—O. F. Johndrew, Cornell Poultry Department

Where Do You Put

Fertilizer For Corn?

By GEORGE SERVISS

FERTILIZER, as well as lime, is relatively the cheapest important production item that farmers buy. To the best of our knowledge there are no "going farms" that do not use it. Possible exceptions are large poultry farms with small crop acreages.

There are two schools of thought in using fertilizer. One is to fertilize the soil and the other is to fertilize the crop. When we fertilize the soil we apply enough to eliminate all deficiencies and to build up a reserve of plant foods so that a crop will never suffer from a deficiency. There are merits to this procedure but there are few who follow it. In this system most of the fertilizer is broadcast and exact timing and placement become relatively unimportant.

The second procedure is to apply fertilizer just for the crop without much regard for overall soil improvement. In such a system timing of the fertilizer application and placement of it become of great importance with many crops, particularly the row crops such as corn. Most farmers in practice fertilize the crop rather than the soil. I am not arguing the merits of the two systems in this article, but will discuss the placement of fertilizer for corn where a crop fertilizer program is being followed to achieve maximum benefit from it.

Convert "Split Boot"

Most of the corn planters used on farms are what is commonly called the "split boot" type. Theoretically, the fertilizer falls to both sides of the seed and on about the same level with it. This placement, if achieved, would not be too bad for low rates of application of low analysis fertilizers. However, when the "split boot" becomes worn or if operated at speeds that most farmers plant at today, part of the fertilizer may land directly above the seed and some even with it. In any event there is very poor placement and at moderate to high rates of fertilization, considerable injury to stand may result. High yields require good stands.

The best placement of fertilizer for corn up to any rates that most farmers are likely to apply is about 2 inches to the side of the seed and 2 inches below it. This is far enough away to avoid injury to the seed and close enough for the feeder roots to reach it quickly. The feeder roots will multiply profusely in the fertilizer band so placed. Getting the fertilizer 2 inches below the seed assures a somewhat moister area of soil than if it was placed above the seed. This is important for the maximum use of the plant foods contained.

Planters that will deliver this desired placement of fertilizer; that is, 2 inches to the side of the seed and 2 inches below it can now be purchased. It is our understanding that equipment to adapt "split boot" planters so that they will do the proper job can be bought.

The question now comes up as to what to do if only a "split boot" planter is available for planting. The answer is to broadcast most of the fertilizer, preferably before plowing, but if not before plowing to drill it in as deeply as possible afterwards. Some fertilizer should, of course, be applied with the planter but this need be only a small quantity, not enough to injure the seed but enough to give the corn an early push. From 100 to 200 pounds per acre will do this job but should not be counted on as the full amount needed.

Most farmers we feel can profitably use more fertilizer for corn than they are now doing. It is important though to apply it properly.



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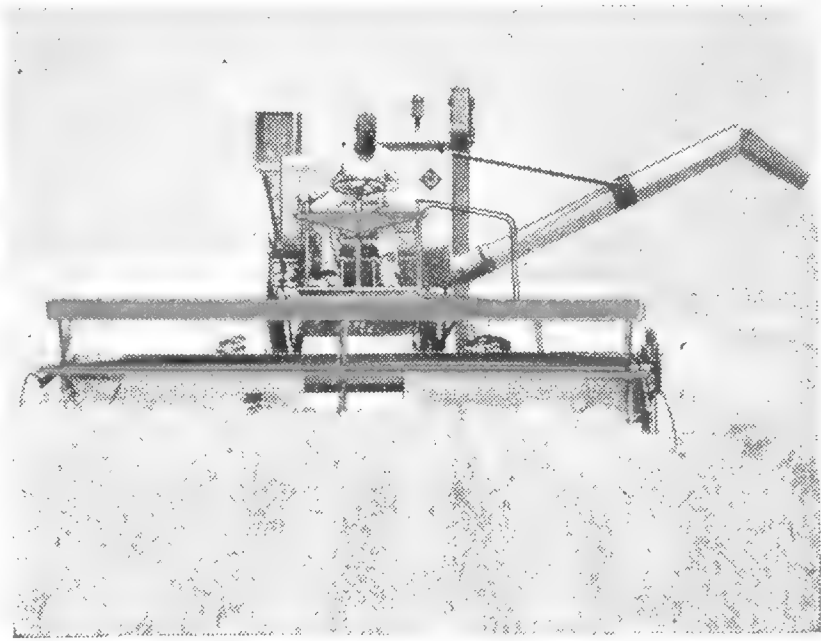
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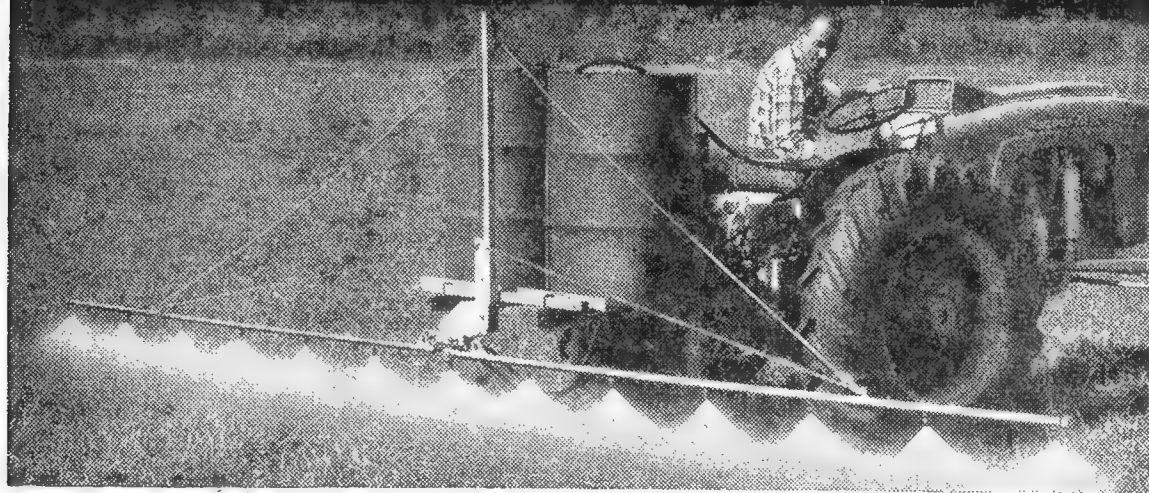


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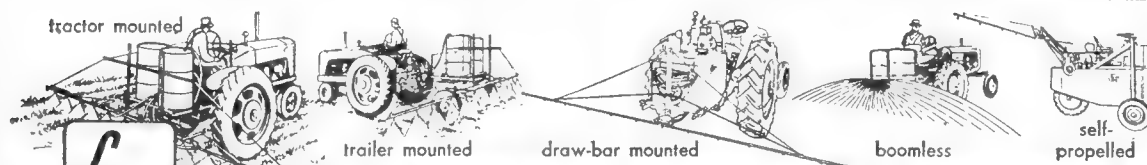
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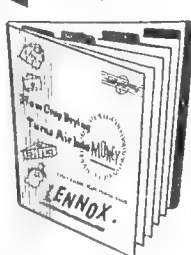
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Visiting Hayfields

By
TOM MILLIMAN

Milepost 372

N. Y.
THRUWAY

Legumes To Fit Men

WHEN A farmer has a field or two of DuPuits alfalfa, he can start his harvest earlier—very early for grass silage, or somewhat later for hay in the bloom. If DuPuits seed is not available, the new variety Scandia is obtainable and similar. Both these alfalfas are heavy yielders of coarse hay in three cuttings. The Northeast has made a gain by adopting these imports from France.

But when enthusiasm for the high yields and earliness of DuPuits and Scandia takes the form of exclusive use of these varieties, a money-losing congestion of work is created. On most farms where alfalfa is the principal hay, harvesting cannot be completed in time to deliver really desirable feeding value. DuPuits becomes stemmy, even woody, drops leaves, and radically declines in milk-producing or flesh-building value when left standing well beyond its prime.

Right here is the reason why later maturing alfalfa varieties, such as Narragansett, hold a valued and perhaps dominant place in the farm scheme. They come to cutting stage at a later date, after the DuPuits has been put away in silo or, if necessary, in barn. Even Narragansett and Vernal get ready for harvest almost on the heels of DuPuits, sometimes a little too soon, particularly when clover mixtures or timothy must also be dealt with at the same time as Narragansett.

Late One Needed

A still later maturing hay is needed, to come on after Vernal, Altantic, Narragansett or Ranger alfalfas. Fortunately we have it available in the Northeast. It is Empire birdsfoot trefoil, which remains greener, more succulent, retains its leaves better and delivers more milk production per acre than can be had from any first cutting alfalfa harvested at the same late date.

A combination of DuPuits for earliest, then Narragansett or the like for main crop, followed by Empire birdsfoot for the wind-up of first crop haying, carries a real advantage. The advantage lies in capturing the best obtainable feeding value without heat drying, through a succession of maturities, to better fit the limitations of manpower, machines and weather. Even then, the element of luck must not be entirely absent if few interruptions are to occur in haying, the biggest field job on most livestock farms.

Do we have this succession of hay crop maturities at Hayfields? We do. But not well enough balanced with Empire birdsfoot, of which we have, on rough land, only 10 acres for hay, although enough acreage for dry stock pastures elsewhere.

Some will recall the story here of my 1955 mistake in seeding 20 acres of Viking trefoil, instead of Empire, for hay on an unfenced back field. Viking is neck and neck with DuPuits, if not a touch earlier, in its need for cutting. Well, Harry Morrill is plowing under my mistake, and we'll grow sweet corn on it.

The moderately lower yield of Empire is more than offset by its greater feeding value when cut late, as compared to any other hay, grasses included. It belongs on the roughest hayland and will remain and thrive for more years than any other legume.

OPPORTUNITY FOR BOYS

THAT IS, it is an opportunity for boys who can't pay \$1,000 to \$1,200 for tuition at an engineering or other

privately endowed college, plus room, board, clothes, and incidentals. The cost at such colleges seems prohibitive, and yet these institutions are crowded to the doors, with twice as many applications as can be accepted.

At Cornell University, tuition is now \$1,200 for the endowed colleges, such as Engineering, Arts, Architecture, Law, and Medicine, exclusive of living costs. Scholarships help some of the ablest students, but there is not enough room for all who can both qualify and pay.

At the same Cornell University, tuition at the State-owned College of Agriculture is free! Moreover, there is now room for 400 more students in the agricultural courses! A recruiter of students has been hired and is now on the job visiting high schools, farm groups, etc. The same situation of excess room and staff exists at other agricultural colleges throughout the country.

Probably a misconception accounts for part of the situation. In the minds of many parents, and boys too, is the thought that an agricultural college trains only for farming, or for teaching agriculture. Such a concept is highly inaccurate. In the experience of 50 years at Cornell, the agricultural graduates who returned to the farm never exceeded 25%.

The wide ranging list of courses enables a boy to train himself in almost any direction he chooses. For example, there is now a five-year agricultural engineering course, with an engineering degree. Farm equipment companies are now and have been for years in need of young men with the farm touch and a good knowledge of engineering. Dozens and dozens of other courses now being offered lead to useful lives in agricultural business, finance, and research.

The vacancies now existing in agricultural colleges and the life to follow constitute the biggest bargain I've ever known in the educational field.

SCREENINGS

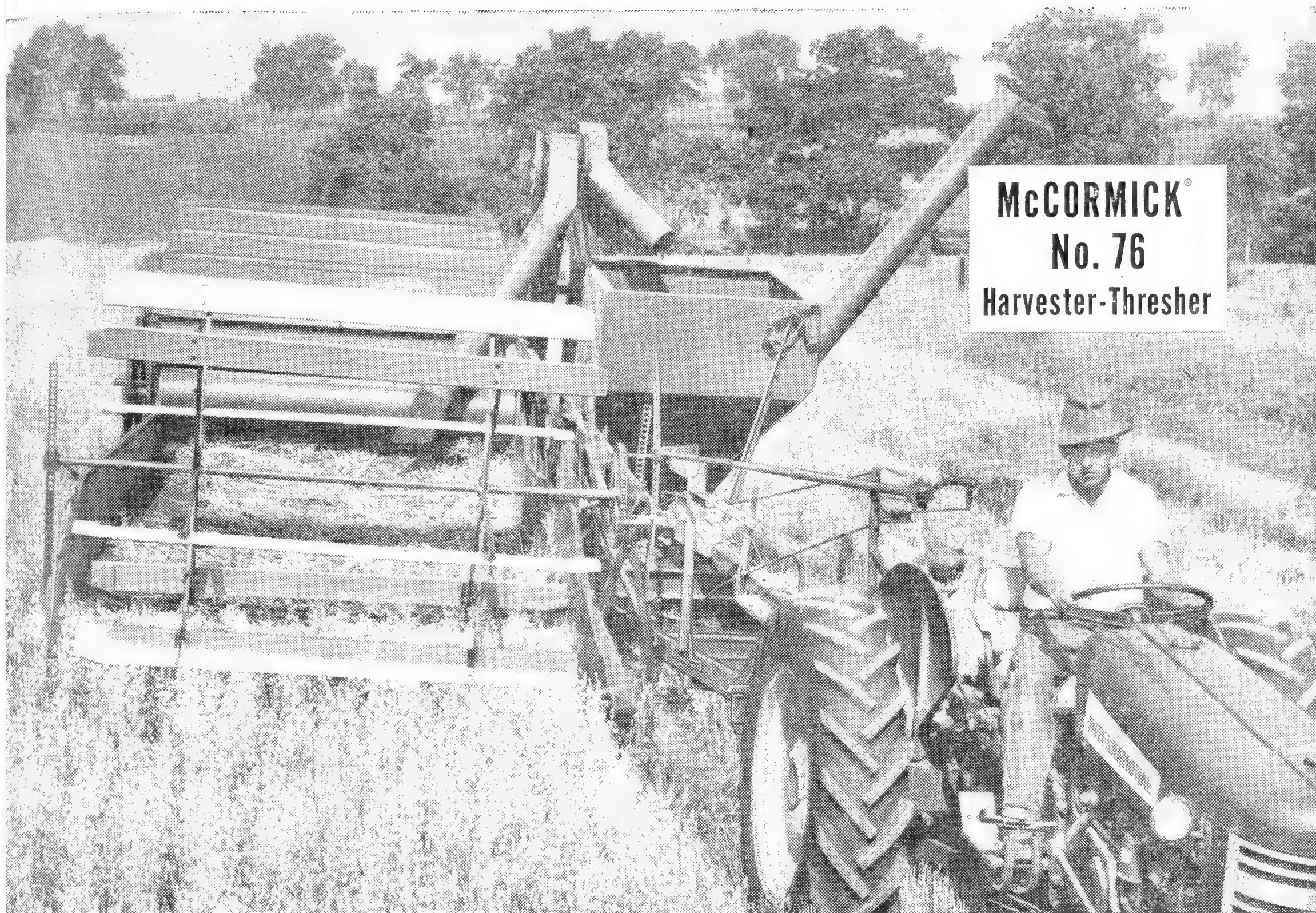
Not many farmers make money growing sweet corn for processors. Harry and I lost money on sweet corn last year, from drought. Now we're at it again on 20 acres. Yield is the determining factor between profit and loss. Where yield is good, quality is almost always satisfactory. Nitrate plowed down with legume sod is the platform on which we start. The Hayfields corn is for freezing at Bergen, N. Y.

* * *

One reason why we grow sweet corn on this 20 acres, instead of grain corn, is the lack of corn cribs. Our permanent cribs will be well filled from other acreage. The soundness of storing ear corn in temporary, open-top snow fence cribs is open to question. Another reason for sweet corn is that it matures in time to clear the field and sow winter barley, or wheat, should Uncle Sam permit the latter. I don't say we will sow winter grain, but sweet corn provides the opportunity, and grain corn doesn't.

* * *

On what date should oats be sown as nurse crop for American Agriculturist pasture at Hayfields, as a device to bring the oats to pasture stage on June 15, or later? If the oats demand grazing before June 15, then cows must be removed from other pastures too early. But we must seed down early enough to get a good catch of pasture mixture. Would May 10 be all right for seeding oats and pasture mixture?



MCCORMICK®
No. 76
Harvester-Thresher

You get extra threshing area...more separating ability in this **TOP GRAIN-SAVER OF THE 7-FOOTERS**

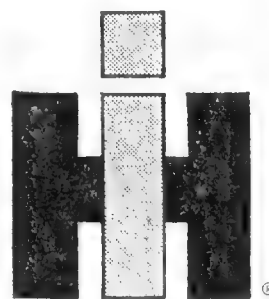
Pull the McCormick No. 76 into your heaviest, toughest-threshing crop... get quick proof that it saves grain others lose! Watch the extra-wide feeder spread cut grain evenly across the 64 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch wide separator. Find out how the full width rasp bar cylinder rubs out the last kernel from the toughest heads. See how McCormick three-point separation saves more grain for you. Take a close look at the grain in the tank for proof that "opposed-action" cleaning is more efficient. See how rugged A-frame hitch adjusts quickly to match tractor tread... to make transport easier. **Compare with ordinary 7-footers.** You'll find the No. 76 gives you up to 10 bushels more grain tank capacity... has at least

4 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches more separator width... puts at least 250 more square inches of threshing area to work for you! The extra big concave gives you more active area for the vital first step in "three-point" separation... leaves as little as 10% of your grain to be saved by the extra-big, full-width straw rack.

Check the built-in quality of the No. 76... trouble-free top-driven grain and tailings elevators... liberal use of sealed bearings... rugged construction. For further proof of value, check used combine prices. A recognized independent source lists the No. 76 as tops in trade-in value among leading 7-footers. Choose pto or IH engine drive... get a 7 or 6-foot cut.

New McCormick self-propelled harvester-threshers save more of every crop. For biggest capacity, get the mighty No. 151, available with 15, 14, or 12-foot platform. Best buy in the 10 or 12-foot class is the versatile No. 101. Powerful... easy to handle... easy to service. Big-capacity corn units have wide feeders for fastest picking.

Speed your 1958 harvest with a McCormick harvester-thresher that makes you a BIGGER man—when time means grain! Get all the facts from your IH dealer.



SEE YOUR
**INTERNATIONAL
HARVESTER
DEALER**

International Harvester Products pay for themselves in use—Farm Tractors and Equipment... Twine... Commercial Wheel Tractors... Motor Trucks... Construction Equipment—General Office, Chicago 1, Illinois.



IT CAN BE DONE

How Four Young Men Got Started In Farming

By ARTHUR L. LORD

Asst. Sec.-Treas. of Farmers Production Credit Assn. and the
National Farm Loan Assn. of Sidney, N. Y.

YOU HAVE all heard that song, "It all depends on You" and it surely applies to starting in farming today. In Broome County we have found from experience that the young farmer who really likes farming and is willing to work hard, can get started in farming even though it requires more capital than ever before. I was once told by an older farmer that the time to start farming is when you want to and find the farm you want. It seems to hold pretty true here in the county.

Take the Hi Winsor family in the Town of Colesville. After Hi and his wife were married, he worked in industry for a while, but having always farmed, still had it in his system, so they rented a farm and started farming on their own. They added equipment and stock with earnings from odd jobs, farm and small loans from Production Credit association until 1952, and then with 38 milkers, young stock and equipment, purchased a river flat farm with 100 acres of tillage.

To do this he assumed a Land Bank mortgage, borrowed from Production Credit for a down payment, and the former owner carries a second mortgage with only interest payable semi-annually at 5%. Since buying the farm, Hi carries 40 top purebred Holstein cows and raises replacements.

He raises much of his own grain and enough roughage to winter his herd.

Hi and his wife Millie give much credit for the success to Farm Credit for helping them get started farming. Today they own one of the outstanding farms in the area.

Three years ago Ernie Smith of Nineveh decided he wanted to start farming. He had worked with his father for a number of years and with two other brothers on the farm, and felt he would like to start on his own.

With the cooperation of his father, who let him obtain a Land Bank loan on his farm and endorsed Production Credit notes for him, he purchased a good farm at Nineveh. He used Farm Credit money for the down payment on the farm and the purchase of some cows. He has used some of his father's equipment, and is gradually buying a little equipment for himself.

Ernie started out with about 25 cows, has now expanded to 35 cows and is raising young stock for replacements. Up until last fall he kept house for himself with a little help from his mother, but now he is married and looking forward to the day he can help his sons get started farming.

Lee Brotzman Jr. of Harpursville started his farming career similar to many a young man. His father gave him his first purebred Ayrshire calf as

a 4-H project and he has been building up a herd for about 10 years. At present he has 13 cows, 1 bred heifer, 8 yearlings, 6 calves and 1 purebred bull. Lee has stuck with the Ayrshires and won many honors showing them at fairs.

In 1953 Lee graduated from high school and received the Empire Farmer Award. In 1956 he received the American Farmer Award, highest honor a F.F.A. boy can obtain. Since his graduation, he has been working the farm with his father.

Last fall he made an agreement with his father to rent his farm, livestock and equipment and his father obtained some outside work. Lee has used Production Credit considerably to purchase foundation stock, equipment and other needs, and is a great booster of his farm credit cooperative.

A year ago the Directors approved a loan for a young couple near Deposit. Tom (Raymond Thomas) and Nancy Costello had rented a farm from a friend and wanted to stock it. Tom has been working for a local feed store for 4 years and likes farming. He plans on continuing this work and will operate on a part-time basis until he accumulates some cattle and machinery, and then plans on purchasing his own farm.



Raymond Costello



Hiram Windsor



Lee Brotzman, Jr.



Ernest Smith

A cattle dealer recommended that he contact the local Production Credit Association office and see if he could obtain a loan. Tom had accumulated some equity in farm machinery and cattle from outside work and was able to use this, plus the purchased cows, for security for a loan. As security is close in this case, payments have been set up on one-third of the milk check, and experience with this account has been very good.

I guess there are as many ways to get started farming as there are individuals, as everyone has his own ideas and problems. Here are a few who have started and appear to be making a success.

Get more 'Stay-Tied' bales with

IH BALER TWINE

"Standard of the World"

Now you can choose from a great family of seven top-quality twines—all made by International Harvester—the only manufacturer making the twine and the machines that use it. IH baler twine is knotless . . . smooth-spun on precision Mackhaul equipment to give you trouble-free baling performance. It's made from top grades of true sisalana fiber . . . treated with mildew, insect, rodent, and rot repellents . . . safe for livestock.

Bales for less than a Penny a Tie INTERNATIONAL and McCORMICK



World's standard of quality. 325 lb average tensile strength . . . ties for "keeps." Runs 9,000 ft per bale, enough to tie 500 average 36-inch, 75 lb bales—18½ tons of hay. Buy it . . . try it . . . it costs less than a penny a tie.

Visit your IH Twine dealer Today!



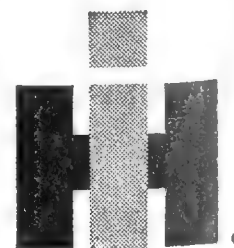
Your baler works better . . . you save time . . . save money when you choose an IH twine to meet your exact needs.

These other top-quality IH twines are also available—

CUSTOM® ALL-TY® LST® SHIPPERS
INTERNATIONAL AND McCORMICK BINDER TWINE

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

International Harvester Products pay for themselves in use—Farm Tractors and Equipment . . .
Twine . . . Commercial Wheel Tractors . . . Construction Equipment—General Office, Chicago 1, Illinois.



A Ten Point Mastitis Control Program

By JOHN B. HERRICK, D. V. M.

Extension Veterinarian, Iowa State College of Agriculture

MASTITIS can be controlled. A combination of prevention and treatment can bring the disease under control. Attempts to control mastitis with treatment alone are futile. On the other hand, treatment is necessary when "breaks" in sanitation and management occur.

The fundamental fact that a combination of injury and infectious agents are necessary to create a disturbance in the udder must be kept in mind if a dairyman is going to bring the disease under control. Mastitis is an infectious and contagious disease.

Three factors are necessary for mastitis control in a given herd.

1. An understanding of the fundamental cause of mastitis by the dairyman. Education on the concepts of the disease is imperative for mastitis control.
2. Cooperation of the dairyman with his veterinarian to obtain accurate diagnosis and proper treatment.
3. Constant maintenance of sanitation and management standards aimed at prevention of the disease.

The disease varies in its severity, and response to treatment from herd to herd. Thus, general recommendations can be made with various degrees of variation from herd to herd. However, the following recommendations have been used satisfactorily in many herds to bring the disease under control:

1. Consider the disease a herd problem, not an individual cow problem.
2. Test every quarter in the herd to determine the extent and type of infection. This may be done most thoroughly by carefully obtaining milk samples from every quarter of every cow.

The samples are then checked to determine type of bacteria present. Drug sensitivity tests may be then run simultaneously to determine effective treatment selection.

3. Record the above information on individual records for each cow. Cows with udders that are severely and permanently damaged should be sold. Infected cows should be identified and treated.
4. The comfort of the cow should then be assured. Short stalls, lack of bedding, improper arranged loafing sheds, high approaches, farm ponds, corn stalk pastures, etc. all contribute, not only to injury of the udder, but make it difficult to maintain sanitary practices. Ideal milking procedures and

facilities are of no value if the above management practices are violated.

5. Sanitation practices, such as, clipping thighs, underlines and bellyline to prevent the adherence of debris contributes to sanitation practices.
6. Proper milking procedures should then be followed.

- (a) Punctuality in milking time is imperative.
- (b) Infected cows should be milked last, even in a milking parlor or

loafing shed setup. If this is impossible, a different milking machine unit should be used for the infected cows.

- (c) The cow's udder should be thoroughly washed one to three minutes prior to milking. Wiping the udder dry with individual cow towels is recommended.
- (d) Observe the milk from each quarter in a strip cup.
- (e) Milk the average cow in 3 to 5 minutes.
- (f) Machine strip.
- (g) Disinfect teats by immersing in a cup of germicidal solution after milking.
- (h) Rinse teat cups in tepid rinse water—then in a warm germicidal solution after each cow is milked.

7. Treat infected cows immediately after abnormal milk or any other symptom is first observed. Selection of drug and method of treatment depends upon previous bacteriological and drug sensitivity tests. Progress and results of treatment should be checked. Milk from treated quarters should be withheld from market channels for at least 72 hours.
8. The milking machine should be periodically checked for worn out parts and replacements. This is the most important machine on the farm and warrants excellent care.
9. Sensible feeding and "cow sense" should prevail at all times.
10. The dairyman's aim and goal is a quality product. This cannot be done without a mastitis control program.



Feeding News & Service*

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO., INC. • SCRANTON, PENNA.

3 ways to make your pasture more productive

With good pastures and efficient pasture management, a 30-cow herd can produce up to \$1,500 more profit in one pasture season—through savings in grain and supplementary roughage. Here are 3 practices that have produced extra profits for many leading livestock and dairy farmers. They can also help you get more out of your pasture—at no extra cost.

1. Use rationed or strip grazing. Restrict grazing areas so that the grass-clover mixed pasture is removed in 6 to 10 days. For grass-alfalfa mixtures, fence your grazing areas so that the forage is removed in 5 to 7 days. This minimizes pasture loss from tramping and increases the life span of a seeding.
2. Take proper after-grazing care of pasture land. When the cows are removed to the next plot, clip the grazed area. Also allow a growth period of at least 21 days for the grass-clover mix and 30 days for a grass-alfalfa mixture before grazing again.
3. In addition to salt, supply enough cool water on the pasture itself. On hot summer days, a cow needs plenty of water to maintain high milk production. But she won't leave the pasture to get it.

If you have a particular problem concerning modern pasture management, or livestock feeding, write International Salt Company's Animal Nutrition Department in Watkins Glen, New York. Our Nutrition and Research group will be glad to help you in any way they can.

STERLING BLUSALT BLOCKS—LOW-COST AID TO EFFECTIVE PASTURE ROTATION

More and more livestock and dairy producers are now using economical Sterling Blusalt Blocks as an aid to effective pasture rotation. All they do is move the Blusalt Blocks when they want their herd to graze on a different location. This doesn't cost anything. And it works . . . as animals generally stay close to the salt supply.

What's more, Sterling Blusalt Blocks supply pasturing animals with needed salt and trace minerals—all the more important during the pasture season, when animals require more salt and are fed less prepared feeds containing salt and minerals.



"My champion Angus bulls eat Blusalt free choice and mixed in feeds"

... says Carlo M. Paterno, owner of the 430-acre Meadow Lane Farm in North Salem, New York. "To breed and grow champions, you've got to give them the best of everything. This includes feeding plenty of high-quality salt and trace minerals needed for good growth and reproduction. I know I'm providing the best when I feed Sterling Blusalt."

"Take my two International Grand Champion Angus bulls, Ankonian 3216th and O. Bardoliermere. To help maintain enough trace minerals in their diets, I feed them various grains and hay grown in different parts of the country . . . instead of just my home-grown feeds, which may be mineral-deficient at certain times of the year. And I make doubly sure my champions get the correct trace-mineral balance by feeding them Sterling Blusalt."

WINNING SALT IDEA

from Mrs. Frank Helmbrecht, West Springfield, Pa.

"Salt is the most valuable product for use on a farm. One of the important uses I have learned is that it is helpful on my asparagus and celery beds. Sprinkling it generously over the rows in early spring (500 to 1,000 lbs. per acre) just before the first disking, salt has made our asparagus grow such large stocks that they are the envy of others."

* * *

We'll pay \$10.00 each for the winning Salt Ideas used in this series of advertisements.

A Salt Idea should be a helpful and original suggestion on the use of salt around the farm. Send your ideas to the Farm and Feed Salt Department of International Salt Company, Inc., Scranton 2, Pa.

Every idea that wins a prize will be published in this Salt Idea column. All entries become the property of International Salt Company. None will be returned, and we are the sole judge of winners.

COUNTRY STORIES

The Better The Day—

By GLADYS GREENE

AS JAKE PAYNE and his wife were coming out of church one Sunday, they were met by a farmer from a neighboring village.

"Say, Payne," the man said, "I hear you have several good sheep for sale."

"Sure do," replied Jake. "Want to sell all of them for ten dollars apiece?"

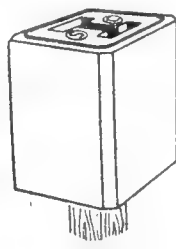
"I'll buy them," the other agreed, and then as an afterthought he added, "but I'm kind of surprised at you doing business on Sunday."

"Business?" exclaimed Jake. "Selling good grade Cheviots at ten dollars apiece is not business, it's just plain charity."

STERLING BLUSALT: trace-mineral salt for free-choice feeding and for your custom grist mixes



100-LB. BAG



50-LB. BLOCK

Blusalt contains high-quality salt plus manganese, iron, sulfate sulfur, copper, cobalt, iodine and zinc. Look for Blusalt in 50- and 100-lb. bright blue bags, 4-lb. blue Liks and 50-lb. blue blocks.

Also available from your feed dealer . . .

STERLING GREEN'SALT . . . trace-mineral salt plus 10% phenothiazine for control of certain internal parasites. In 100-lb. and 25-lb. bags; 25-lb. bags have a handle for easy handling and carrying.

STERLING GRANULATED SALT . . . high-quality white salt for both feed mixing and free-choice feeding. In 25- and 100-lb. bags. Also pressed into 50-lb. blocks and 4-lb. Liks—plain, iodized, and sulfurized.

*Service and research are the extras in
STERLING FARM & FEED SALT



The only dairy cooperative of its kind in the six states where it operates, the Dairymen's League has, for 39 years, provided an advanced-type of service that many other kinds of farm cooperatives are now beginning to copy. That service gives farmers firmer control of their business all the way from the corner lot to the corner store . . . or, in the case of the Dairymen's League, from the cow to the consumer.

To provide this complete kind of marketing service, a dairy cooperative must of necessity be a marketing cooperative . . . even down to the retail level.

Here Are a Few of the Services Which Give League Members Firmer Control of Their Own Affairs

- 1 A guaranteed market for all milk produced 365 days a year.
- 2 Regular payment for milk produced at a definite time each month.
- 3 Organized efforts for production of improved quality milk with greater consumer appeal.
- 4 Week-in, week-out advertising of Dairylea milk and milk products in 21 large consuming areas.
- 5 Modern inspection, handling and processing branches in 21 areas to provide dealers with prompt reliable service on a finer-quality milk.
- 6 Processing and bottling branches, plus retail routes in 19 cities.
- 7 Five manufacturing plants, 3 cheese plants and 5 ice cream manufacturing and distributing branches to balance milk use and maintain stable markets.
- 8 Guarantee of fair weights and tests by trained Association employees who test weighing methods and composite samples of members' milk from dealers' plants at periodic intervals.
- 9 Wholehearted cooperation with all groups interested in farm problems on local, state and national levels.
- 10 An alert public relations program which presents the health and food values of milk and the dairy farmer's side of the price situation to the public at large.
- 11 Farm visits by a trained dairy serviceman to provide information and help.
- 12 Informed and effective representation in Washington, Albany, Harrisburg, Trenton and other places where farm policy is set.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE CORNER:

We Raise and Sell

DAIRY REPLACEMENTS

Editor's Note: Mr. A. D. Martin of Oakfield, N. Y. is one of a number of farmers who raise heifers to sell as dairy replacements. I asked him to tell us how he manages the operation, and the following is his reply:

WITH THE set-up we have, and to even out the selling end of the business, we keep two groups of heifers. About half of those we have now were purchased as calves last summer, and the others were bred to freshen next July. I think our plan from now on will be to purchase weaned calves and carry them along with some grain for at least a few months, then vaccinate for brucellosis before eight months of age, dehorn, etc.

Very often the older calves one can buy are stunted, and don't grow out as well. With this system I think we can make larger heifers from a more or less controlled feeding program. Also, with this brucellosis eradication program, we have better control of the vaccination, and eliminate blood testing.

We now plan on wintering them twice and breed them to freshen in the fall of the second year. At times we have bought heifers of different ages, sometimes keeping them only one year. But we ran into the problem of finding that some had been bred and would freshen before they had made good growth. They were hard to sell.

We house the bred heifers loose in a basement barn with an attached pole barn. These are fed from an upright silo filled either with corn silage or sweet corn refuse. They are fed hay outside and enough grain to keep them doing well, usually 4-5 pounds per day of whole corn and oats, ground.

The other group of heifers is housed in a basement barn with a pole barn attached, somewhat larger than the one for the bred heifers. Here we feed grass and pea vine silage out of a trench silo with a concrete floor. Hay is fed outside, also silage, brought up every morning with a tractor and manure loader. Again we feed about 5 pounds of the same grain mixture, although in some cases where we have managed to put up some good hay we can get by without grain.

As a rule we try to unload a group of these heifers at one time to a dealer. A few are sold locally. We probably get a little less this way, but don't have to do any financing.

We have been vaccinating for brucellosis under the State plan almost continuously since we have been handling dairy heifers. We learned the hard way, after we bought 15 bred heifers and had three reactors. Now of course it is covered by law. About every three or four years the State orders a TB test but so far we have never had a reactor. With calfhood vaccination now pretty generally practiced, and by selling before they are 30 months old, we should not have to do very much blood-testing, perhaps only in the case of carrying over a first calf heifer.

There are, of course, many other things that come up in a project of this kind; it wouldn't work out for everyone. We happen to have quite a bit of rented pasture available, and during the years have fed lambs, kept a flock of ewes, and had feeder cattle.

We claim to be no authority on the subject, but the above information may be helpful to someone.

40 Growers Got Together This Co-op SELLS Vegetables

AS WE all know farming has more than its share of problems, two of the outstanding ones being growing and marketing. With God's help and the help of Cornell and our Extension Service, we have solved our growing end. However, the marketing problem has been almost impossible.

In Oswego county we are all small growers. For example, I operate 50 acres of muck on which I have managed to raise a crop which was average or perhaps a little better than average. I have made every effort to put up a good pack. But in spite of the fact that I had good quality and graded the best possible package I found it impossible to attract the desirable outlets I needed. I just wasn't big enough to assure the volume these particular customers required, so I was forced to depend on the few local buyers to move my crops.

I sincerely believe that we had the worst possible marketing conditions in the state. And I realized that there wasn't a thing I could do about it alone. I knew that many other growers were as dissatisfied as I with marketing conditions as they existed.

In August we had our first meeting to which I invited all the growers who had shown any interest in organizing. They showed up almost 100% and with a few exceptions pledged their full support and cooperation. Next, on the advice of our county agricultural agent, Nelson Mansfield, we contacted Harvey Holmes of the Dept. of Agriculture and Markets in Albany, who is an expert in setting up co-ops.

Mr. Holmes met with us several times and with his help and guidance we drew up our by-laws and rules and regulations of operation. Dr. Isenberg of Cornell also took time to come to Oswego to explain many points on marketing.

In October the Oswego County Marketing Co-op was recorded, but there were still many things to be ironed out before we were actually in business. We had to have a sales manager, and we knew that he had to be a good one. After interviewing several applicants for this vital position we finally selected Philip Costa. I am happy to say that he has proven himself a fine salesman.

Finance Selves

The first month of operation was certainly our most critical and sometimes discouraging period. Being a new organization it was necessary to establish our credit. We met with difficulty in getting a loan from a local bank. At a special meeting after discussing our situation we decided that we would finance ourselves on a voluntary loan basis. Before the meeting ended we no longer needed a bank loan.

In order to attract and gain the confidence of the outlets we were seeking, we realized that we must concentrate at once on improving our package. Because many of the members were not properly equipped to grade onions to co-op specifications, we realized that a central packing house was a must. Today in our packing house we have some of the finest equipment available, and our package has improved to where it now is second to none, and in good demand. The co-op ships under two labels, **Oswego Chief** and **Pride of Oswego**.

We decided early in the deal that keeping in close touch with each other would avoid members losing interest or falling victims to rumors which might hurt the efforts of the co-op. Therefore, we have a standing meeting every Thursday evening of the week, where we talk over our business; where members place their orders for the amount of produce they want to move the following week; where they are brought

up to date on prevailing market trends and conditions; and most important, where any misunderstandings are discussed and immediately set straight. As a result of these meetings we have an excellent relationship among the members. I forgot to mention that each week at these meetings the growers also get paid for produce sold.

We are now in the process of organizing our coming lettuce deal. By the start of the lettuce season we hope to have our own vacuum coolers ready to serve our members. You might be interested in knowing that co-op members plan to raise about 500 acres of lettuce this season with an estimated 250,000 to 300,000 packages of 2 dozen heads. — *John E. Zagame, President, Oswego County Marketing Cooperative, Inc.*

— A. A. —

Reflections

of
a

Country Pastor



My Possessions

I STOOD one day in beautiful Cascadilla Glen in Ithaca, New York, watching the water where it tumbled down over brief falls and then flowed out widely between the rocks to form a quiet pool.

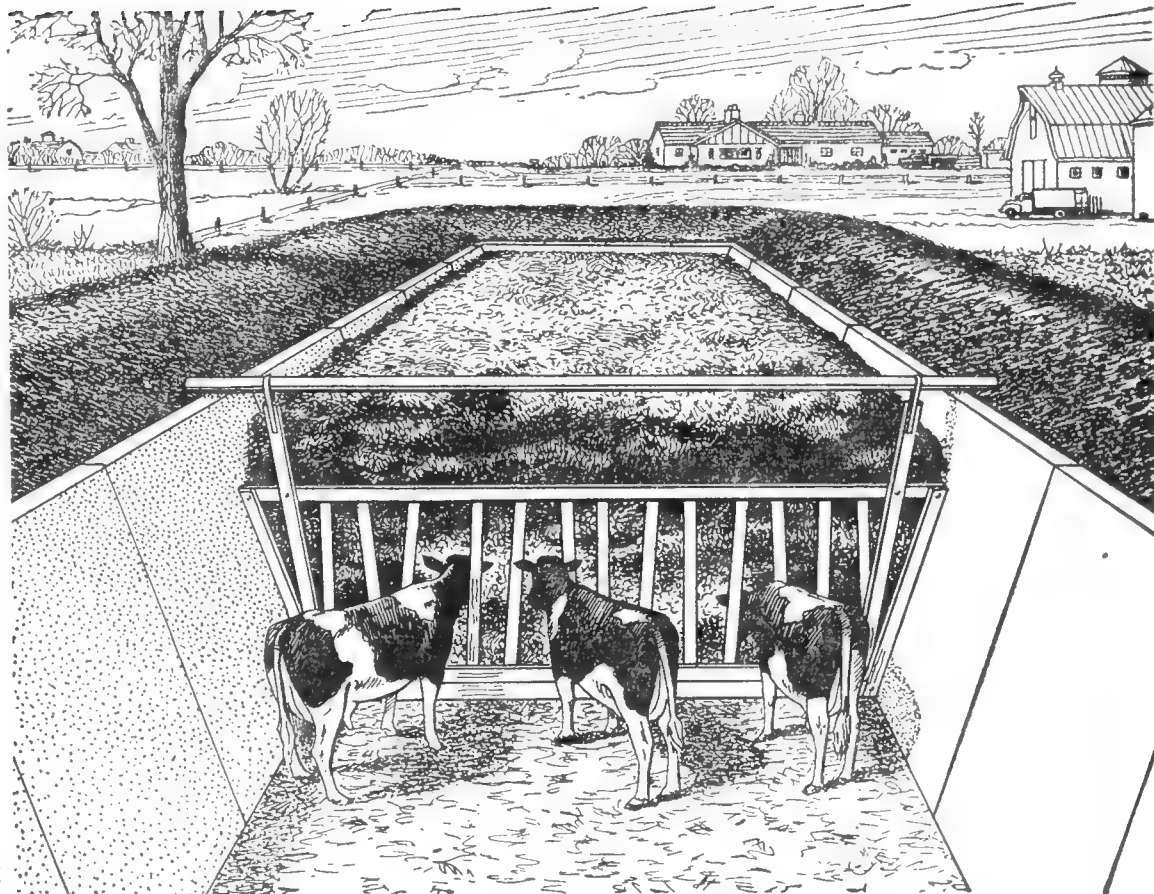
I have come into the quiet pool of my life, while around me in the world there is a seething whirlpool. In these late middle years—I am not yet fifty—I have tried to relinquish whatever desire I may previously have held to engage in that feverish struggle for recognition and possessions which is so commendably praised as ambition, and settled into the content of an inner spiritual peace.

I am content to linger in quiet places, to find the deepest joy in the countryside and among rural people, and know my possessions to be those experiences that unite me with all creation. The spiritual essence of all these created things is obtainable in the soul. One need not buy a beautiful rose in order to possess it in one's soul.

I have little of material and titled goods—a three acre patch down in the mountains of Pennsylvania. This tract is deemed by the civil authorities responsible for exacting revenue so valueless that they impose only an eighty-nine cents tax on the land. The little shack I built upon the land with the help of friends is not counted worth tax increase. Yet some of the most enjoyable hours of my whole life have been spent there.

Much of story and song whisper through the close crowded trees of this camp we call "The Farm", telling their story of summer vacations, with hikes through the woods with the boys and Curly, our dog, the pungent odor of food cooked over the outdoor stove, leisure hours to read and ponder under the trees, work to be done cooperatively as a family, and sometimes friends to drop in for a visit. When evening came we walked to the top of the hill to read and sing as the sun slipped behind the mountain. And still later, when the boys had crawled into their bunks, there was time for just the two of us to sit by the evening camp fire or inside with lighted lamp and wood fire crackling.

All these are possessions of the spirit representing little of money value, but a wealth of memories and appreciations for God's created universe of which we are but the stewards.



Build Your Horizontal Silo to Last With Concrete Walls and Floor

Make your horizontal silo more than a temporary storage by building it with a concrete floor and walls.

Concrete walls eliminate the endless trouble of cave-ins and constant maintenance. It's easy to compact the silage tightly against their rigid, even surface, thus excluding air and reducing spoilage.

A concrete floor not only protects silage but also permits its removal in all kinds of weather. The floor provides a durable, mud-free surface for self-feeding facilities and the operation of tractor-mounted scoops, silage carts and farm wagons.

For free information about horizontal concrete silos, mail coupon below. Sent only in the U.S. and Canada.

-----PASTE COUPON ON BACK OF POSTCARD AND MAIL TODAY-----

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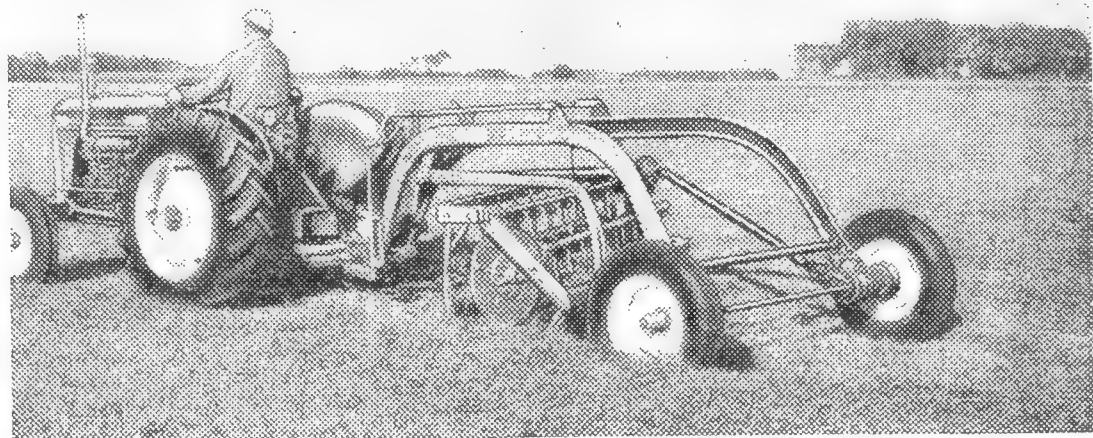
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What's New in Forage Insect Control?

By **GEORGE G. GYRISCO**

Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

WHAT'S NEW? All of us are interested in what's new, whether it deals with rockets, earth satellites or yesterday's baseball scores. What's new in forage insect control? What are problems to be met in developing new insecticides for use on forage crops?

The field of forage entomology has developed very rapidly in the last ten years as farmers realized that insect control on hay meant better quality and quantity of forage. Today most progressive farmers treat their hay for insect control simply because it is profitable to do so. Agricultural chemical companies are awake to the benefits derived from insect control on forage and think it good business to spend literally millions of dollars in a search for new insecticides which can be used in competition with those already on the market or to fill a particular need for insect control on forage and pastures.

Insecticides for use on hay must do more than simply "kill the bugs."

They must be inexpensive since hay is usually not a high value crop. They must be of a formulation which can be readily applied with equipment now

available on farms or with equipment which is not expensive to purchase.

The insecticides must be safe to use by farmers who are not experienced in handling very toxic materials.

They must be safe for use where honey bees and other beneficial insects are working or precautions must be devised to protect such insects.

The toxicants must not affect the growth, odor or flavor of other crops, particularly root crops grown in a rotation with forages.

Last but not least the insecticides must not leave excessive residue which will contaminate meat, eggs and milk.

The "Miller Bill"

Public Law 518 commonly called the "Miller Bill" was passed by Congress in 1954 but did not actually become fully effective until July 1, 1956. This law is an amendment to the old Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act of 1938, a law which later was supplemented by the Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act passed in 1947.

Under the provisions of these federal laws all pesticides whether insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides or herbicides which move across state lines must be

registered with the United States Department of Agriculture. The USDA will register only those materials which have met certain standards as to performance and safety.

Once a material is registered, the manufacturer can file a petition for the establishment of a tolerance under Public Law 518. It is the duty of the manufacturer to prove that certain maximum amounts of pesticide are safe or that none exists on raw agricultural commodities—in this case forage. These amounts are called tolerances. For example, methoxychlor has a tolerance of 200 parts per million on hay. This means that 200 pounds in million pounds of hay can be present safely on the hay.

Until a tolerance is granted or until it is established that a pesticide can be so used that no residue results, the material cannot be used legally on forage moving in interstate commerce. Tolerances must be established specifically for each crop—for alfalfa, corn, red clover, mixed forages etc. as well as for apples, cabbage etc. A tolerance for one crop does not necessarily apply to another.

Certain insecticides have tolerances and are registered for use on hay with certain limitations. For example, **parathion** has a tolerance of 1 ppm on alfalfa, clover, pea vines and timothy, with the limitations that the interval between last application and harvest be no less than 15 days.

Follow the Label

Some other materials that have tolerances other than zero and are labeled

for use on forage are **malathion**, **heptachlor**, **methoxychlor**, **phosdrin** and **demeton**. Other materials such as **aldrin** and **dieldrin** have tolerances and are labeled for use on grain and straw.

To date, no tolerances have been granted for any pesticide in milk. Those companies that have applied for a tolerance have been granted a zero tolerance. That means that no insecticide should be used on hay that will result in a residue in milk. The fact that no tolerances to date have been established for pesticides in milk does not mean that they never will be, but until such time farmers should avoid the use of any pesticide that will result in contamination of milk.

Manufacturers of pesticides are required by law to include all precautions and instructions for use on their label. This information helps protect the public and the farmer. Follow them to the letter and if in doubt call your local County Agent or write to your State College of Agriculture.

New Weapons

During the past few years many new insecticides have been tested for use on forage crops. While none of these are labeled for use on forage to be fed to dairy cattle, growers can expect to have several of these new weapons available in the near future.

Thiodan is an exciting new insecticide for use on forage crops. It shows much

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

We ought never to fasten our ships to one small anchor, nor our life to a single hope.—Epictetus

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

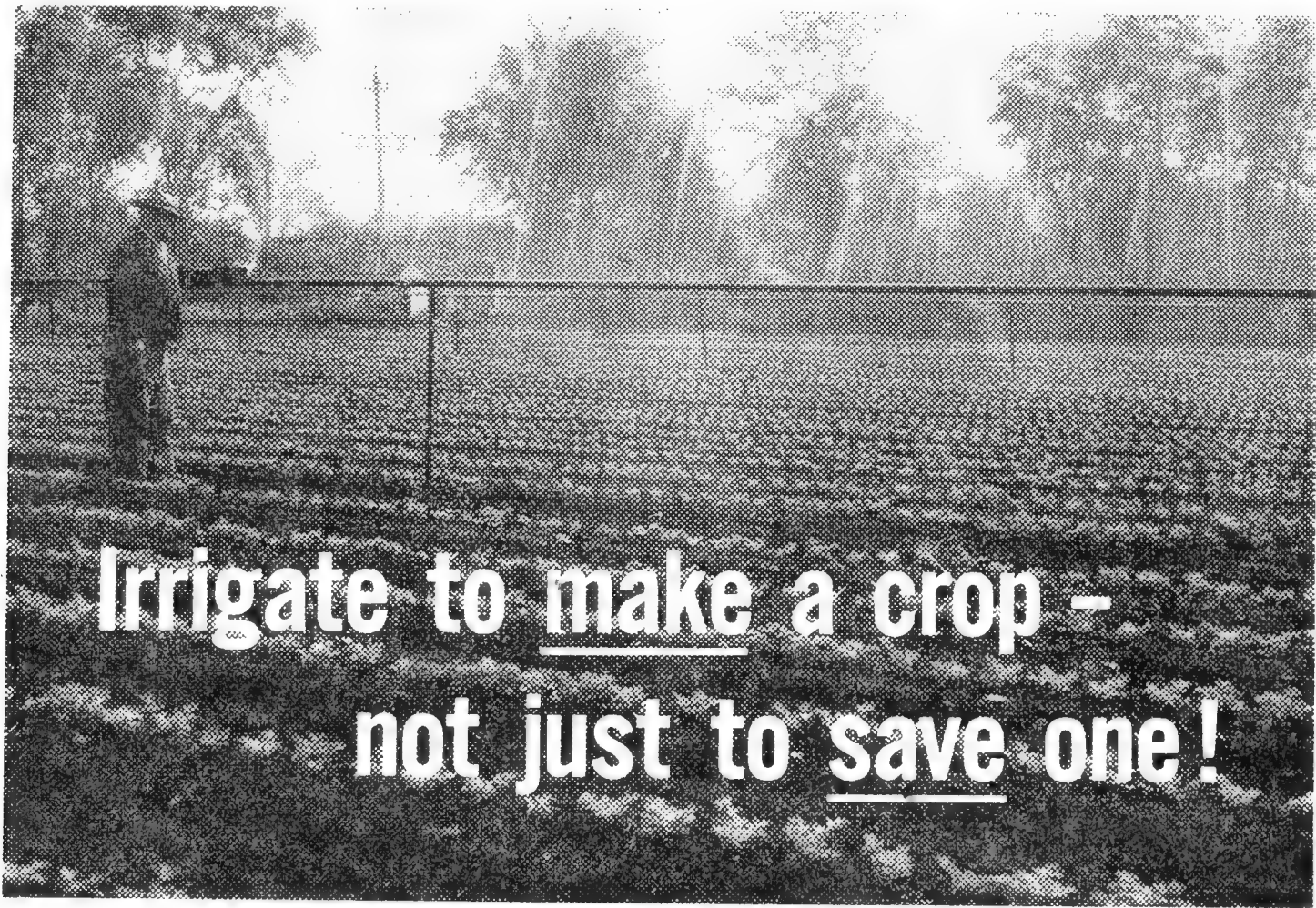
promise for the control of meadow spittlebugs, pea aphid, alfalfa weevil, potato leafhopper, and spotted alfalfa aphid. **Ethion**, while tested less extensively, has shown some promise for the control of Lygus bugs, potato leafhopper and mites.

Another new insecticide, **Sevin**, has given good control of potato leafhopper and may be useful for the many caterpillars on forage crops. **Tedion** and **Kelthane** are limited in their usefulness on forage crops being largely mite killers but further uses for them may develop.

Dylox has given good control of plant bugs, alfalfa caterpillar and variegated cutworms while **Guthion** shows promise against spittlebug, lygus, aphids and caterpillars. Both of these new insecticides may find a place in forage insect control. **Trithion** also shows much promise for use against grasshoppers, potato leafhopper, meadow spittlebug, pea aphid, tarnished plant bug, and mites.

Other insecticides which are in various stages of development are **demeton**, **methyl demeton**, **phosdrin**, **chlorthion**, **shradan**, **strobane**, **diazinon** and **methyl parathion**. Of these, demeton and phosdrin have certain tolerances and labeled uses for forage pests.

These and many other insecticides are continually being tested and evaluated so that farmers can grow more hay of better quality on their own farms cheaper than it can be purchased on the open market.



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Irrigation used to be thought of as just a means of saving a crop in dry years. Yet even wet years often have dry spells just as a crop is maturing.

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Mr. Jonas Haseley of Sanborn, Niagara County, New York is one of hun-

dreds of well-satisfied users of an electric powered irrigation system. He has 45 acres under irrigation and has found that the irrigation system will pay for itself in one dry year. The crops are superior, and with water available there is no danger of burning the crop with fertilizer.

For further information on electric pumping for irrigation just get in touch with your Niagara Mohawk farm service representative.

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Starlite Review

Watch for local announcement

details on page 4



Case-o-matic Drive gets top tonnage from the new Case 135 wire-tie baler because you can slow down to handle heavy windrows without clutching or shifting . . . PTO speed remains constant. Both the new 135 and the 133 twine-tie baler have exclusive overhead feed.



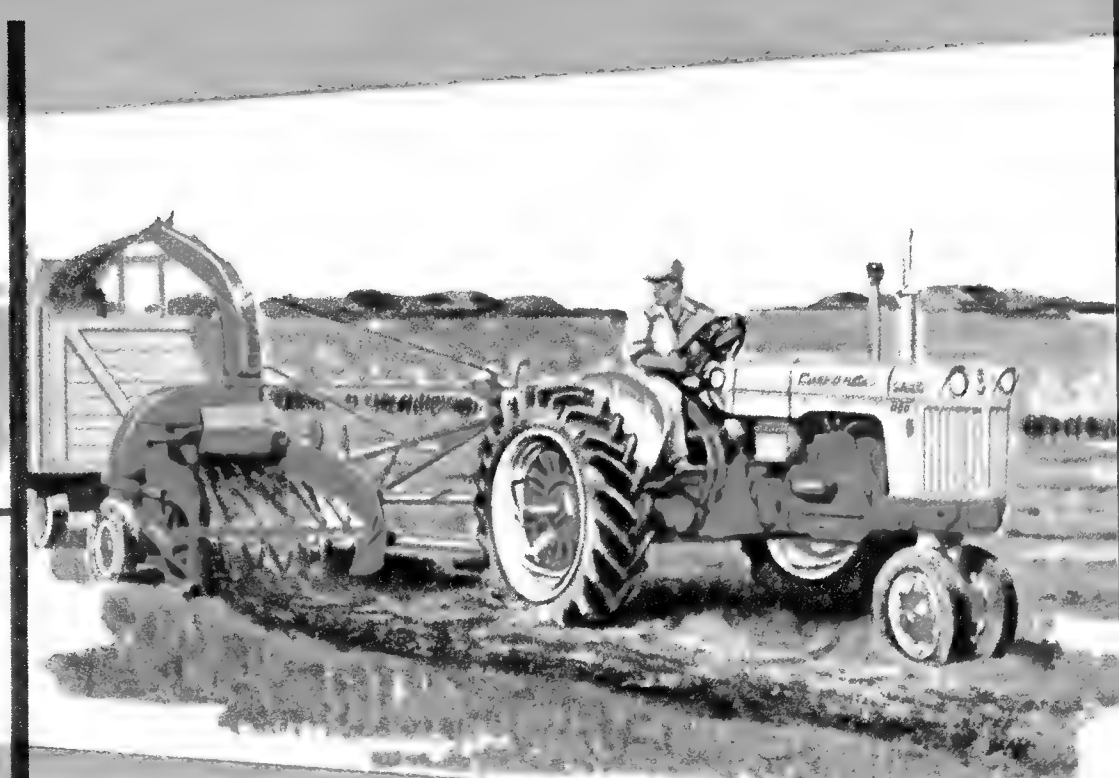
Case-o-matic Drive cushions the shock loads of baling operations, increases both tractor and baler life. Case big-capacity 140 balers are built in both twine and wire-tie models.



Case-o-matic Drive speeds operations . . . starts heavy wagons smoothly in fast shifting . . . protects against slipping the clutch or shifting. Big Case 180 baler and twine models, have double-plunger slicing for increased capacity, better-formed bales.



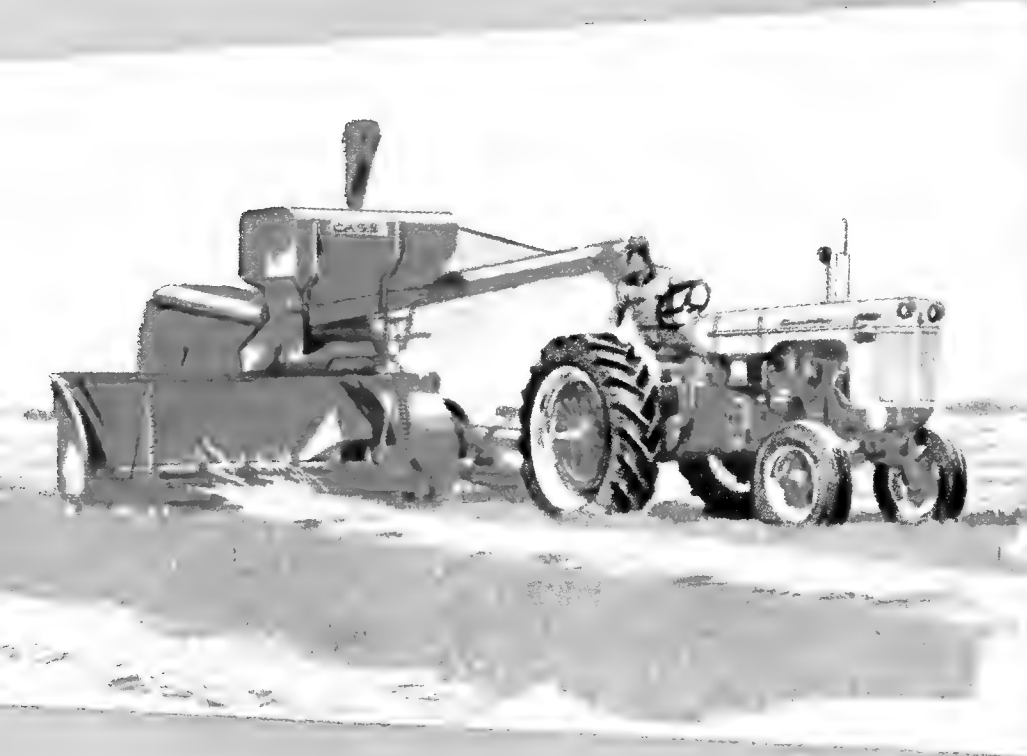
Case-o-matic Drive gets peak production from this Case Utility Harvester because heavy crops just can't slug it down. Here is a sturdy, low-cost machine for green-chop feeding.



Case-o-matic Drive lets you walk through the heaviest crop without clutching and shifting . . . maintains smooth, steady PTO speed. Case Forage Harvesters are available in two sizes with four quick-change heads.

Here's how *Case-o-matic DRIVE* performs them all on your farm . . . brings new efficiency . . . longer life to both new and old equipment

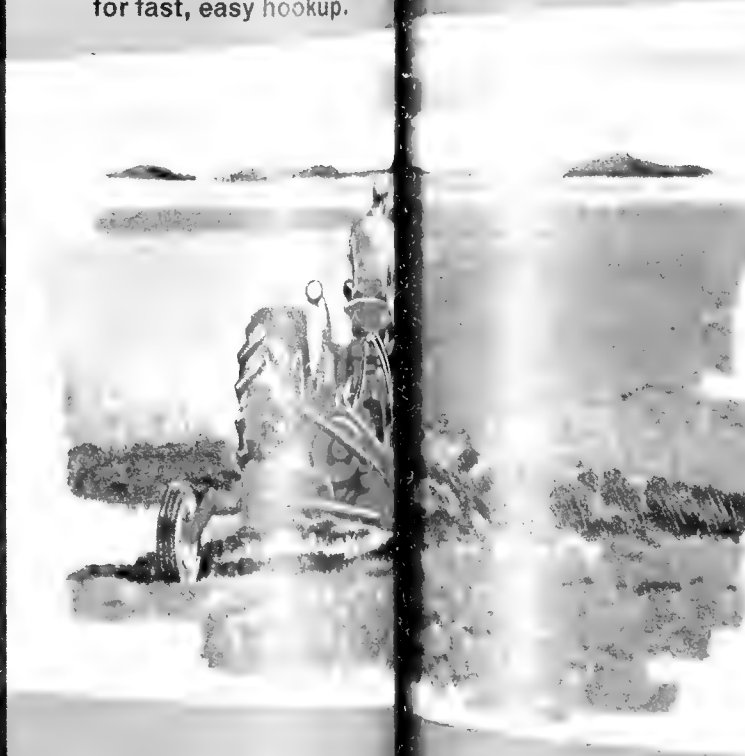
Case-o-matic Drive improves traction . . . lets you harvest the crop in peak condition, even if fields are soft. Case 110 Combine has 9 or 12-foot header, offers large capacity with PTO economy.



With **Case-o-matic Drive**, the new 7-foot Case 77 Combine has top efficiency because ground speeds can be reduced in unfavorable crop condition without slowing down threshing action. With its variable speed cylinder and fan, the 77 adjusts in seconds to fit all crops.



Case-o-matic Drive gives you shockproof, instant-cutting starts . . . protects against overall mower maintenance. Case T-10 tractor hitches to drawbar of any modern PTO tractor, for fast, easy hookup.



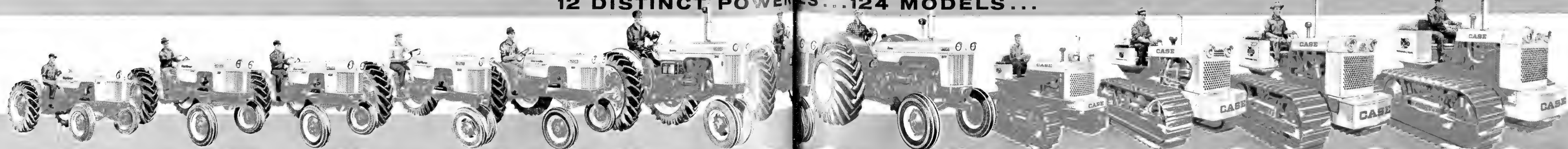
Case-o-matic Drive permits safe, easy square turns without clutching or shifting . . . maintains fast, even sickle speed regardless of ground speed. Case mounted and semi-mounted mowers have one-piece main frame, hydraulic control and cushioned V-belt drive.



Case 200 Side Delivery Rake fills out the Case haying team . . . is built in both Eagle Hitch and drawbar models. Has short, fast side-stroke for extra-gentle handling of hay.

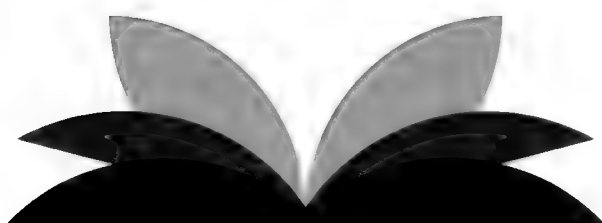


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- NEW 300** 3-Plow Tractor; diesel, gasoline, LP-gas, distillate fuel; 4-speed, 12-speed tri-range and shuttle transmissions; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axle.
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- NEW 500** 3-4 Plow Tractor; gasoline, LP-gas engine; 4-speed, 12-speed tri-range, shuttle transmissions; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axle; complete hydraulics.
- NEW 600** 4-Plow Tractor with Case-o-matic Drive; gasoline, LP-gas; 4 or 8 working ranges; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axle.
- NEW 700** 4-5 Plow Tractor; diesel, gasoline, LP-gas, distillate fuel; 8-speed dual-range transmissions; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axle; dual-control hydraulics; Eagle-Hitch.
- NEW 900** 5-6 Plow Tractor with 6 forward speeds; diesel or LP-gas; standard 4-wheel; power steering and duo-control hydraulics; deluxe Health Ride seat.
- NEW 310** Hi-torque 42 gross horsepower Case engine with 3-speed transmission. Hydraulics, PTO, belt pulley, toolbar and 3-point Snap-lock Hitch, give wide range of application.
- NEW 610** Choice of gas or diesel 62 gross horsepower engine, Terramatic transmission. Four gear ranges forward and reverse—hydraulic power shift. Dual hydraulics . . . rear mounted toolbar . . . dozer available.
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Disk more acres per day with Case-o-matic Drive, with complete control over both tractor and implement. Case's wheel-type tandem disk harrow do a thorough once-over job. Sizes 7 to 17-foot.

Plant accurately and fast with direct drive, flick to Case-o-matic Drive for safe, easy turns. Versatile Case planters handle cotton, corn, beets, beans and vegetables.



In heavy tillage, Case-o-matic Drive lets you work in a faster range... delivers up to double pull-power... takes you through the tough spots without down-shifting or stalling



In light-load planting or cultivating, a flick of your finger and you're into direct drive for precise travel speeds... flick back into Case-o-matic Drive for easiest-ever row-end turning.

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Francis Matthews and his son, Francis Jr., of LeRoy, N. Y., looking over some purebred Yorkshires. The aim is to have them ready for market weighing 200-220 lbs. at six months of age.

Likes "Zero Pasture" Finds Pigs Profitable

By HUGH COSLINE

IN ADDITION to a dairy herd, Francis Matthews and his son Francis Jr. of LeRoy, New York, keep a few Yorkshire breed sows. They plan on selling about 80 pigs for meat—aiming at a live weight of 200-220 pounds when they are six months old; also to sell a dozen to twenty purebred animals for breeding stock.

Two litters a year are planned, and they aim to raise nine or ten pigs per litter. With the exception of the brood sows, the pigs are raised in confinement, and all the feed (except a protein supplement) is raised on the farm.

The farm of 300 acres is practically all tillable and, for the dairy herd, "zero pasture" is practiced. In other words, the grass is cut with a field chopper and blown into wagons, from which the animals eat it. When I asked Francis what persuaded him to try out zero pasture, he answered:

"We didn't have enough feed in summer. Our acreage is limited, and we believed that we could produce more feed

by harvesting it this way. Experience has shown that we were right.

"We seed alfalfa, ladino, red clover and timothy, and to tide over the dry period in the summer raise some sudan grass. In the fall we feed corn silage. We don't put up grass silage."

"Some folks complain that zero pasture takes a lot of time," I commented, "and that sooner or later you get caught with some very bad weather."

"We haven't found it that way," was the reply. "We can fill two wagons in three quarters of an hour. If we have a breakdown of equipment, it's no more work to fix it then than to wait. In the meantime, if necessary we can put out a few bales of top quality hay."

"We watch the weather reports. Generally speaking, we chop late in the day early in the season, and then later in the summer we chop early in the morning while the dew is still on. We find we are producing more feed and more milk."

Know Insecticides--Plan Defense

MOST INSECT infestations are predictable, and that gives farmers a tactical advantage in protecting crops and livestock.

For the coming growing season, for example, certain types of insect attacks can almost be taken for granted. Before that time comes, says Univ. of Maryland Extension entomologist T. L. Bissell, it would be well for farmers to look into their needs and place orders for insecticides.

Spraying with a mixture of heptachlor and malathion is recommended for the alfalfa weevil and pea aphid that attack alfalfa in the spring. Methoxychlor-spray will protect alfalfa in the summer when the potato leafhopper is busy. Heptachlor is best for spittlebug on red clover, applied when the clover is 6 to 8 inches tall.

The best material to use against armyworms and cutworms in the spring depends on the crops grown. Toxaphene is the insecticide for armyworms, usually sprayed by airplane on grain and by ground machine on corn. Where sod and is turned for corn and where trouble is expected from cutworms, webworms, wireworms and "what have you," heptachlor may be sprayed on the

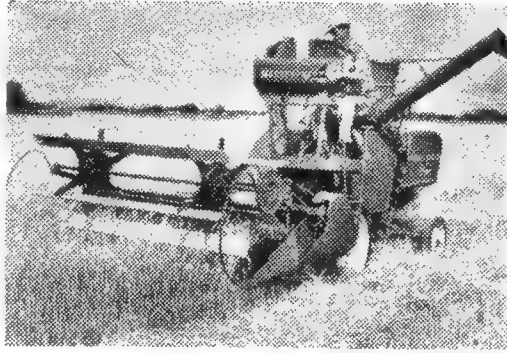
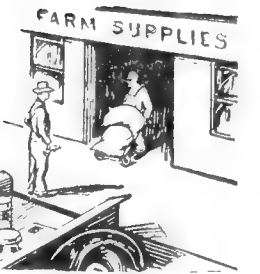
surface and worked in just before planting. Toxaphene is used for cutworms on tomato ground, preferably before planting.

Probably the most important development in protecting apples is the use of Systox, beginning in the pink spray, to control rosy aphids. Where this is done the dormant oil spray may be omitted. Various combinations of lead arsenate, DDT, Aromite, etc., are used in later sprays on apples. For peach insects, Bissell says, we depend a lot on parathion and dieldrin.

DDT, the trail-blazer of modern insecticides, still ranks No. 1 for some uses. It is one of the cheapest and most effective materials for corn earworm on sweetcorn which comes late in the season, for flea beetles in the tobacco plant bed and for young hornworms in tobacco and tomato. Also, DDT combined with malathion is effective against all kinds of pests on shrubbery that is planted around the home—such pests as bagworms, lace bugs and Japanese beetle.

"Maybe we can't anticipate all of our insecticide needs," says Bissell, "but we know from experience that we can expect trouble from certain types of pests. Farmers can be a big jump ahead by being ready for them."

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



The Massey Harris 35, a new self-propelled combine of economical lightweight construction and great capacity, designed especially for the family-size farm. It is MASSEY-HARRIS-FERGUSON'S new combine development for 1958.



The JOHN BEAN Division's new model 66 potato harvester is capable of harvesting ten bushels of potatoes each minute with only a three man crew. According to the manufacturer, the unit is faster than 25 pickers behind a two-row digger. More gentle handling is assured from the time the potatoes are picked until they are moved into the bulk box, eliminating bruises. Inquiries should be addressed to John Bean Division, Food Machinery and Chemical Corp., Lansing 4, Mich.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CORP., formerly of Delhi, in mid-April moved its offices and manufacturing facilities to a newly-purchased 15,000 square foot, one-story brick building in Waverly, N. Y., it was announced by J. G. Forest, ISF President. Under the ISF label, International Stock Food Corporation manufactures a broad line of nutritional products for all classes of farm livestock, a milk replacer and a silage additive.

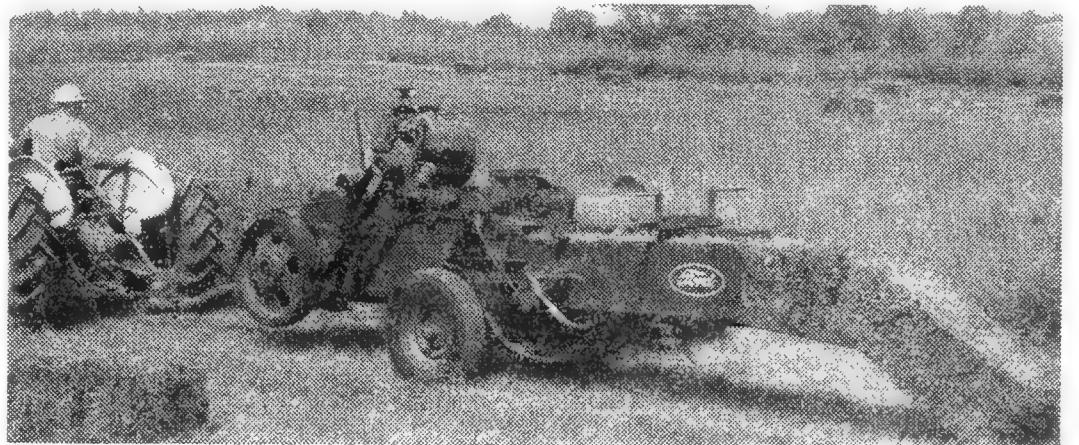
An obvious advantage of the trail type mower is that it can be hitched and unhitched easily to free a tractor to do other work. A single draw bar hitch pin connects the Case T-10 Mower to the tractor. The shielded telescoping PTO shaft is equally fast and easy to hook-up. You don't need any wrenches to do the job. The correct combination of draw bar length and wheel placement provides proper trailing behind the tractor. It also allows the tractor wheel to run next to the uncut grass and to conveniently cut a clean, square corner.

Gargon, the newest broad spectrum formula available to combat all known types of bacterial mastitis, both acute and chronic, has been announced by E. R. SQUIBB & SONS. The Gargon formula contains a new and effective antibiotic, Thiostrepton, developed by Squibb Research. Drug stores supply Gargon in handy 12-syringe "Barn Boxes," each throw-away syringe containing one dose.

A new continuous flow non-stop ROTO-BALER is announced by ALLIS-CHALMERS as an addition to its line of hay tools. This new Model 10 is a companion to the standard model which first introduced the round bale in contrast to the square bale as a method of packaging hay. The roll-up compression principle of the new ROTO-BALER is the same as the lower-priced standard model except that the baling operation is continuous. Dimension of the bale and the method of forming it are the same.

Beacon Silo Sweet, a new grass silage preservative recommended specifically for wilted forage, is being introduced by THE BEACON MILLING COMPANY. Designed to eliminate offensive odors and increase milk-making potential, use of the new product retains up to 17% more carotene and 21% more vitamin E than untreated silage. Addition of Silo Sweet to the Beacon line gives Beacon customers a two-fold approach to the preservation of grass silage, since the Company has already established Beacon Keep Sweet as a preservative for direct cut forage.

Planning some changes? You can get, without obligation an easy-to-use kit including graph sheets and scale model cut-outs of milk cooler equipment, etc., with which you can plan a new milk house or a re-arrangement of the old one. Write to DAIRY EQUIPMENT CO., Dept. 25, Madison, Wisconsin.



New FORD "350" wire-twist or twine-tie hay baler, designed for continuous high-volume baling, features sweep fork and auger feeding and an extra wide pick-up. With capacity of up to 12 tons per hour, the baler can make large bales weighing as much as 120 pounds. Down-time is reduced by such features as protective slip clutches, sealed roller bearings on plunger, and easily replaceable pick-up teeth.



Remember, back in the summer of 1944, when the Allies first landed on the shores of France . . . when we invaded Europe? Those days we used to hear a lot about the tough fighting in "the hedgerows." (In that particular area around Cherbourg, the farmers used thick hedges for fences.)

Well, a fellow I know fought in those battles, and one day I asked him about it. I said I guessed it must have been some real rugged fighting.

He said something that kind of surprised me. He said it was worse fighting the bees than the Germans.

"I tell you, it was worth your life to try to eat lunch out of a mess kit! Bees swarming all over. They'd be on a forkful of food before you could get it into your mouth!"

Well, I was thinking about that the other day. It's a lot like that with cows and flies during the summer. Flies pester cows so bad that they just don't mow enough grass to keep their milk output up. It's like trying to eat a picnic supper in a swarm of mosquitoes!

Tests have been run on ordinary dairy herds proving that a 20-cow herd can produce an extra \$300 worth of milk per season if they're protected from fly torment. Much the same with beef. I say that \$300 is worth thinking about . . . and doing something about. The cost of pasture protection is only a small fraction of the production gains.

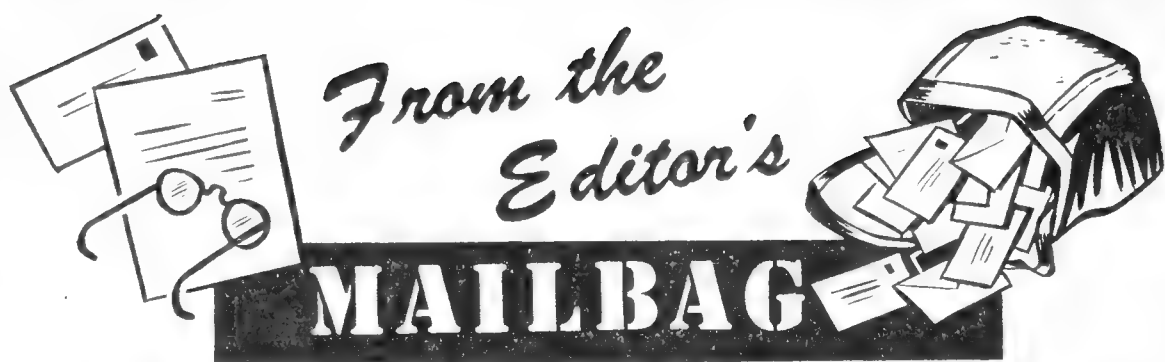
Watkins has a brand new Livestock Fly Spray this year that is really a pip. It's completely approved for use on dairy cows. Contains "Tabutrex" to repel flies . . . and Pyrethrum to kill 'em dead. Spray just 1 to 2 ounces right on the cow and it gives excellent pasture protection . . . lets your herd mow grass in peace . . . helps keep summertime milk production up.

And to top it off, Watkins has formulated a NEW IMPROVED Pyrethrum Fly Spray that really does a job . . . safely and economically. Fast knockdown, high kill. Suitable for use in the home, safe to use in the dairy and on dairy cows.

And, of course, Watkins has a whole line of other insecticides. Malathion Concentrate that you mix with sugar and water or molasses to make a bait . . . or mix with water for spraying. Then there's the powerful Chlordane and Lindane concentrate for use outside.

Get the whole story on the complete line of Watkins Insecticides from your Watkins Dealer.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.



RED LABEL POTATOES

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following the comments about the use of the Empire State red label on Long Island potatoes, I wrote to Nat Talmage at Riverhead, Long Island, asking for his comments. The following is his reply:

"Quite a number of potato shippers signed up to use the Empire State red label, but to the best of my knowledge, only three shippers actually used it and only on a rather small proportion of their pack. There seemed to be considerable delay in getting the program started and it never seemed to get into high gear during the past season. It is my impression that both shippers and receivers who used the program were pleased with results, and I believe it will be used much more extensively this coming season.

"There is great variation in the quality of pack put up by shippers both Upstate and on Long Island, and too often consumers are disappointed with what they find in the bag. So some method of identifying a dependable pack would seem to be desirable.

"Because grade requirements attending the use of the Empire State label are considerably higher than ordinary U. S. No. 1, and because the pack must be inspected, buyers can be sure of getting a good product. As buyers become more familiar with what the label stands for, I believe that shippers who use it can get some of the advantages (but not all) that competitive states have which operate under marketing agreements."

WHO GETS INTEGRATION PROFITS?

I QUITE agree with many of your remarks concerning vertical integration in the April 5th issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. In one form or another it already dominates commercial broiler production and, as you know, is almost equally dominant in many areas where turkeys are produced in large volume. A number of well publicized attempts have been made to introduce it among market egg producers and apparently with partial success in some areas in the West and South. Most of us who have the welfare of the producers at heart hate to see this happen.

I do want to point out a statement made in your discussion which does not, in part, accord with the facts as we know them. You state that "Those who furnish the capital insist on managing the enterprise—and getting the lion's share of the returns."

Certainly those who furnish the capital to broiler producers are insisting on more and more complete control of the management. They started out by assuming that broiler producers who had a reasonably good reputation for management locally would be good credit risks but, when low prices hit the broiler market, particularly last year, they found that costs were running well ahead of returns and that they either had to tighten up on the supervision of management or pull out a good many producers, or both. Most producers very much preferred to stay in the business to which they were accustomed and for which they had the facilities, and to accept closer management supervision.

As to getting "the lion's share of the profits", if you had been engaged in broiler contracting during the past year and a half to two years, I think you would regard that as a very bad joke. Actually broiler contractors, whether processors, feed dealers, feed manufac-

turers or hatcheries, took tremendous losses during a considerable part of that period. Where management was good enough so that profits were made, the producer, under most contracts, took from 75% to 90%, and the contractor had to be satisfied with 25% or as low as 10%. Losses were entirely at the expense of the contractor.

Pressure of these losses has brought about some revision of contracts and there is now a very wide variety of contracts in use, most of them offering more or less incentive to the producer for doing a better job. There are thousands of broiler producers who have had some guaranteed income, perhaps not entirely satisfactory but at least enabling them to keep going, and who are still in business, who would have been forced into bankruptcy except for the financing which they received from the contractors. Of course, a good many contractors have gone into bankruptcy and a good many more have exhausted their reserves to the point where it is questionable how much longer they can carry on.

In the meantime, we see a moderate but steadily increasing number of producers, particularly in certain areas, who have managed to make enough money during the past few years so that they are now able to operate as independent producers, perhaps with some credit from local banks or the feed dealers. It seems entirely possible that this type of producer may increase to the extent that contract growing may decline.—Clarence E. Lee, Beacon Milling Co., Cayuga, N. Y.

ASSESSMENTS TOO HIGH

I AM NOT very familiar with what Farm Management at Cornell is doing now, but the Warren of my time pointed out that certain classes of farms under acreage management gave a scanty labor income. I refer to the small farm, not capable of giving high yields, the farm that would not keep over a dozen cows, even though nearly all the grain was purchased. On a farm of this type one cannot afford to own modern machinery. Neither can he afford to operate by the methods of a half century and more ago.

I maintain that a farm of this character is uneconomic to operate as a unit, and as such has no value. And having no value should not appear on the assessment books, or if it be there for the record, its assessed valuation should be only nominal.

In this area isolated parcels, sometimes far out from town, are being sold for housing. The price runs up to \$1,000 an acre. Some point to these sales as a basis for valuation. I maintain this is not a fair basis for assessing, that only a microscopic part of the land is wanted or needed for building within the foreseeable future. In the foreseeable future, it is still a farm and nothing else.—F.L. New York

REACTIONARY?

OF ALL the old-fashioned reactionary articles and editorials which I have read, yours take the cake. You are obviously against every social improvement which has taken place within the last forty years.

In every article I read where the subject of Labor Unions is mentioned (and there are many), your hatred and bitterness toward organized labor has shone through. You did once grudgingly give a bit of very much desired credit to the Unions, but the reluctance with which you did so was downright humorous.—J.T.M. Jr., R.I.

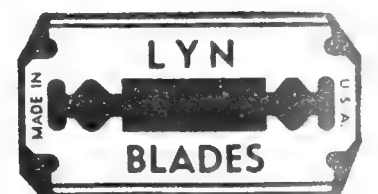


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HOW TO AVOID GARDENING DISAPPOINTMENTS

By J. T. KITCHIN

"The Granite State Gardener," Univ. New Hampshire.

MANY GARDENING disappointments are caused by plant diseases. Diseases of plants are to be expected but many gardeners suffer more losses than they need to simply because they do not know what to do about disease prevention and control. Spraying plants with chemicals is one of the disease control practices which gardeners may use.

Location

The location of the garden is important in control of plant diseases. If possible, it is good gardening practice to select a new area for the garden every few years. In this way it is sometimes possible to use soil which is free, or nearly so, of disease-producing bacteria and fungi.

Locations which have poor soil or air drainage or both are more favorable for growth of many disease-causing organisms.

The specific location of the various crops within the garden should be changed each year. In small gardens this is not as easily done as in larger gardens. Potatoes and tomatoes are related and suffer from many of the same diseases. Similarly cabbage, cauliflower and broccoli are related and suffer from the same diseases.

Often the disease-causing organisms live over winter in plant refuse. If tomatoes are planted in the same place where they or a related crop were last season and if cabbage is planted where cabbage or another related crop, was planted within the last few years, then the disease-causing organism is very apt to be in the soil and the possibility of the crop being infected is thereby increased.

On the other hand, most of the diseases which occur on tomatoes are different from those which attack cabbage. If the tomatoes and cabbage are planted this season where they were not planted last season one step in disease control will have been taken.

If you are not able to change the location of your garden or if your garden is so small that crop rotation can not effectively be managed, you may want to consider fumigating the garden soil. Chemicals are available for this purpose. If it is possible to escape the disease-causing organisms by rotations, this is less expensive.

Fertilization

Although some diseases seem to thrive better on vigorously growing plants, many diseases are not as damaging to plants which are healthy and growing vigorously. Additions of lime, manure and fertilizers to the garden soil provide conditions which are more favorable for rapid growth of plants.

Plants suffering from a soil too acid or from a lack of plant nutrients in the soil are less vigorous and frequently more susceptible to plant disease infection. Applications of fertilizer, especially nitrogen, as a side dressing once or twice during the growing season are frequently desirable for best growth of many vegetable crops.

Seed Selection

Home gardeners are encouraged to purchase new seed each season rather than to attempt to store seed from one season to the next. The amount of money involved is usually quite small. For proper seed storage the atmosphere should be quite dry and cool. Most home owners attempt to store seeds in an environment which is too moist and too warm.

Unless the gardener has a variety

which is not available from commercial seedsmen it is better to purchase seed than to try to raise and save it. Most seedsmen obtain their seed supply from areas where seed-borne diseases are either non-existent or less prevalent than they are in our humid environment. Diseases may be seed-borne in one of two ways. The disease-causing organism may be within the seed or it may be on the seed coat.

As an aid in disease control most seedsmen treat their seed before it is sold. The seed treatment may consist of heating the seed or of applying one or more chemicals, or both. Most seeds offered for sale by reputable seedsmen are so treated as an added protection for the gardener.

For most vegetables it is recommended that the seed planted be treated. Commercial seedsmen have equipment and the know-how and can do this better than the home gardener. It is easier and more economical for the home gardener to purchase treated seed than it is for him to find untreated seed and to treat it himself. The planting of disease-resistant varieties is a major step in the disease control campaign.

— A. A. —

ALUMINUM DECIDES HYDRANGEA COLOR

HOME gardeners may change the color of their hydrangeas with aluminum. Sometimes a hydrangea that used to be blue turns pink.

Plant scientists of the U.S.D.A. explain that plants pick up aluminum from the soil and deposit it in the flower along with the coloring matter. Flowers can be any color from red or pink through the magentas or mauves to blue, depending on the amount of aluminum they get.

Strongly acid soils produce blue hydrangeas, while mildly acid soils produce red ones. Acidity makes the aluminum naturally present in the soil more available to the hydrangea.

Aluminum also intensifies the yellows, which scientists have found are always present in the blossoms, regardless of flower color. If the aluminum makes the yellow strong enough and the yellow then combines with one of the other colors, the result may be one of the off-colors, a magenta or mauve.

The ratio of yellow to blue, for example, determines whether the flower will be clear or one of the off-shades.

If you want to keep a blue hydrangea blue, don't get any lime around the roots. Lime will neutralize the acid soil. And if you want to keep pink ones pink, use lime.

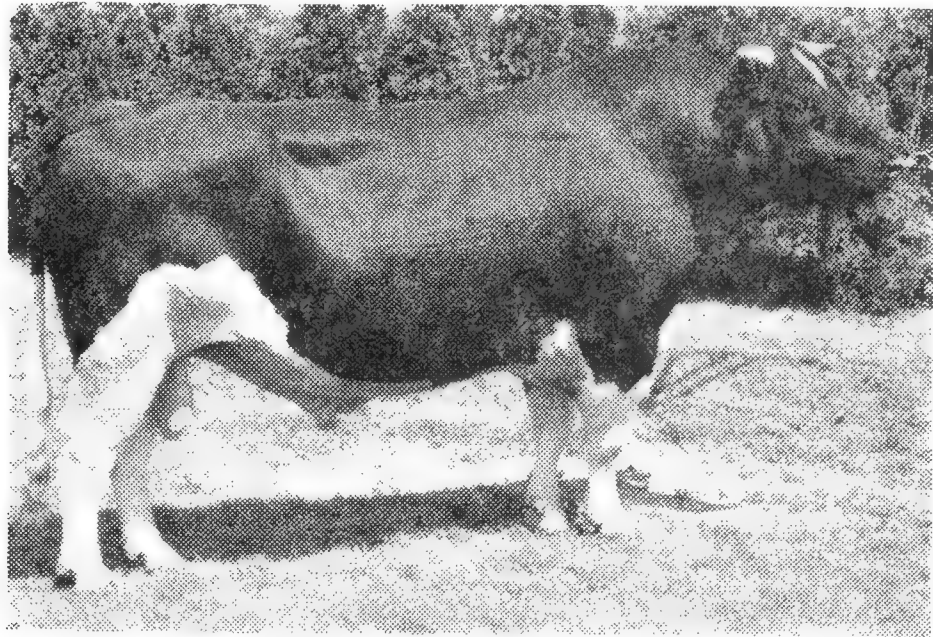
— A. A. —

GREEN LAWNS

U.S.D.A. reports that its turf specialists have never tested the product called "Green Plasma," contrary to claims made in advertisements that appeared recently in newspapers in various parts of the United States. Promoters of the product have described it as sensational color-restorer for lawns, discovered by a German scientist, and tested by U.S.D.A.

Advertisements claim that by sprinkling a small amount of the product on lawn, the user will never have to worry about burnt-out lawn, nor have to "spend time, energy and good money on 'fast' greening fertilizers and plant foods." U.S.D.A. says its scientists still recommend adequate water, plus lime and proper fertilizers when needed, as essential in maintaining or improving quality of lawn.

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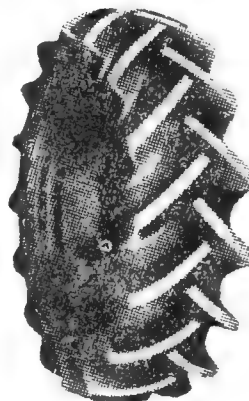
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To keep your ladino you must follow some system of management which permits a recovery growth of 8 to 10" between grazings.

You Can Have LADINO

By GLEN M. WOOD

Assoc. Prof. of Agronomy, University
of Vermont

IN VERMONT, where cows outnumber people, ladino clover is grown on more farms than any other single forage crop. In spite of its popularity, and the accumulation of know-how on its culture, farmers still find it hard to maintain uniform ladino stands year after year. One-third of the Vermont farmers who successfully establish ladino lose their stands in less than three years, some after just one year.

Although climatic and other factors have their influence, the way a farmer manages his ladino after establishment largely determines its success or failure. Experiments at Connecticut have shown that excellent ladino stands, with yields as high or higher than those following establishment, can be maintained for 15 years or more.

You can, in a relatively short time, rejuvenate a poor stand of ladino into an excellent one by sound management. In contrast, a poor stand of alfalfa or red clover remains poor or goes out entirely, regardless of any attention given it. What kind of a management program should a farmer follow to obtain and keep luxuriant stands? First, to get and later to hold a good stand, he must pay attention to where he seeds this clover. Because of ladino's shallow root system, an adequate supply of moisture is more critical to its persistence than with the other more deeply rooted legumes, such as alfalfa or birdsfoot. Therefore, seed ladino only on high organic matter soils, silt loams, or other soils with a good water holding capacity.

Crop Early

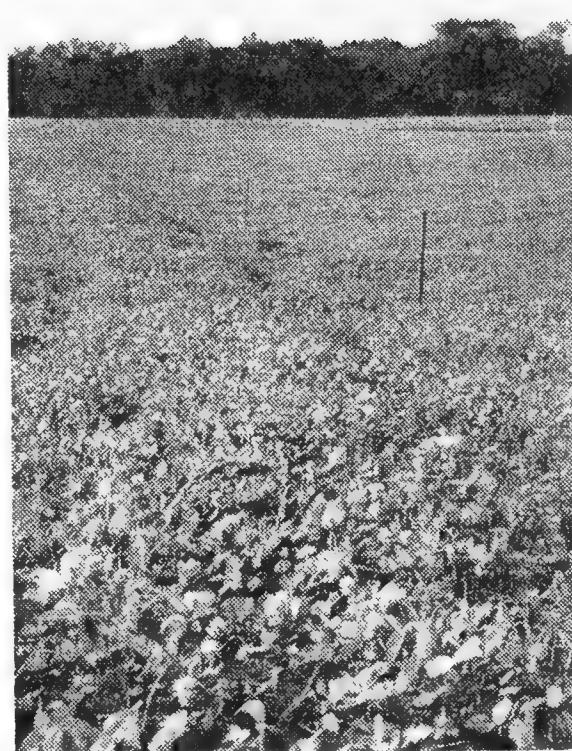
Ladino is best used exclusively as a pasture crop. This is true principally for the following reason. Being a creeping plant in the manner of the strawberry, ladino rarely exceeds 1 to 1½ feet in height. Associated grasses frequently will grow to 3 feet or more. Unless the shading effect of the erect type grasses is eliminated periodically by cutting or grazing, ladino wanes and soon disappears.

Frequently a ladino-grass mixture cannot be used exclusively for pasture and the first crop must be cut for silage or hay. In this case, the important thing is to cut the crop early. A survey of Vermont farmers revealed that none of them who kept ladino six years or more cut their first crop late.

It is now believed by research workers that date of cutting influences quality more than does stage of maturity. In other words, cut your crop in early June by the calendar and you'll not only save your ladino but get more milk from it as hay or silage.

Controlled Grazing

Unlike so-called native pastures of bluegrass and white clover, ladino and the taller growing grasses cannot be grazed continuously. This is true because the leaves are largely held above



the "bite-line." Continued removal of leaves literally starves the plants to death. To keep enough food reserves in the creeping stems and roots of ladino requires some system of management which permits a recovery growth of 8-10 inches between grazings.

Many ladino pastures in the Northeast go out because of continued or too-close grazing during hot dry weather. Overgrazing of ladino pastures removes the protective canopy of leaves and exposes both soil and creeping stems to the broiling sun.

Bare soil temperature as high as 136° F. have been recorded at Burlington, Vermont. Adjacent areas under only 3 inches of forage have been found to be as much as 38° cooler. From this it is easy to see why ladino stands can be lost when closely grazed during hot, dry weather. Grazing to a height of 2-3 inches is best for ladino in association with such tall growing grasses as brome or orchard grass.

Ladino-grass stands should not be grazed too lightly, however. If the grasses are not set back periodically by being grazed down to 2-3 inches they will crowd the clover and force it out.

Unlike alfalfa, fall grazing of ladino will not hurt the stand. It's a good idea, however, to allow the clover to go into the winter with a 3 to 4 inch stubble. This accumulated growth provides insulation and aids in trapping snow.

Potassium Important

Research at the Vermont Station clearly shows that ladino will not persist unless given enough potassium. Although the rate of potash application should be adjusted to soil type, lighter soils requiring more, most of our New England soils require 150-180 pounds of potash per acre annually to maintain high clover populations. This can best be applied in the form of a mixed fertilizer such as two annual applications of 300 pounds per acre of 0-15-30 or equivalent.

There are a number of reasons why potassium is so important to ladino. Potassium is needed for such basic functions as food manufacture, resistance to disease, and efficient use of water. Ladino clover contains a higher percentage of potassium in the plant than of any other mineral element. If the supply of potassium is limited, the clover, not the grass, is the first to suffer.

Generally speaking smaller more frequent applications of potash-carrying fertilizers during the growing season give better results. Brown, at the Connecticut Experiment Station, has shown that 100 pounds of potash divided into four applications gives almost as good results as 150 pounds applied in one large dose.

Timing Important

In order to get top summer growth, part of the annual fertilizer application (for example 300 lbs. per acre of

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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Odds On the Weather

By HUGH M. WILSON

IT HAS been said that the formula for a good crop is: 80% good weather, 18% good luck and the rest good management. That is an exaggeration but the weather certainly is a factor not to be minimized.

With the kind of climate we have in the Northeast anything can happen and sometimes it does. For instance: February of 1958 was a month of snow and blizzards. In 1956 one hurricane dumped 14 inches of rain on some localities. Back in 1908 New York had a two months' drought during which no rain was reported anywhere in the state. In 1816 (the year without a summer) there was frost and snow every month of the year. But fortunately such extremes of weather are rare.

For the most part our climate follows rather definite cycles and patterns. So by studying long term records it is possible to figure what the chances are for a certain kind of weather in any given month or year. Such a study was made at Ithaca. In reporting the results we must disregard Will Rogers' advice which was, "Brag about your own community even though you must lie to do it". However, we will bet a cookie that your weather isn't much better.

Someone said there are three kinds of lies: plain lies, darn lies and statistics. Be that as it may, here are some statistics on Ithaca weather. The odds are 4 to 1 that during April and May we will have so much rain that many fields cannot be worked. During this same period the odds are 5-1 that the average air temperature will be lower than 60° F. which is too cold for corn and other warmth-loving crops.

When our last spring frost is later than usual the odds are 3 to 2 that we will have an early frost in the fall. The chances are 7 to 1 that fast-growing crops will suffer from lack of water sometime during the growing season. And finally it's at least 10 to 1 that there will be a hard gully-washing rain.

If Ithaca weather is typical does this mean that New York State is not suitable for farming? Absolutely not. In spite of our small size we are second to only one state in dairy production. We are first in production of several important vegetables. Yields per acre are as high or higher than those obtained in most parts of the country.

We raise good crops because farmers, like other good gamblers, recognize the odds and play their cards accordingly. Here are some examples. Wet weather odds are improved by selecting well

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

To work at the things you love, or for those you love, is to turn work into play and duty into privilege.

—Parlette

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

drained soils for certain crops and by improving drainage. A well-drained, well-aerated soil is many degrees warmer than the air so corn will grow even when the weather is cool. We select seed varieties that mature between frosts. Good, well-managed soil will store a two week's supply of moisture for crops. Hard rains cause little damage on land that is properly protected.

But though we are doing a good job we need to do better because weather is now even more important than it used to be. Old Dobbin could wallow through a mud hole but a tractor gets stuck. As we shoot for higher crop yields the need for midsummer moisture becomes more acute. With present crop production costs we can't afford to have the weather stack the deck.

So, as Baron Rothschild said, "Hats off to the past. Coats off to the future." New information and methods are constantly being developed for beating the odds on the weather. It will pay to keep informed.

You Can Have Ladino

(Continued from Opposite Page)

0-15-30) should be applied in the spring after the pasture has been grazed once or twice (preferably twice). A second application should be applied in late summer to encourage fall growth and promote winter hardiness.

Phosphorous, although less critically, is also important to the persistence of ladino. In a survey, the Vermont farmers whose stands lasted an average of six years or more topdressed annually with 142 pounds per acre of phosphoric acid. A substantial portion of this phosphorous was applied in the form of manure reinforced with superphosphate.

It has recently been found by Cooper and Woodie of the Clemson Agricultural College that bloat in cattle and other ruminants can be controlled by adequate phosphorous fertilization.

Boron Needs

In 1947 Midgley and Dunklee made chemical studies of 39 different Vermont soils. They found that approximately half of the soils are lacking in boron and most of the remaining ones need extra boron for crops such as alfalfa and ladino. To guard against boron deficiency, a mixed fertilizer containing boron should be used when seeding down, or occasionally as a topdressing on established stands. Do not use more than necessary however. Prince found that continued topdressing of borax, in New Hampshire, even at the rate of 10 pounds per acre per year, resulted

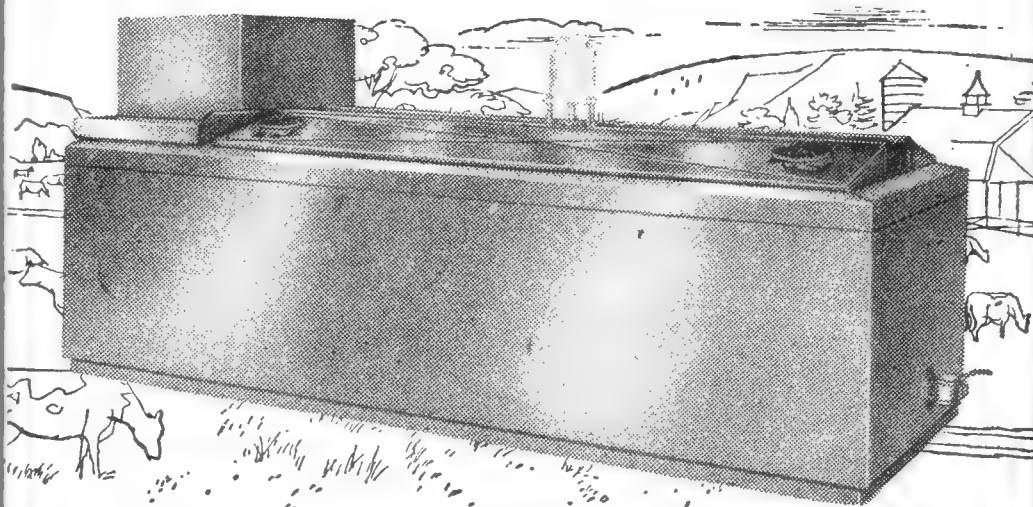
in lower yields of ladino-grass mixtures.

Manure Cuts Down Winterkilling

Ninety-four percent of the Vermont farmers with ladino stands averaging six years in life applied manure to their clover. Only a little more than half of those with shorter lived stands topdressed with manure. This may come as a shock to farmers who have always been advised to keep manure off the clover. Timing of application is an important factor here. The farmers with the longer-lived stands tended to apply manure during the winter and spring, rather than in fall as more commonly done. When ladino winter-kills, the damage is usually done during late winter or early spring. Topdressing lightly with 6-8 tons during late winter reduces winter-killing by insulating the exposed creeping stems from which next years' growth develops. Don't make the age old mistake, if a little is good a lot is better. Too much manure may overly stimulate spring growth of grasses at the expense of the clover.

The value of manure in maintaining ladino stands, from the chemical as well as the physical standpoint, is very high. In addition to the known benefits from the major and minor fertilizer elements it contains, the role of hormones and other substances that promote long-lived stands remains to be more fully studied.

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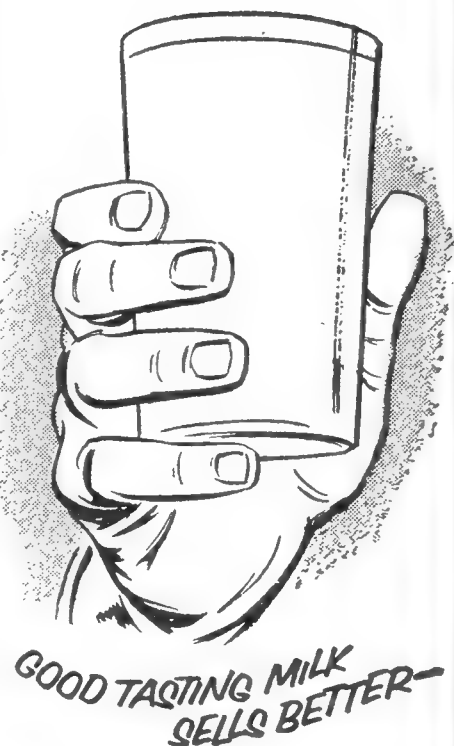
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(Continued on Opposite Page)

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160 ACRE FARM, Beautiful 5 bedroom, 3 bath home, 8 acres citrus, 130 acres highly improved pasture, excellent for dairy or beef cattle operation. Large barn, other valuable buildings, extensive equipment included. \$65,000, \$25,000 cash, balance on liberal terms. Worth much more. Other farms, homes and acreage. Elmer Jost, Broker, Clermont, Florida Heart of the Citrus Belt. Telephone Exeter 44231.

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ALL KINDS OF REAL ESTATE for Sale—some camp properties. James H. Vickerson, East Springfield, N. Y. Phone Cherry Valley 5756. Salesman for Alexander Foster, Broker.

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

FOR SALE: 8 Double Mushroom Houses. Connecticut's only grower (29) years. Unlimited market. All equipment included. Bella Mushroom Company, Wolcott, Connecticut

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WOMEN'S INTEREST

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Your Veterinarian Discusses

When Cows Don't "Clean"

EVERY once in a while when we are working at the disagreeable job of "cleaning" a cow that has recently freshened, the owner asks why the animal has retained her placenta or afterbirth.

This is sometimes a difficult question to answer, for it often happens that we don't know. Mineral deficiencies are occasionally blamed, and the same thing is true of various kinds of hormonal upsets.

However, in most cases it seems likely that some kind of infection has caused inflammation and swelling of the "buttons" or caruncles lining the uterus. The afterbirth is attached to them, and the inflammation keeps it from coming loose in a normal manner.

The infection explanation isn't hard for owners to understand when cows have dead calves or abort them before they are due, for something has obviously caused trouble. Some kind of a contagious disease like Bang's or vibriosis or leptospirosis or shipping fever or virus diarrhea is often involved in these cases.

Trouble is harder to explain when apparently healthy cows fail to "clean" after calving normally and giving birth to thrifty calves. In these cases a low

grade infection has often been carried to the caruncles by the blood of the cow. Such infection may have originated in mastitis or foot rot or liver abscesses or other troubles in various parts of the body.

We aren't going to recommend any single treatment for these non-cleaning cows, for none will prove effective in all cases. Some owners believe in feeding whole oats or giving the fresh cow warm drinking water. Others believe in calling a veterinarian to give hormone "shots" in insert uterine capsules or remove the afterbirth manually.

Still others believe in doing nothing at all, preferring to let the placenta come away by itself after a week or so. We don't want to debate with anyone over the merits of these various methods. Instead, we want to recommend some management practices that have a good chance of preventing a great many cases of retained afterbirth. They look like this:

1. Delay breeding heifers until they are big enough to reproduce. Don't confuse "big enough" with "old enough," for the two terms are entirely different.

A common rule of thumb calls for breeding heifers when they are about fifteen months old, but many poorly-fed animals aren't big enough to breed until they are two years old.

2. Give cows 90 days rest before breeding them back after calving. This period gives Mother Nature a chance to remove all-existing infection from the uterus before another pregnancy is started.

Otherwise, the uterus is sealed at conception time, and infection grows with the developing calf.

A longer rest period should be given to cows that fail to clean normally, and cows showing a vaginal discharge

should not be bred back until the condition has been remedied.

3. Feed animals well, and provide them with salt and minerals free-choice in separate boxes. This serves to keep up the natural resistance to infection. Good care and proper housing at calving time will also help to maintain this resistance.

4. Follow a program designed to prevent the spread of disease in your herd. Regardless of whether it is a contagious disease like Bang's or a puzzling unclassified infection, a single diseased animal may be the means of infecting your entire herd.

Tests won't always be needed for showing up dangerous animals, either. Infected cows often call attention to themselves by such things as vaginal discharges and failure to "settle," while infected bulls are often indicated by poor breeding records.

Animals that show such suspicious symptoms had best be treated as possible carriers of genital infection that may result in failure to "clean" following calving.

— A. A. —

SOIL WEEK

At the request of the New York Soil Conservation District Association, Governor Harriman will again this year issue a proclamation declaring May 11-18 as Soil Stewardship Week.

DENTAL PLATES BROKEN?
FIX IT YOURSELF!



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Sale will start at 11:30 A.M. in Comfortable Tent.

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Cornell University Judging Pavilion

45 head consisting of bred heifers, cows bred for fall and some due at sale time. 4 bulls, a few Service and Junior calves.

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FOR CATALOG WRITE

FRANK L. JEWETT

West Road — Oneida, New York

9th CANANDAIGUA SALE

Thurs. Eve., May 8th, Canandaigua, N. Y.

7:30 P.M.
Sale barns are on the Ontario County Fairgrounds, 2 miles east of Canandaigua, N. Y., 5 miles south of the New York State Thruway (use interchange 43 from the east and 44 from the west). The fairgrounds are located on the Canandaigua-Hopewell Townline Rd., 1 1/2 miles north of U. S. Routes 5 and 20.

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Refinishing Your Furniture

By

PHILIP H. WILSON

Extension Agricultural Engineer,
University of Rhode Island

ANY pieces of furniture can be improved by refinishing. You can restore a prized antique to its original beauty, or even make a piece of nondescript furniture serve a useful purpose in your home. New, unfinished furniture can be finished to fit in with special decorating schemes at a cost often less than a ready-finished article.

The cost of refinishing furniture is small if the work is done by you. It is not a difficult job, but does take time, patience, and a lot of work. It is also a messy task and requires a suitable work area. However, the results can be very rewarding.

Before proceeding to refinish a piece of furniture, it is well worth your while to ask yourself the following questions:

1. Is it worth refinishing?
2. Is it well constructed?
3. Are repairs needed? If so, can they be done satisfactorily?
4. Is it made of good wood?
5. Does it have pleasing lines and proportions?
6. Will it fill a need in my home?
7. Am I willing to spend time, effort, and money to produce satisfactory results?

Remove Old Finish

The old finish should be removed in such a way that the wood will not be injured. The method used will depend on the kind of old finish present and the type of new finish desired. Two methods are commonly used: (1) Friction (such as sanding and scraping), and (2) commercial paint and varnish removers. Generally, a combination of both is necessary.

A good paste type of paint and varnish remover should be applied in a fairly thick coat and then allowed to stand until the various layers of the old finish are softened enough to be removed either by scraping or wiping.

You can remove it from curved surfaces with steel wool or pieces of burlap; from turnings with a piece of heavy twine or narrow strips of emery cloth; and from designs and carvings with a small stiff bristled brush, such as an old toothbrush.

Repeated applications may be necessary to remove all trace of the old finish. Be sure to follow the directions on the container.

Prepare for New Finish

The necessary repairs should be done after all the old finish has been removed. These may include replacing broken parts, regluing loose joints, removing small dents, and filling larger dents or holes. Major repairs should be done by a skilled cabinet-worker.

Next, the furniture should be sanded smooth. This can best be done by using various abrasive papers. Sandpaper or flint paper is generally available, but proves to be very expensive to use, since it loses its "cutting power" very quickly. For much more satisfactory results, use garnet paper on soft woods, and aluminum oxide paper on hard woods.

Sanding is the most important step in refinishing and is essential to a good finish. It must be done thoroughly and with great care to prevent scratching the wood. Always sand with the grain, since scratches made crosswise of the grain are difficult to remove. Scratches,

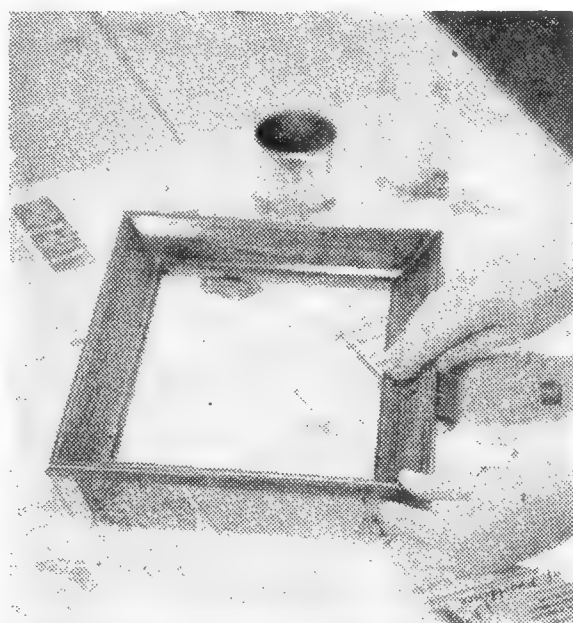
no matter how small, show through any final finish.

In the first sanding, use a medium (1/2 to 1/0 grade) to fine (1/0 to 2/0 grade), depending on the kind of wood and condition of the surface. This may be as coarse as 1/2 grade on a piece of poorly finished softwood, or as fine as 2/0 grade on a piece of fine hardwood. Follow the first sanding with a second, using a paper two grades finer 2/0, 3/0, or 4/0 grades.

Final sanding should be done with great care using a very fine abrasive such as 6/0, 7/0, or 8/0 grade paper, or number 320 or 400 grit wet or dry paper. Continue sanding until the best possible surface is obtained.

Apply New Finish

Selecting the final finish, of course, will depend on the kind of wood, type of furniture, quality of the furniture, and its ultimate use. On woods of no



Hand rubbing with pumice to smooth the finish and to remove glossy shine.

particular beauty, or on inexpensive pieces of furniture, it's best to use paint or enamel. With woods that have beautiful grain or pieces of furniture that are of good quality, finish to show their outstanding features by using some type of penetrating sealer.

When refinishing with paint or enamel, it is not always necessary to remove all of the original finish. Just remove enough of the old finish to get a good smooth base for the paint or enamel. Most paint or enamel jobs require a first coat or undercoat, followed by two finish coats.

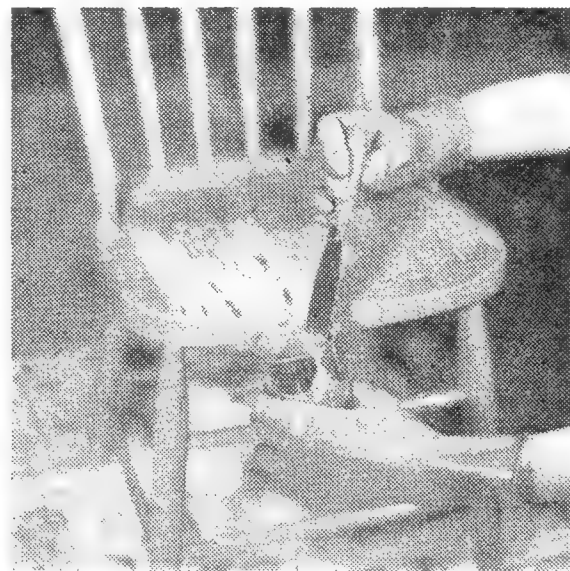
The final enamel coat can be hand rubbed to give a soft, smooth, dull finish. This can be done either by using powdered pumice stone and oil or by an 8/0 wet-dry finishing paper lubricated with soapy water. Rub only long enough to remove the gloss; not enough to cut through the finish.

Penetrating Sealers

Penetrating sealers have proved so satisfactory that they have all but replaced the old standby finishes—varnish, shellac or oil. These sealers are used not only for furniture but on floors, woodwork, and walls (both inside and

outside). They contain tung oil which gives penetration, hardness, elasticity, and proof against water, heat, alcohol, acids and alkalies. A higher per cent of tung oil usually means a better quality sealer.

These penetrating sealers are sold in various weights: a thin type for maximum penetration; a heavy-duty type for hard wear; and a heavy-body type for surface protection. The regular sealer gives a gloss finish. A soft or



In removing old finish, try scraping material into a discarded tin can.

dull finish can be obtained either by rubbing down a gloss coat or by using special satin finish or flat finish sealers.

The various penetrating sealers can be used for a natural finish or to protect a stained, painted or textured surface. In any case, several coats of sealer are used, with each coat being allowed



A blackboard eraser is a handy tool for rubbing down flat surfaces with pumice.

to dry, and then sanded lightly with 6/0 garnet paper before the next coat is applied.

For a satin rubbed finish the final coat of sealer is sanded lightly with 8/0 wet-dry finishing paper lubricated with water, and then rubbed to the desired sheen with grade "000" steel wool. Two thin coats of well rubbed paste wax are then applied to protect the finish.

For various effects of "color" or "grain," woods may be stained before the final finish coats are applied. A commercial oil stain will give the best results. These stains come in a number of standard colors that can be selected from a color card. By using these oil stains, inexpensive woods can be made to match more expensive pieces of furniture in the home.



More and more people today are finding furniture refinishing an and rewarding work. Picture shows a refinishing workshop for Rhode Island home demonstration club leaders at Rocky Hill Grange Hall, East Greenwich. In the foreground are Mrs. Philip Haggerty, Lafayette, and Mrs. Earl Potter, Jr., of Quinquepox, R. I.

'Round The Kitchen

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON



Alberta D. Shackleton

JUST in case you think canning has gone out of style, a recent U.S.D.A. survey indicates that home canning is being done in 44.5% of all households—or in over 20 million families. Canning can be real fun if you follow the rules of the game and take imagination as a partner. What are the rules?

1. Examine and use regular home canning jars and test for seal as directed by the manufacturer.

2. Obtain and follow up-to-date recipes.

3. Collect everything needed and get the canner ready before starting to prepare vegetables. Use boiling water bath for acid foods, as tomatoes, pickled and salted vegetables. Use a pressure canner for low acid foods, as beans, peas, and other vegetables and meats.

4. Use garden fresh foods. Can them at their most perfect stage for cooking, and waste no time between harvesting, preparing, packing, and processing!

What is the imagination? Add a little something to enhance the natural flavor of the product: a sprig of fresh dill or any other herb and a drop or two of tabasco sauce in a jar of green beans; a bit of ginger root or horseradish to enliven beets; a blade of mace, or a few mixed dried herbs, or a smidgen of nutmeg for either green peas or lima beans, and possibly a teaspoon of sugar for each quart. Curry powder, if you like it, and about ¾ teaspoon monosodium glutamate ("Accent") to the quart add a nice touch to vegetables... but remember that a little herb goes a long way... not more than a scant ¼ teaspoon dried herb for a quart of vegetables.

Two good booklets to help you in your canning are these:

Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables (HG 8 revised). Order from Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Single copy free.

Ball Blue Book of Home Canning and Freezing. Price 25 cents. Order from Ball Brothers Company, Dept. AA, Muncie, Indiana. The colored illustrations in this excellent bulletin show step-by-step procedure in canning tomatoes, peaches, and green beans. Besides giving directions for all types of food to be canned, including fruits, vegetables, juices, meat, poultry, fish, etc., the booklet contains a wealth of favorite recipes for preserving everything from grape conserve to green tomato mincemeat and watermelon rind pickles. Directions for home freezing are included, too.

What's New in Freezing?

A slightly revised "Home Freezing of Fruits and Vegetables" (U. S. Department of Agriculture Home and Garden Bulletin No. 10) is ready for homemakers to use for early spring fruits and vegetables. Four new foods have been included this time—stewed tomatoes (fresh tomatoes do not freeze well); avocado, fruit cocktail, and frozen coconut. Free single copies of this bulletin may be secured by sending your request to Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

General Foods Kitchens advise freezing fruits and berries in "Pectin Sirup" for best texture and flavor and clearest natural color. The method is simple. A sirup made with water, sugar, and either liquid or powdered pectin, is

poured over the fruits in the freezing container, leaving ½-inch head space. The fruit is separated gently so that each piece is coated with sirup, and then the container is covered and frozen.

Here are directions for making 1 quart of the Pectin Sirup with either liquid or powdered pectin (1 quart of sirup is enough for approximately 4 quarts of prepared strawberries, peaches, apricots or cherries):

PECTIN SIRUP

With liquid pectin: Combine 2½ cups water, 1½ cups sugar, and stir over low heat until sugar is completely dissolved. Remove from heat and stir in

½ bottle liquid pectin and chill. Makes 1 quart.

With powdered pectin: Combine 3½ cups water and 1 package powdered pectin, bring to boil and boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat and add 1¼ cups sugar and stir until sugar is dissolved. Cover and chill. Makes 1 quart.

For 25 cents, you can get an illustrated booklet, entitled "How to Use the Home Freezer," from Good Housekeeping Bulletin Service, 57th Street and 8th Avenue, New York 19, N. Y. It includes information about packaging materials, meals to freeze, directions for freezing meats, poultry, fish, dairy foods, fruits, vegetables, breads, cakes, pies, cookies and also some recipes.

Frozen Chicken and Gravy

Here is an idea from the Maine Experiment Station for freezing chicken

and gravy which can be ready to serve steaming hot a few minutes after taking from the freezer: The secret is to pack the chicken and gravy in special plastic pouches just large enough to hold one serving, which can be dropped in boiling water to heat.

From the Nebraska Experiment Station comes an idea for frozen turkey meat packaged so homemakers can serve turkey without having to cook a whole turkey at one time. You cut and divide a whole turkey into five meal-sized lots of white and dark meat: two packages each with a drumstick and a boneless breast; two others each with a boneless thigh, boneless breast fillets, and meaty sections of wings. The fifth contains the back, wing tips, neck, thigh bones, keel, and breast bones, and giblets for an excellent turkey soup stock.



Never too busy for a friendly phone call

You're busy, as usual. Could be you're ironing, waxing furniture, hanging drapes, baking pies or doing any of the dozens of other things that keep a homemaker on the go. Then the telephone rings. A welcome sound, indeed, for it so often is an invitation to a pleasant chat with a friend or relative.

And a chance to relax! Let's say you talk about the weather, your family, last night's church supper. Then after "visiting" for a few minutes, you're busy with your housework again. But surprisingly refreshed! Surely you've noticed that a telephone visit seems to make your work lighter—the day brighter.

* * *

True, your telephone's most important job is to help make farming easier—more profitable. But it can also make life more pleasant for every member of your family. Fact is, it serves you in so many different ways—at so little cost—that it is one of the biggest bargains in your family budget.

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Such a common thing as unwise eating or drinking may be a source of mild, but annoying bladder irritations—making you feel restless, tense, and uncomfortable. And if restless nights, with nagging backache, headache or muscular aches and pains due to over-exertion, strain or emotional upset, are adding to your misery—don't wait—try Doan's Pills.

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Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

New York, N. Y. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made

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The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in suppository or ointment form under the name *Preparation H.** At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Mother of the BRIDIE



Without its jacket, pattern 8511 shows its lovely lace yoke and flattering cut. This is a printed pattern, in half sizes 12½ to 24½.

By HELEN POWELL SMITH

Pattern 8511 makes a beautiful and useful ensemble. Other views are shown at right and on opposite page. Read the suggestions below for making this versatile dress.



WHEN YOU choose a dress wisely, you can wear it for many occasions. This makes a few well chosen clothes go a long way and cuts down on the cost. In May and June, weddings, graduations and special parties call for something special in a dress... but you may hesitate to invest in fabric for making it if the number of times you might wear it would be limited. The answer is to choose the right pattern and fabric. I like the beautiful ensemble No. 8511 shown above (see back view on opposite page) because it can have a long and useful life.

For it, you may select a heavy sheer in your favorite color. One of the darker, more subdued tones will keep active longest. Choose some lace for the yoke to give it the dressed-up touch for those occasions that call for this extra kind of detail. It is a perfect "Mother of the Bride" dress. For more simple occasions, the jacket with its three-quarter length sleeves converts this beautiful dress into one that may be worn any time, any place.

This design would be equally effective made in one of the modern blended fabrics, especially if you want it for more everyday use. You may like to make the yoke of self material... but give it added emphasis and interest. One way to do this is to take a piece of your fabric and stitch in tiny pin tucks

about three quarters of an inch apart. Then lay your pattern on and cut it out just as if it were plain material. In linen or cotton, this would make a most attractive summer frock.

Another pattern that you will use over and over again is design No. 8362 on the opposite page. It, too, is right for a wedding or any special occasion, as well as for all summer wear. For it you may choose a plain fabric, or a printed cotton, or a soft swishy silk, according to your needs. Make it with three-quarter or short sleeves, with or without collar... you can have a variety of dresses with just this one pattern!

The youngest member of your family would love design No. 8557 (opposite page). Even if there is no wedding for her to star in as flower girl, she will be the center of attention in this pretty dress.

Practice Makes Perfect

If you're timid and have never ventured beyond the making of a house dress or a very simple cotton, now is the time to increase your skill. Choose one of the patterns shown on these pages and a pretty cotton print... and quickly make your own dress. Once you have used the pattern, experimented with its various parts and the way they go together, checked on the fit and made some adjustments to your figure... and worn the dress to get the "feel" of it... then the next step is to make it again in a different fabric for other types of occasions.

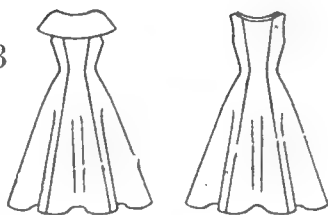
With your previous experience, you will be better able to create a garment that fits well, is well made, and has eye appeal. It will look like an entirely different dress.

Frequently, our new American Agriculturist patterns contain two skirts—one slim and the other full. These details increase the value of your small investment in the pattern and enable you to use the same design for more than one dress.

suddenly...IT'S JUNE!



8570
Sizes 12-18



8570 . . . Pretty bouffant with the new bell-shaped skirt and capelet collar. Sizes 12-18. Price 50 cents.

8362 . . . Full-skirted step-in with shawl collar and three-quarter sleeves. Also shown with short sleeves and ribbon trim around collar, ending in pert bow. Sizes 12-20. Price 50 cents.

8511 . . . This beautiful dress, with or without the jacket, makes a lovely costume for gala occasions, or for summer wear in cotton. For other views, see photos on opposite page. Sizes 12½-24½. Price 65 cents.

8557 . . . Sis will feel so sophisticated in this scooped back dress with full, full skirt! Banded neckline is optional. Sizes 7-14. Price 50 cents.



8362
Sizes 12-20

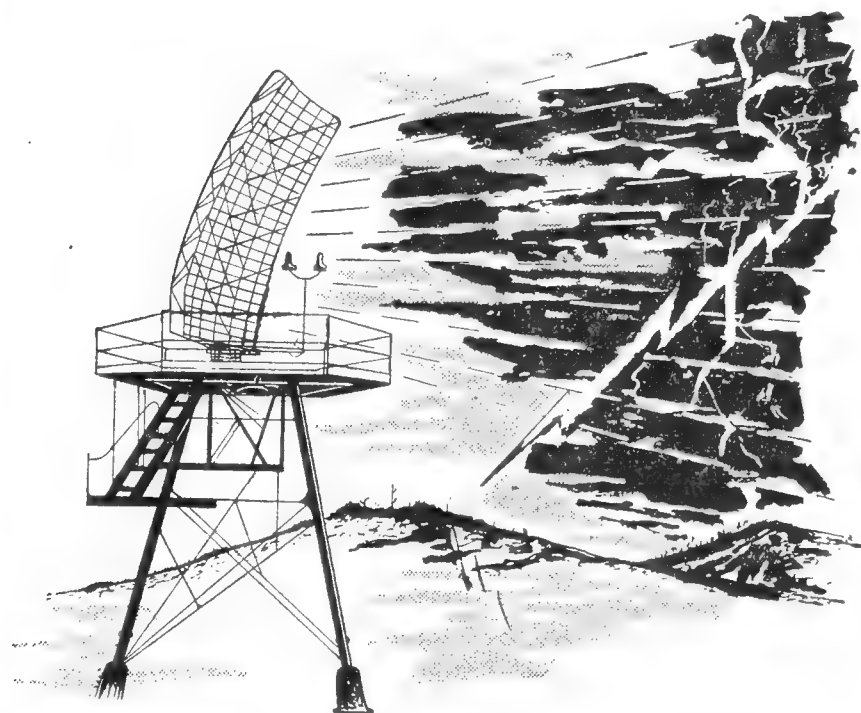


8511
Sizes 12½-24½



8557
Sizes 7-14

RADAR and WEATHER



VISIBILITY via the human eye is limited by darkness, fog, clouds, and distance. Radar knows no such limitations. Its piercing electronic microwave beam sweeps the skies, searching out storms and rain clouds, and reporting their size, distance, location, and movement with extreme accuracy. These new facilities are one of several utilized by the expert meteorologists of the U. S. Weather Bureau on **RURAL RADIO NETWORK's** "Weather Roundup" four times daily—at 6:25 a.m. 7:15 a.m., 12:15 p.m., and 6:15 p.m.

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Bristol Center	WRRE	95.1 mc.
Cherry Valley	WRRC	101.9 mc.
DeRuyter	WRRD	105.1 mc.
Ithaca	WRRR	103.7 mc.
Niagara Falls-Buffalo	WHLD-FM	98.5 mc.
Olean	WHDL-FM	95.7 mc.
Poughkeepsie	WKIP-FM	104.7 mc.
Troy-Albany-Schenectady	WFLY-FM	92.3 mc.
Utica-Rome	WRUN-FM	105.7 mc.
Wethersfield	WRRI	107.7 mc.

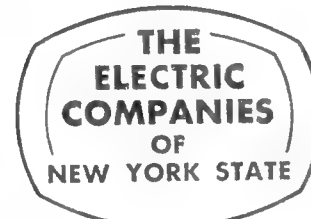
AM STATIONS

Binghamton	WNBf	1290 kc.
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Elmira	WELM	1400 kc.
Hornell	WWHG	1320 kc.
Ithaca	WHCU	870 kc.
Jamestown	WJTN	1240 kc.
Massena	WM5A	1340 kc.
Newark	WACK	1420 kc.
Newburgh	WGNY	1220 kc.
New York	WQXR	1670 kc.
Niagara Falls	WHLD	1270 kc.
Olean	WHDL	1450 kc.
Plattsburgh	WEAV	960 kc.
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Hostages To Fortune

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XXXI

THE NEXT morning when Bill woke up, he wondered for a moment where he was. For years now, he had been used to sleeping on a narrow bunk with army blankets. Much of that time he had slept on a boat, and nearly all of the time on the sea, with nothing to look at but rolling water for miles in every direction. Around him, it would either be quiet with only the sound of the waves lapping against the boat, or noisy with the voices of his shipmates.

Now, here he was in a bed with real sheets and the homemade quilt that he remembered from his childhood. But the little room itself had undergone a subtle change, for there were many touches of femininity. There were fluffy white curtains at the window. On the old-fashioned bureau at the end of the room were the feminine things that he guessed a girl used. There was the old rocking chair where he had held Laura in his arms before he went away. And now there was a baby crib, almost too small for Johnny now. The little fellow was not in it. Bill remembered that Laura had told him the night before that Johnny climbed out of bed very early in the morning and went downstairs to have breakfast with Gramps. The bedclothes in the little crib were rumpled, and a large teddy bear sat plump in the middle of the blankets awaiting the child's return.

Most wonderful of all, there beside him in his bed was his girl, his wife. Turning carefully on his side so as not to awaken her, he found that her eyes were wide open. She was smiling at him.

"Yes, dear, you're really home. I followed your eyes around the room, and saw you wondering about it when you woke up."

She turned to come closer and lay an arm across his chest, saying, "And the glorious thing about it is that you will never have to go away from me again."

Judging by the noises downstairs, and the delicious odor of coffee which floated up to them, the family were already astir. When Bill and Laura went down, they found the others had eaten. Tim had been up for hours, had done the chores and gone to help a neighbor fill silo. Gramps, who had had his breakfast, was out on the porch with Johnny enjoying the sunshine. Bill went out to say good morning to them.

They sat in companionable silence for a while. Then Johnny suddenly climbed down from his great-grandfather's lap, went over to Bill, and climbed up on his knee. "I like you," he said. The old man laughed. "Now you're really home, Bill. I see where I'll take the back seat from now on." Bill pulled the little boy close to him and said, "I like you too, Johnny." Well satisfied, Johnny soon climbed down and went into the house, and the two men sat enjoying the early fall sunshine.

There was a blue, smoky haze on the horizon, a soft south wind lifted the leaves of the maples. Below the barn, the cows were drifting aimlessly down the lane, seeming to know that the frosted grass in the pasture below was hardly worth going after.

"I have always liked these fall days," said Gramps.

"Yes," said Bill. "They are beautiful. But everything is dying in the fall and winter is ahead."

John laughed. "You sound like an old man, Bill."

"Maybe I am. War ages a fellow fast, Gramps."

John nodded, and Bill, wanting to change the subject, said,

"I see you've shocked some corn. You must have had more than enough to fill the silo."

"Yes, we did, Bill. And I'm glad. I always like to see corn standing in shocks like a lot of Indian tepees. I like to see yellow pumpkins, too. Remember James Whitcomb Riley's little piece?"

When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock,
And you hear the kyouck and gobble of the struttin' turkey-cock,
And the clackin' of the guineys, and the cluckin' of the hens,
And the rooster's ballyhooyer as he tip-toes on the fence;
O, it's then's the times a feller is a-feelin' at his best;
With the risin' sun to greet him from a night of peaceful rest,
As he leaves the house, bare-headed, and goes out to feed the stock,
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock.

"You know, Bill, I've thought about it quite a bit. One of the mistakes of my life was in trying to run yours, so

ANOTHER STORY COMING

WHEN I read a good novel, I also almost live it. To me, the characters seem real. Their adventures, their hopes, their sorrows, and their joys become mine. I go where they go, and live where they live. That's why I always feel a little lonesome when I finish reading a good story.

Well, that's exactly the way I feel now that I have finished writing the story of my friends in "Hostages to Fortune." I try to make the characters in my stories like the folks you and I have always known. Somehow I can't tell their life stories without growing to like them, even though their actual names are fictional. So it's hard to say goodbye to them.

I suppose that is one reason why, when I finish one book, I immediately start writing another one. So you can look forward to another story of rural life to start on this page the latter part of the summer. In the meantime, I hope you will continue to watch this page in every issue for some especially interesting things I have in store for you.

—E. R. Eastman

please never get the idea that anything I may suggest to you is any more than just that, a suggestion, perhaps just an attempt to help you do your own thinking. I am sure that in the many lonely hours you have had since you have been gone, you have thought of your future and that of your family. Have you come to any conclusions?"

"I've had a lot of time to think while I was forced to take it easy," continued John, "and I have come to realize that change is inevitable, and a man who can't readjust his life to change will be a frustrated and unhappy individual. I used to try to run your life, but I'm happy now to know that you had sense enough to resist and to make your own decisions. You're worrying now about what you're going to do, but I shall never again tell you what to do."

"I've done a lot of thinking too, Gramps, and I'm wondering just how much opportunity there is left for the thousands of us now released from the armed services. The home front seems to have done very well without us."

"Nonsense," snapped Gramps.

"That's negative thinking. What about going back to teaching? There are more of those jobs all of the time. And the counties that have a farm bureau are hiring assistant county agents."

"I know," said Bill, "but somehow those jobs don't appeal to me now."

He was silent for a moment and then he said,

"Gramps, maybe this will surprise you. I have been thinking about going into farming."

John Macdonald sat up straight in his chair.

"What did you say, Bill?"

Bill laughed. "I thought it would surprise you. As you very well know, Gramps, once you get farming really in your blood, nothing else will ever truly satisfy you, not even the jobs that are closely allied to farming or dependent upon it, or better paid. I want to be a farmer, and if I can figure some way to support my family, that's just what I intend to do."

"Well, bless my soul," said the old man. "If that isn't the best news, next to your coming home, that I have heard in a long time!"

"Brace yourself, because this will surprise you even more. Maybe you won't like it. As we have both agreed, farming has changed a lot, but it's due for many more changes. You and thousands of others did very well on small farms, but it can't be done now."

"I know," nodded John. "Tim works hard here but he has to supplement the income by working for others most of the time."

"Well, to get right to my point," continued Bill, "I don't know just how it can be done. There would be a lot of capital involved and other problems. But Laura wrote me some time ago that several of the neighbors around here are getting old, their sons have left for the cities, and they have hung on during the war in order to produce food. Now they want to sell."

"That's right," agreed John.

"Well, I gather from what Laura said that Tim likes to farm and that he's good at it."

John interrupted, grinning, "I begin to see light. I know what you have in mind."

"Yes," said Bill, "I don't know just how we can do it, but if you, Tim and I could go into partnership, we could rent some of these adjoining farms, with the privilege of buying them later. By adding the other farms to yours, we should be able to make a living for all of us. Our biggest problem would be to get the necessary equipment and good cows."

John sat silently for a moment, and Bill wondered if he was marshalling objections. Then the old man got slowly to his feet, turned to stand in front of Bill, and put out his hand. His face shone with happiness.

"Nothing nicer could happen to me," he said. "I will do all I can to help. This way, we can keep the Macdonald farm, our ancestral home. I'm all for it." He put his hand on Bill's shoulder and said, "Bill, I'm glad you're home."

That night when the chores were done and they were all gathered around the supper table, Bill looked at the faces of these folks whom he loved so well and thought, as he had many times before, that wars were always hard on the home folks as well as the men in the armed forces. The beautiful brown hair of his mother now showed plenty of gray, and under the electric light, her face showed lines of worry and care. But tonight her family was all around her, her son was home, and her face was flushed and her eyes sparkled.

The years and a happy marriage had done things for Caroline. She was of a quiet nature, but it was very apparent that she was wonderfully happy with her big Irish husband, Tim Donovan. Bill wondered as he looked at his young sister, Jean, how long it would be before she would be thinking of marriage.

From all reports, she was a very popular young lady, very vivacious, providing excitement and sunshine for the whole family.

Bill thought this was a good time to tell them all of his plans. He spoke directly to Tim first because he would be the one most involved. When he had finished, Tim got out of his chair, and walked over to stand looking out of the kitchen window, while the others wondered what he was going to say. Then he turned to them and said,

"I have dreamed for some time of this. I don't like to work for somebody else. I had these thoughts in mind yesterday when I was driving you home from the station, Bill, but I hated to mention it then. I supposed that you would want to go back to teaching. Now this makes Caroline's and my dream come true. I can tell you, Bill and Gramps, if hard work can make this dream come true, I'm just the boy who can do it."

In bed that night, Bill said to Laura, "Of course you know, my dear, that no final decisions are made which involve us until I have your approval. A farmer's life is a hard one. You know that. We will be short of money for years while we're struggling to get started."

Laura didn't let him go on, but interrupted to say,

"That's what I want too, Bill. The farm is the only place to raise children. Farm-bred people like you and me would never be happy in the city. All I want is just the privilege of working with you and being near you."

Bill held her tight, kissed her, and as he started to drift off to sleep, he suddenly roused himself.

"By the way, Laura," he laughed, "do you remember when you refused to marry me because you wanted to be a career girl, and you agreed with Bacon that a man or woman who marries and has children gives hostages to fortune?"

Laura laid her hand gently on his mouth.

"You hush," she said, "and go to sleep."

THE END

HOW THEY USED TO TRAVEL

Editor's Note: The following sign on a livery stable in San Juan, California, was photographed by Mrs. Warren J. Van Wagoner of Titusville, N. J. during the recent American Agriculturist California tour.

THE BEST seat is the one next the driver, even if you have a tendency to seasickness when riding backwards. You'll get over it and will get less jolts and jostling.

When the driver asks you to—get off and walk without grumbling, we won't request it unless absolutely necessary. If the team runs away, sit still and take your chances. If you jump, nine out of ten times you will get hurt.

In very cold weather abstain entirely from liquor because you will freeze twice as quickly when under the influence.

Don't growl at the food received at the station. Stage companies generally provide the best they can get.

Don't keep the stage waiting. Don't smoke a strong pipe inside the coach. Spit on the leeward side. If you have anything to drink in a bottle, pass it around. Procure your stimulants before starting.

Don't swear or lay over neighbors while sleeping. Take small change to pay expenses. Never snore on the road as the noise might frighten the animals. Don't discuss politics or religion. Don't point out where murders have been committed, especially if there are women passengers.

Don't lag at the warm saloon. Don't grease your hair because travel is dusty. Don't imagine for a moment that you are going on a picnic. Expect annoyances, discomforts and some hardship.—Omaha Herald, 1877.

Getting Rid of Brush To Prepare Land For Trees

By JAMES D. POND

(Consulting Forester, Ithaca, N. Y.)

TREES SHOULD be planted on open land. Areas which have more than 50 per cent brush or young trees should not be reforested, since the costs of clearing before planting, and of release cuttings after planting may be too expensive to maintain the plantation. Some new techniques in use or hormone sprays may reduce cost of brush control.

Questions are sometimes raised about mowing or burning hay and weeds on fields to be planted. Such practices are rarely necessary. Burning destroys humus which most soils could use. Mowing may make hand-planting easier, but is just another expense.

The presence of a sod and a cover of grass and weeds can be quite helpful. During a dry period, the shade of grass and weeds is beneficial; and planting in sod, especially on the heavy soils so common in the Northeast, will greatly reduce the amount of heaving from frost, particularly in an open winter. Where sod has been scalped, as some government agencies recommend, the small trees, come spring, are lying on top of the exposed soil. On sandy soils in the Lake States and in the southern states, stripping or scalping is really needed.

Scattered Brush

Where there are few small trees, or a hedgerow, and an occasional patch of alders, gray birch, popple, thornapple or the like, hand spraying will most likely be the cheapest and easiest control. The brush may be cut first, then stumps sprayed; or a basal spray applied all around the stem for a foot above the ground. The preferred spray uses the hormone mixtures of 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D in 5 per cent solution with kerosene, fuel or old crankcase oil. One quart of concentrated stuff to five gallons of oil will make a 5 per cent mixture.

I use a back-pack pump (Indian fire pump) with a lever projecting under the right arm, with which pressure is built up for the triggered, cone nozzle. For trees 3 inches and more in diameter (in woodlot thinning and improvement work) we use a Y-nozzle so we can cover the basal surface from just two sides. Spray should be applied so it runs down the bark.

We have used these sprays in pre-planting treatment; also in release work in older plantations. Where a stem is near a planted tree, the operator sticks his foot and leg next to the good tree, and points the nozzle down along the stem to be sprayed. If a little spray gets on the needles, that part will turn brown but the rest of the planted tree is unaffected.

Heavy Brush

There may be cases where it is necessary to remove large patches of brush or small trees in big areas to be

reforested; or often in pastures. If the brush is cut without further treatment, there will be a zillion sprouts for each stem cut. Bull-dozing is practical if it is not too expensive, but leaves piles of mixed dirt, stumps, and brush which hinder cultivation or even tree-planting, especially by machine.

There are several makes of rotary brush cutters, operated by tractor power take-off, which will cut hardwood brush and small trees up to three inches in diameter, and popple to four inches, shredding stems and branches to leave a mulch on the ground. These machines cost \$450-650; may fit on hydraulic lift; or may ride, like a sulky, on two wheels. They require the power of at least a three-plow tractor.

The writer examined on area near New Bremen, N. Y. which had been cleared this spring of a heavy stand of gray birch, alders, soft maple and other junk with a rotary cutter; then reforested with 10,000 white spruce. Of course, a heavy mat of sprouts grew up this summer, but these were sprayed by airplane in mid-summer and by late October a good kill was observed on the woody growth, also on bracken (sweet-fern). Re-sprouting is said to be quite limited. There was some browning of needles on the spruce but this will disappear by next year. Some release work also has been done on standing brush 4 to 8 ft. tall in a red pine plantation set out in 1947 near Dolgeville, N. Y.

Where fairly large acreages can be treated at the same time, perhaps 100 acres or more in same locality, airplane spraying can be contracted for as low as \$10.00 per acre. For treating thornapple and wild apple, mid-summer treatments bring better results than during the dormant season, when most other species may be treated with good results. There are some problems in this method, but this seems to be the answer to landowners' prayers, whether they will use the land for pasture, for crops, or for reforestation.

COMING MEETINGS

May 2-3—Open House, State University Agricultural and Technical Institute, Farmingdale, N. Y.

May 4 — National Convention, Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Jackson's Mill 4-H Camp, Weston, W. Va.

May 4-7 Annual meeting, American Guernsey Cattle Club, Miami, Fla.

May 6-7—Annual meeting and Grand National Sale Ayrshire Breeders' Assoc., Morgantown, W. Va.

May 10—New England Angus Farmers Sale, Brandon, Vt.

May 10—First Annual New England Maple Festival. Nine major entertainment events. No admission charge. Ashfield, Mass.

May 11 — Univ. of New Hampshire Class C Horse Show, 26 classes. Durham.

May 20-21 — Annual Meeting and Convention, N.Y.S. Milk Distributors, Inc., Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y.

May 20 — Annual Meeting, N.Y.S. Dairy Boosters, Inc., Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y.

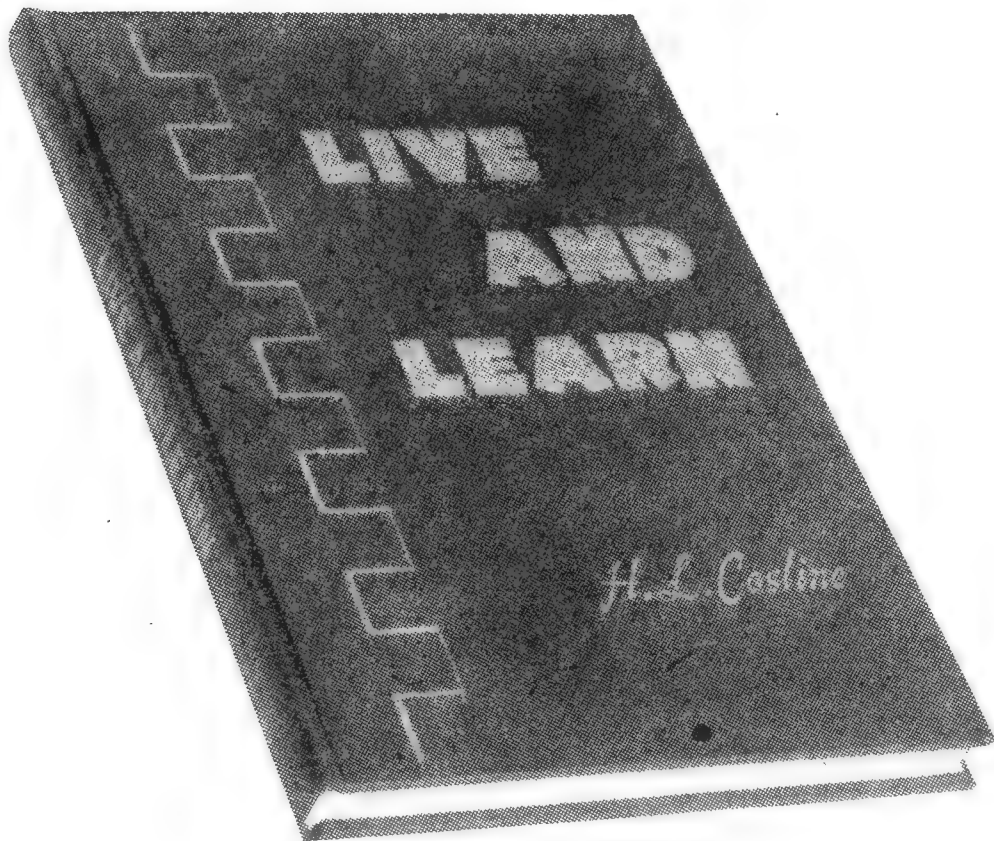
May 30-June 4 — American Jersey Cattle Club annual meeting, Louisville, Kentucky.

June 10-13—NEPPCO Egg Quality School, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.

June 22—Northern New York Rabbit Breeders' Club Rabbit Show. Town Fire Barn, Watertown, N. Y.

June 24-27—State 4-H Club Congress, Cornell University.

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"Here's a request from John and Alice Nickerson — they want a waiter."



Ed Eastman's Page

Fun With Geraniums

IF YOU love flowers and want a very satisfying hobby, I recommend that you grow geraniums.

They are hardy, easy to grow, blossom profusely, and there are hundreds of different kinds. Although a greenhouse helps, it is not absolutely necessary. Like hundreds of others, Mother had windows full of blossoming geraniums in the winter, and a yardful in summer.

Belle, Margaret (our cousin) and I have had a lot of fun in growing geraniums, so from our experience here are a few suggestions.

The pelargonium, which we commonly call a geranium, originated in South Africa. In California, and other parts of the world where the climate is similar to South Africa, geraniums often grow to big shrubs. I had one in our greenhouse—a rose geranium—six to eight feet tall. But usually in the gardens and in our homes, the larger ones are not over two or three feet high, and some of the miniature ones only inches high.

Geraniums, of which there are literally thousands of varieties, can be divided into about five groups; the common garden geranium, the ivys, the scented leaves, the fancy leaved, and the miniatures.

While I like all geraniums, I am particularly fond of the scented leaved variety. At one time we had Apple Cider, Rose, Lemon, Old Spice, Peppermint, Ginger, Nutmeg, Orange and Pheasant's Foot. While the blossoms of the scented varieties do not amount to much, their fragrance and abundance makes up for this lack. Remember how grandmother kept the dried leaves of the rose geraniums in her linen closets?

In the fancy leaf variety, we like Mrs. Languth and Mrs. Cox. In the very common varieties that blossom well, we had good success with Snowball, Mrs. Lawrence, Radio Red (particularly good), Pride of Camden, Poinsettia, and Mountains of Snow. Better Times is another excellent one.

Other geraniums that we like are: Marie Rober, King Midas, Marie Vogel, and Mrs. Mary Bard.

Nurseries and seedhouses that specialize in geraniums are: Wilson Bros., Roachdale, Indiana; Reynolds Gardens, Armonk, N. Y.; Pearce Seed Co., Moorestown, N. J.; Horner's Nursery, 1730 N. Avenue, National City, California; Cook's Greenhouses, Geranium Specialist, 515 W. Jefferson St., Sterling, Kansas.

If you want just a profusion of blossoms for a garden, porch boxes, or windows, the common varieties of geraniums will be just what you need. Plants for these common varieties can

be bought at almost any local nursery or greenhouse.

Because geraniums are hardy, they will grow in either sandy or clay soil, but like any other plant, they will repay the grower if attention is given to preparing and nourishing the soil. Sandy soil retains neither water nor nourishment, and clay soils are sticky, so both need humus to improve their texture. The proper basis for soil mixture for geraniums is a good garden



Geraniums (pelargoniums) are easy to grow, fragrant, blossom well, and there are many varieties from which to choose. They make a satisfactory hobby.

loam with some humus, some limestone, and a small amount of superphosphate. (A 3-inch potful of superphosphate to a bushel of prepared soil.) A neutral or mildly acid soil is best. The humus can be supplied from the compost pile, or peat moss or leaf mold can be used.

The ideal temperature for geraniums is from 55 to 65 degrees at night, and 70 in the daytime. Most geraniums need cool nights to form flower buds. If kept too warm both day and night, they will produce excessive foliage but few flowers. They will stand excessive heat from the sun, and need at least half a day of sunshine but do best if not exposed all day in bright sunlight.

Geraniums need plenty of water, but should be watered only when necessary. When water is applied, the pot should be thoroughly soaked but not allowed to stand any length of time in a saucer of water. Then the surface of the soil should feel dry to the touch before water is applied again. Too much watering is just as bad as too little.

Feeding of potted plants should only be done when they have pretty well filled their container with roots. Then

a 5-10-10 fertilizer can be used. Scratch about 1/4 of a teaspoonful into the surface of the soil when it is fairly dry and water thoroughly. This can be done every four to six weeks. If they have good soil and are fed, geraniums do best in fairly small pots, four to six inches.

Now go to it and have fun with geraniums!

FARMERS ARE EFFICIENT

IT ALWAYS irritates me to hear someone sounding off about the inefficiency of farmers. They are more efficient as a class than anyone else. The average increase of farm productivity was 6% per year for the ten years from 1947 to 1956. The increase for the same period in non-agricultural industry was only 2% per year.

Some people are always worrying that some time we will not have food enough to feed our growing population. That's nonsense. The United States Census Bureau estimates that in the last ten years there has been an average increase in population of 1.7% per year. Production of industry, therefore, has just about kept even with population growth, but farm production is way ahead.

In this connection, take a look at milk production. For five straight years, milk production has been constantly increased. The production per cow in 1957 set a new high; 6,162 pounds, a gain of over 20% in the last ten years. The USDA predicts that this increase is likely to continue.

During all of the years before and during the last World War, the politicians, the government and some farm leaders have been busy with farm schemes to improve farm prices. *They have all failed.* We just go on piling up surpluses and asking government to store them. Eventually, these surpluses must be sold, and when they are, down come the farm prices. A too-high price is just as bad as a too-low one.

A part of the answer to this problem is more research to find better marketing methods, more ways of using farm products, and especially, more advertising to increase consumption.

TAKE THE RIGHT HIGH SCHOOL COURSE

A SHORT TIME ago a young high school friend came to me for advice about getting more education after she graduated from high school. Her question was, should she go to college or some trade school, and if so, would her high school credits admit her into the higher institution of her choice?

Unfortunately, this girl had concentrated on a business course in high school, only to find after a little experience that she did not like secretarial or other business office work. As a result, she had too little preparation either for college or for life.

Very few young people, when they enter high school, can be certain what they want to do in life. So they should play safe and not concentrate on some special studies or courses that they may find later are not at all what they want or need. The safest course, therefore, for almost every boy and girl entering high school is to take the standard, regular courses which will admit them to college if they later find they want to go, or that will give them some background knowledge and culture that will be useful to them throughout life. Such studies should include:

Four years of English
Three years of history

**TAKES 15
FACIAL
MUSCLES
TO SMILE**



**TAKES 65
FACIAL
MUSCLES
TO FROWN**

SO...WHY OVER-WORK?

—Courtesy, Mr. Richard L. Pollock, Editor, ADD-venture

Two or three years of language
Two to three years of mathematics
Two years of science
Enough electives to complete the requirements for graduation.

Now for some comment on the above list: English is something you use every day of your life, every time you open your mouth, or pick up a pen or pencil. Good knowledge of English literature will give you a cultural background and help you to make a living.

History, sometimes misnamed Social studies, is a must, a fundamental. The only way to tell what will happen is by what has happened.

The foreign language requirement is good because the world is growing constantly smaller, and some knowledge of other languages helps to train the mind. However, with the emphasis being put on science lately, the language

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

All things belonging to the earth will never change: the leaf, the blade, the flower, the wind, the trees. These things will always be the same for they come up from the earth that never changes.—Thomas Wolfe

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

requirement could be cut some to make more time for science.

When it comes to electives, a student can choose some subjects that will give him some special training that he may be able to use on a job. But never select subjects simply because they are easy. Concentrate on studies the first year in high school and then maybe there will be time for athletics or a part-time job in the last three years.

It is getting more and more difficult to get into college. With so many students wanting to go to college, a good high school record is necessary to get in.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

MY COUSIN, Margaret Roe, tells the story of a farmer she knew, years ago, who made a nuisance of himself by not keeping his fences up, so that his cows were always getting out.

This fellow also was something of a hypocrite, always talking about religion in public, but not practicing it much in private. When anything happened, good or bad, he would always shout, "The Lord be Praised."

One day, this farmer's cows got out and for the second or third time got into his neighbor's cornfield. Incensed beyond all patience, the neighbor rushed over to tell him that his cows were out. As usual, the fellow shouted, "The Lord be Praised." Whereupon the neighbor shouted in reply,

"Praise the Lord all you want to, but get your d... cows out of my corn!"

SERVICE BUREAU

School Meeting Time in New York State

MAY 6th is the date of annual meetings of common school districts in New York State. Some central schools meet annually on the second Tuesday in July. Following are some of the high points of the school law. If in doubt, consult your District Superintendent.

Officers

Each common school district (New York) shall have from one to three trustees as the district determines, a clerk, a collector except in first-class towns and except as may be otherwise provided by law, and if the district so decides, a treasurer, provided, however, that common school districts situated in whole or in part in first class towns shall elect a treasurer.

Each union free school district shall have a board of education consisting of from three to nine trustees as the district shall determine.

Every school district officer must be able to read and write and must be a qualified voter of the district.

No district superintendent or supervisor is eligible to the office of trustee or member of a board of education, and no trustee or member of a board of education can hold office of district clerk, collector, treasurer or librarian except in some cases of union free and central schools.

A person removed from a school district office shall be ineligible to appointment or election to any district office for a period of one year from the date of such removal.

Not more than one member of a family shall be a member of the same board of education in any school district.

Election of Officers

All district officers shall be elected by ballot, and the trustees shall provide a suitable ballot-box for such purpose.

Two inspectors of election shall be appointed in such manner as the meeting shall determine, who shall receive the votes cast, canvass the same and announce the result of the ballot to the chairman.

A poll-list containing the name of every person whose vote shall be received shall be kept by the clerk.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A VOTER AT SCHOOL MEETINGS IN NEW YORK STATE

A VOTER MUST:

1. Be a citizen of the United States.
2. Be at least 21 years of age.
3. Be a resident of the district for a period of at least 30 days previous to the meeting at which he or she wishes to vote.

In addition to the above, all voters must have at least ONE of the following qualifications:

1. Must own, lease or hire real estate subject to taxation within the district. (Where the deed or lease is joint, both persons may vote.)

OR

2. Must be the parent of a child or children of school age, providing such child or children shall have attended the district school in the district in which the meeting is held for a period of at least 8 weeks during the year preceding each school meeting. (Both father and mother may vote.)

OR

3. Not being a parent, has permanently residing with him or her a child or children of school age who shall have attended the district school for a period of at least 8 weeks during the year preceding such meeting. (In this case, only the head of the household may vote.)

The ballots shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, containing the name of the office for which each is voted.

Terms of Office

In a common school district having three trustees, and in a union free school district the full term of office of trustee shall be three years.

In a common school district having a sole trustee the term of office shall be one year.

The term of office of all other district officers shall be one year.

ASK FOR CREDENTIALS

Secretary William L. Henning of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has warned Pennsylvania farmers to be on the alert for people pretending to be Department agents. He urges farmers to request identification from anyone claiming to be an inspector. All Department inspectors carry credentials to be presented when making an inspection.

According to a Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, report, a fake inspector fined a farmer \$15 for violating State regulations. Department of Agriculture employees are not permitted to accept payment of fines. They are all paid through justices of the peace or similar local officials.

— A. A. —

BAD CHECK PASSER

"In December a Mr. Frank B. Small bought thirteen gallons of maple syrup from my daughter. He said he owned two candy stores in Albany and that he would buy twenty gallons of syrup a month and gave two addresses to write to when we had more syrup. The check he gave has been returned stamped 'no account'. I have written both addresses and the letters have been returned stamped 'no such street address' and 'unknown.'

"He is between 35 and 40, about five

feet nine, weighs 175 or 180 and has a full face. He drove a hard top convertible, maroon with a light top, N. Y. State license plate. Can this man be found and made to refund the money?"

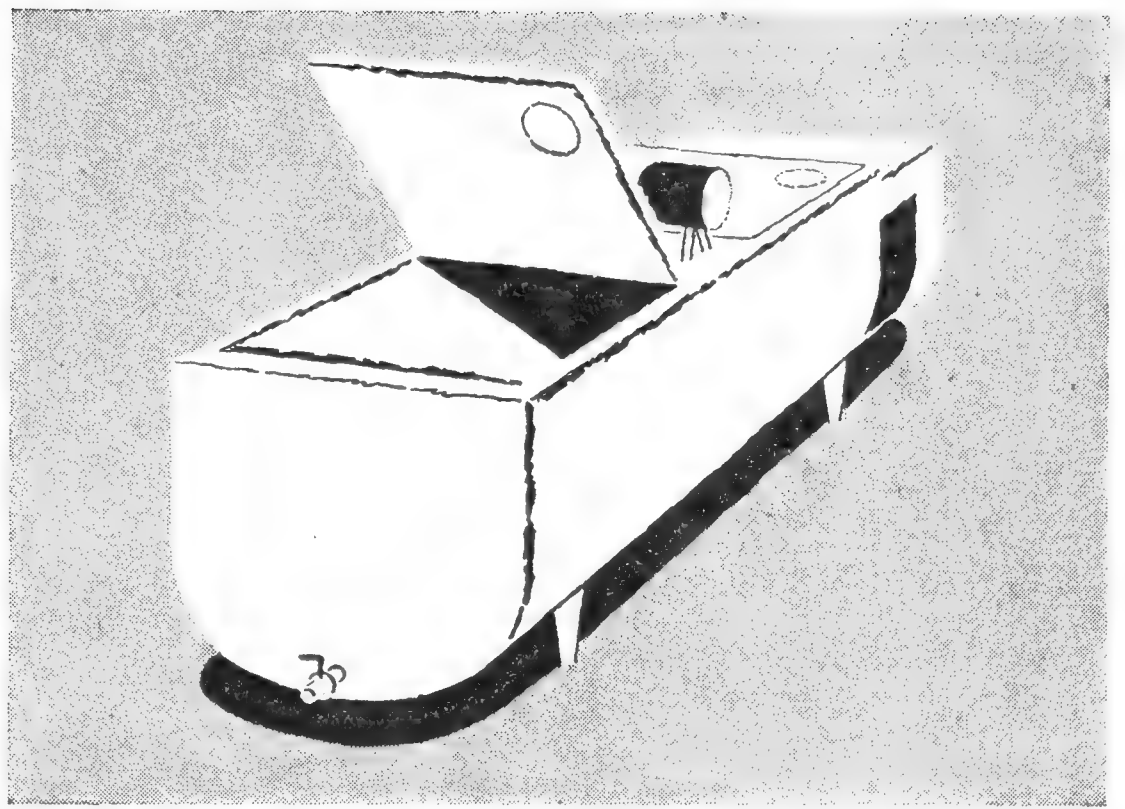
We passed this information along to the New York State Police, although our subscriber lives in Vermont. They tell us that a search of their special files shows a Frank Small wanted by the police in New Britain, Conn. for issuing fraudulent checks; and that a Frank or Fred Small is also wanted for the same thing by the police of Chelsea, Mass. Both persons operated a 1954 Cadillac. Of course, this could or could not be the same person.

— A. A. —

PROBABLY A "COME ON"

"At a recent drawing for prizes I received a merchandise certificate which can be applied on the purchase price of a sewing machine. Do you think I would be foolish to make use of it?"

Our answer would depend upon a number of things; whether or not our subscriber needs a sewing machine, whether this machine is a well-known brand made by a reliable company, and whether or not the price is "padded." No one should be influenced to buy just to make use of such a certificate. Nothing is a bargain unless it is needed, is of good quality, and is priced right.



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Here's a new 5-in-1 liquid sanitizer designed especially for bulk milk cooling tanks, tank trucks and CIP lines. Developed at the request of dairy equipment manufacturers, PENNSAN can save you money with its 5-in-1 features.

PENNSAN

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- controls milkstone ... prevents milkstone buildup ... removes milkstone formations.

- conditions stainless steel ... conditions surface of stainless steel tanks and other equipment.

- cleans ... prevents hard water buildup ... used for brushing, spraying or circulating.

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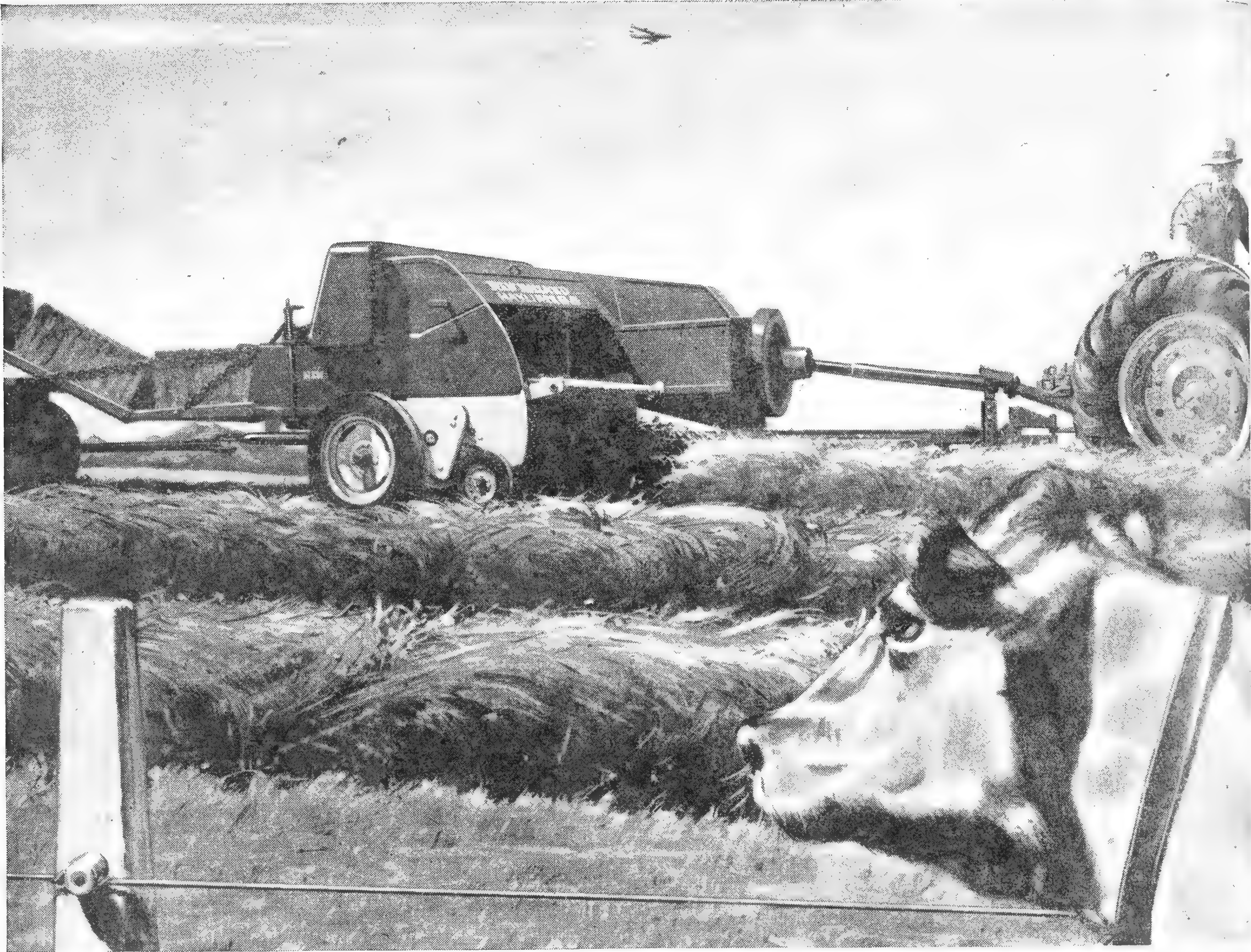


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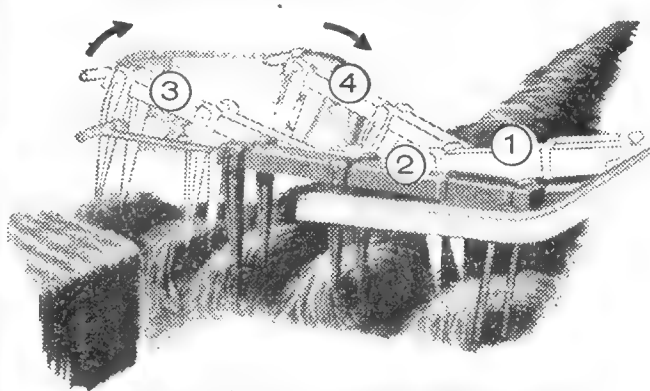
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FLOW-ACTION **HEART OF QUALITY HAYMAKING**

- 1. Start of stroke:** Aluminum feeder-tines mounted on sturdy, spring-loaded, telescoping bar engage the hay.
- 2. Loading:** Tines measure off right amount of hay . . . move it toward chamber. In heavy windrows, bar telescopes, prevents clogging.
- 3. Distributing:** Tines lift upward, distribute hay evenly throughout bale chamber . . . to make firm, square bales.
- 4. Return stroke:** Tines lift clear of chamber . . . retract to first position for next loading stroke as plunger makes slice.

Hayliner 68, fastest baler of its class, treats hay gently . . . packs evenly to make green, leafy, even-drying bales of Quality Hay!

Put a Hayliner 68 to work on your farm this year . . . and you'll make the best bales your livestock ever had! Tasty, leafy, rich in protein, carotene and minerals, these bales save on costly supplemental feeds . . . help you get top yields in milk and meat.

Thousands of farmers already know how much better Hayliner bales are. Since its introduction last year, more farmers bought the "68" than any other baler. Many have already tied over 60,000 bales with their Hayliners!

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—because you get New Holland's exclusive Flow-Action. You get a *proven* baler. And, you get one of the team of New Holland machines that can make *Hay-in-a-Day!*

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Spots like this—that look dry enough when you start across them—can spoil your whole day. Sometimes the remedy is fairly simple.

It Pays To Drain the WET SPOTS

By RICHARD BRADFIELD

(Professor of Soil Technology, Cornell University)



IN SPITE of the fact that the first tile drains installed in the U. S. were in the Northeast, drainage is still a serious problem on the majority of the farms of this section. Poorly drained areas are always more conspicuous following a winter and spring with unusually high precipitation.

While the snowfall was unusually heavy over most of the Northeast last winter, the soil over much of the area was not frozen and the snow melted slowly. As a result an unusually high proportion of the water percolated into the subsoil. This was most fortunate, particularly in the areas where subsoil moisture was seriously depleted during the drought of last summer.

On well drained soils the surplus resulting from this bountiful supply of water was quickly carried away and farming operations were not delayed as much as was feared. On poorly drained areas, however, the situation is serious, and while it may be too late to correct these conditions this spring, now is the time to study the problem and to plan the corrective drainage installations to be made next summer or next fall.

Tile Drains

I was brought up on an Ohio farm in a relatively flat area which was too wet to farm until it was tile drained. In such areas the tiles are laid out systematically with the lines originally about 4 rods apart. On many of the heavier soils farmers later on placed another line of tile between the original lines. This made the average distance between them only 2 rods. In other words, all of the soil was within 16½ feet of a tile drain!

This required about 80 rods of tile per acre, and the cost installed would, at present prices, be over \$200.00 per acre! But Ohio farmers considered it a good investment. In fact, if they wanted to farm this land, they had no choice.

On the more rolling soils of the Northeast the problem is not so acute. On most farms from 80-90% of the land can be farmed without any special attention to drainage. On

many farms the fields which are too wet to farm are simply abandoned, although in many cases they are potentially the most productive on the farm.

Many farmers have had their enthusiasm for drainage dampened by unsuccessful experiences with various types of drainage installations. There is no doubt that the drainage problems on many farms are complex and that it is often difficult to hit upon a satisfactory solution.

I would like to illustrate this point by relating some of our experiences on the Mt. Pleasant Experimental Farm near Ithaca. This farm has soils and topography typical of the southern New York hill counties. Mardin, Volusia and related soils predominate. There were many wet seepy spots, sometimes on the steeper slopes, more often at the base of slopes. Some of the wet spots were only 20-25 feet across; others were an acre or more in size. Some would dry up in late May or June and could be farmed across, often with disastrous results! Others were wet practically all summer and supported a growth of "cat-tails".

It was obvious on studying the situation that water was concentrating in these spots from larger areas farther up the slope. The first remedy which occurred to us was to install a diversion ditch at the top of the slope to conduct all the water running off the top of the hill into a roadside ditch. With the help of some of our friends in Soil Conservation Service, several such "diversion terraces" were constructed in the late summer.

Next spring we went up, anxious to find out how they were working. Much to our surprise and disappointment these spots seemed as wet if not wetter than usual! We then went to the top of the diversion and followed it down its course. For several hundred feet it seemed to be catching the run-off and carrying it along just as it was supposed to do. Then we came to a section in which all of the water which had been collected simply disappeared!

This section was directly above one of our biggest "seepy spots". Our new "diversion" was collecting water from a large sector of the

hill top and dumping it into our wet spot! There was a tongue of gravel running from the wet spot up the slope, under the diversion terrace. It was not conspicuous. In fact it would probably not have been noticed had not the water from the diversion simply dropped out of sight in that area.

Such tongues of gravel or stones on the slopes of rolling land, while responsible for many of the wet spots, if properly understood and managed, can be a great aid to better drainage. They are functioning like many old stone or tile drains which are working satisfactorily over much of their course but which have become plugged before delivering their charge of water into a suitable outlet.

The solution to such situations is, of course, to correct this condition by providing a suitable outlet. To do this one must first locate the spot at which the water-bearing layer or aquifer is plugged.

This can best be done in the spring when it is carrying a full charge of water. In many cases a stream of water can be found "boiling" up out of the ground like a spring. The spot should be marked with a stake.

Natural Drains Plug Up

In other cases it is not so easy to locate them exactly. Once the plugged aquifer is located the remedy is obvious. It must be provided with a proper outlet. These water channels seem to have been formed by small water streams rushing down fairly steep slopes unprotected by vegetable cover through soil material containing a high proportion of stones. The rapidly moving water carried the fine clay and silt down to the bottom of the slope and spread it out to form an alluvial fan.

The stones too heavy to be moved accumulated at the bottom of the miniature gully. In due time the gully was filled in and smoothed over with new soil material, thus burying the stony stream bed.

Many such aquifers were probably formed by streams of water from melting ice as the glaciers retreated about 10,000 years ago. Others were probably formed during torrential storms like the Ithaca flood of 1935; oth-

(Continued on Page 21)

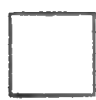
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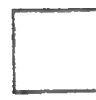
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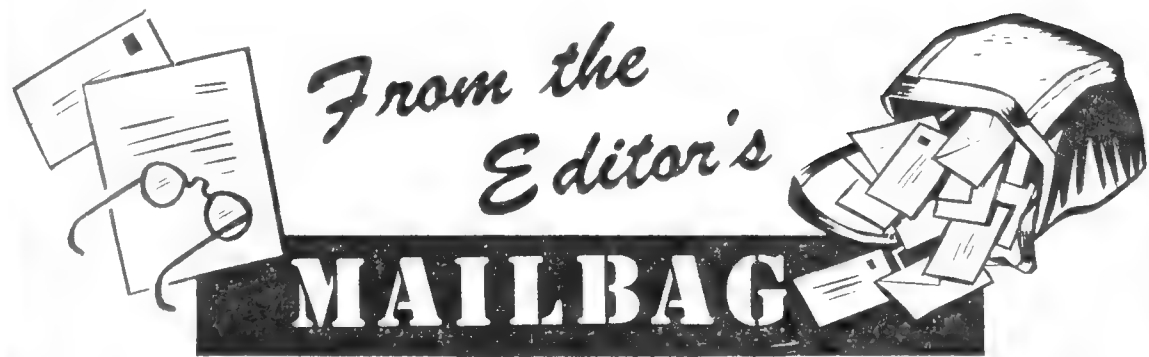
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THE MOST IMPORTANT THING IN A ROOF



**THE RIGHT
MATERIAL
FOR THE JOB**





SOUND THE ALARM

I HAVE just been reading the April 19 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and note the editorial entitled "We Need Railroads." It is very informative and most timely. Present public policy is rapidly driving into bankruptcy our most efficient transportation agency. This would be a major catastrophe to this nation. Never has the situation been more critical than it is today. The recession is a contributing factor, but not the major one.

Hence, it is our duty as thinking people to sound the alarm, and it is encouraging to have men in leadership like yourself telling the story.—E.J.L., N. Y.

WANTS OAKEN BUCKET

I HAVE been searching for a new old time oaken water bucket used in open wells, and have had no success. Possibly you may be able to inform me where I may be able to buy one. Thank you for your cooperation. — Jerry Blane, P.O. Box 591, Montvale, New Jersey.

HEADED FOR ALASKA

MAY I utilize your fine magazine once more to thank you and all the good folks who so generously responded to my request for helpful suggestions in regard to saving sweet corn seed from the birds. The generous response was downright refreshing in these selfish times. I was quite astounded by the nature and number of helpful letters so carefully forwarded to me by you. If they are truly representative of the nature and character of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscribers, we do look forward even more eagerly to meeting and knowing more of them on your Alaska Tour this summer.

Once again, thank you all so much. —H.V.F., Groton, N. Y.

PRICE SUPPORTS GOOD?

I PRESENT your policy of fighting price supports. Farm prices are too

low, and as far as I can see farmers are entitled to cost of production plus a profit. And, to me, it's just good sense to expect the government to help us get it!—R.Y., N.Y.

PRICE SUPPORTS FUTILE?

IT MAKES me feel good to see that you have the courage to tell the facts on the futility of price supports. Of course, we would all like better prices, but we won't get them by producing more than the market will take and storing the surplus in government warehouses at a storage cost of a million dollars a day to taxpayers!

Personally, I am sure that if supports had been dropped two years after the war, as originally was intended, we would be enjoying a lot better prices now.—S.P., N.Y.

LIKES HAY DRIER

I READ the article on hay drying with a lot of interest. I put one in a couple of years ago, and I am very well satisfied with the results. In the first place, the better quality roughage I can put up helps keep down the cost of purchased feed. In the second place, it saves labor because we aren't held up by wet hay. In the third place, a cow will eat more good hay than she will poor, and this helps maintain or improve her production.—E.W., N.Y.

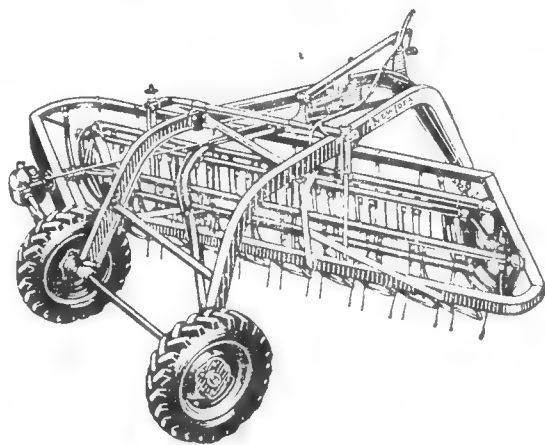
QUESTIONS COST

I READ about hay driers in the last issue. Hay driers are fine, but I wonder if a dairyman can afford to own one. The investment for most farmers in equipment is getting bigger and bigger. It's not only the first cost but the depreciation and cost of upkeep.—F.T., Pennsylvania

Will you please ask your readers if they know where seed of the herb called Broom, or some call it Broom Tops, may be obtained.—H.W., Pa.



...BY THE RUGGED RAKE*
WITH GENTLE ACTION



*NEW IDEA new pull-type parallel bar rake fits any tractor. Makes the fluffiest hay you ever saw. See your NEW IDEA dealer, or write for free literature. NEW IDEA Farm Equipment Co., Dept. 503, Coldwater, Ohio

The Land Is Calling

By FLORENCE M. BEEBE



My garden is a pleasant place,
Where God and I come face to face,
The sowing of the tiny seeds,
Like people doing kindly deeds,

Brings thoughts of richer days ahead,
Green vines, and then tomatoes red;
If you a garden cannot make,
And do not know a hoe or rake,

You've missed one-half of living, sir,
If you've not watched for things to stir,
When sun breaks through dull clouds of gray,
And you can find one shoot today.

Earth—gentle, warm, so mellow, right—
The land is calling day and night—
"Come gather from my store your food,
I always give with kindly mood."

Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



LOOK AT BOTH SIDES

MANY farmers, perhaps a majority, are annoyed with part-time farmers. They have their reasons—but it seems to me that the advantages of part-time farming to all concerned far outweigh the disadvantages.

One argument frequently used is that the part-time farmers add to the total supply of farm products, thus creating a surplus at a time when over-production is a headache. Along with this goes the feeling that city workers who get steady pay checks provide unfair competition when they use spare time to produce farm products in competition with their neighbors whose sole income comes from farming.

Some maintain, also, that part-time farmers would really be better off if they would stop farming activities, because they lack the time to do a thorough job, the products they produce are sometimes of relatively low quality, and they may continue to produce at a loss because they don't keep books and can use part of their pay checks to meet the losses.

But there are a number of angles to the situation which we tend to overlook. One concerns over-production. The chances are, I think, that if the man doing this part-time operation should move to the city and sell or rent the land to nearby farmers, those farmers would increase rather than decrease production on those acres, thus, in all likelihood, increasing the surplus.

As I see it, part-time farming benefits the rural community. This type of farming provides a broader tax base for the support of schools, roads, and other services, makes larger membership possible in community and farm organizations, and permits bringing up children in the healthiest atmosphere in the world.

The producer who feels that his competition is unfair frequently lumps in the hobby farmer along with the part-time farmer, even suggesting at times that there ought to be legislation to prevent it.

Personally, I hope the time never comes when a man cannot engage in any business that hits his fancy, whether it be for profit or fun.

THINK TWICE!

SPRING is the time when the flowers bloom, the birds sing, and nature awakens. It is also the time when clever crooks move north from their winter haunts in the sunny South. The chances are that one or more of them will wheel into your yard in coming months, and if you want to avoid getting stung, here are a few worthwhile suggestions:

Be very suspicious of cars with licenses from southern states. Even though you do no business with them, jot down the license number. You may want to turn it in to the local police or state troopers.

The deals which these gentry are likely to offer include spray painting your buildings, cleaning out your furnace, pumping out your septic tank, or other similar jobs. They often quote you a good price, and after the job is done double it

and put on the pressure, even to the point of threats, if you object to paying.

You won't go wrong by patronizing your local business men. They've got to live with you, you know, and if a job isn't done right they can always be found!

ONION AND POTATO FUTURES

MOST GROWERS that I have talked with are opposed to trading in onion and potato futures. Feeling that grain futures offer a legitimate means of hedging against losses, I have wondered why the same advantage wouldn't apply to potatoes and onions.

Two reasons given to me by growers for their opposition seem logical, namely, that both potatoes and onions are perishable products with a limited storage life; second, trading in futures is sufficiently limited so that the market is too easily "rigged" for the benefit of those interested only in speculation.

This is why growers have asked for legislation prohibiting trading in futures of these crops.

CHARLES H. BALDWIN

IN THE death of Charles Baldwin, northeastern dairymen lose a devoted friend and a sincere believer in cooperative milk marketing.

For many years, as Executive Secretary of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, he has worked to improve the price of milk to producers. A host of friends will miss him, and the principle of the cooperative marketing of milk has lost a staunch defender.

TO BE RESISTED

WITHOUT continual resistance from the voting and taxpaying public, government subsidies tend to grow rather than shrink.

For example, when Congress authorized the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1954 there was a specific stipulation that tolls should be high enough to repay construction costs in 50 years.

Now, even before the Seaway is completed, pressure is building up in some quarters to set tolls too low to make the project self liquidating—in other words, to subsidize the Seaway with taxpayers' money!

"AS A LITTLE CHILD"

UNIL THEY are trained otherwise by circumstances or indulgent parents, it takes remarkably little to make a child happy.

Looking backward, the kind of Sunday School picnics we had in the dirt road, horse and buggy days, would be considered tame affairs by our modern standards. There was no merry-go-round, no ferris wheel, no beach for swimming. There was no place to spend money, just a grove of maple trees, with swings made of ropes taken from the horse fork in the barn, and rough tables that groaned under a bounteous supply of home-cooked food.

Simple though it was, a picnic was something

for the "small fry" to anticipate for weeks. In those days, ice cream was something for holidays, including Sunday School picnics. That alone was worth all the anticipation.

Invariably, it seemed, showers that morning would dampen the dust of the dirt roads, as well as the spirits of the younger generation. Fortunately, Dad was an optimist who predicted that the skies would clear by nine o'clock—a prediction which seemed always to come to pass.

Fortunately, it is still possible to appreciate and enjoy simple things, but it is difficult for young people to recapture that ability after experiencing the fleeting joys of the many gadgets which encumber their lives. Truly we will be doing our children a favor by teaching them that material things never bring lasting contentment.

OIL AND WATER

IT IS rumored that dairymen are being told by those who favor labor union membership for farmers, "Better join us now before union workers refuse to handle milk of non-union dairymen."

A good union can serve industrial workers, but the interests of industrial workers and dairymen are not the same. Dairymen want fair prices; workers want cheap food. A union can bargain legitimately for wages, a cooperative can bargain for prices—and the two cannot be mixed to the benefit of dairymen.

Herb Voorhees, president of the New Jersey Farm Bureau, stated it clearly and courageously when he said:

"Collective bargaining for wage earners under the law is the exclusive and inherent right and responsibility of labor unions. And collective bargaining for farm prices is the same right and responsibility of farmer cooperatives. Neither should encroach on the other. Farm leaders should not organize workers to bargain for their wages, nor should labor leaders try to organize farmers for the sale of milk or other farm products. The two have their own spheres of activity.

"The farmer is now boss of his business. He is an employer, a capitalist. As a union man, would he have to limit himself to a 40-hour week? If he adds a cow or two to his herd, must he employ another hired man because the union tells him to? How many pounds of milk can the union-farmer expect his hired man to milk at a milking time? Will the union tell him what the rule is on this?

"I cannot conceive of the farmer being served by organized labor. I know this is a direct attack on the heart and soul of the farmer who wants to remain free."

It seems to me that Herb talks sense. What Do You Think?

WRITING

Clearness in writing a letter consists in this: that you write what you wish to say in the spirit in which you wish it to be received, and in such a way that your reader gathers both the spirit and the facts without effort.

THIS definition, taken from the Monthly Letter of The Royal Bank of Canada, explains in simple language the way in which your editors attempt to write and edit the editorials and articles in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

They Say - - - -

"Among the things that broaden people when they travel," says Burton Hillis, "are those nice little eating places along the road."

Usually the first screw that gets loose in the head is the one that controls the tongue.



AA's Farm Dollar Guide

MILK PRICE ESTIMATES: Some estimates (as given below) have been made of blend prices for coming months to dairymen shipping to the New York-New Jersey market. In the past the estimates made have been fairly accurate.

You will note that beginning in August the estimated prices run a little less than they did a year ago, the reason being that this year's prices are being compared with the excellent 1957 prices resulting from the comprehensive Order.

	1958	1957		1958	1957
January	\$4.67*	\$4.57	July	\$4.27	\$4.09
February	4.59*	4.48	August	4.64	4.68
March	4.30*	4.19	September	4.94	5.03
April	4.02	3.97	October	4.89	5.07
May	3.76	3.67	November	4.94	5.16
June	3.80	3.72	December	4.71	4.93
* Actual					

Milk production has been running ahead of last year, therefore, more was sold in the lower classes to help lower the price below what it would have been.

March milk production in New York was 6% higher than March '57, 14% above the 10-year March average. U. S. March production only slightly above last year. If production drops below last year in coming months, as some predict, the uniform price may be higher than estimates.

U. S. 1957 total milk production was 126.4 billion pounds. Average number of cows milked 20,510,000, smallest since 1924. Average U. S. production per cow, 6,162 pounds.

FARMING IS BIG BUSINESS: In a recent talk, Secretary Benson said that farmers use: (1) more petroleum than any other industry; (2) 6½ million tons of finished steel a year; (3) enough raw rubber to put tires on nearly 6 million cars a year; (4) 50 million tons of chemicals annually; (5) more electric power than Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Baltimore, and Boston combined. About 20% of U. S. exports consist of farm products, 16% of the gross freight revenue is from agricultural products, and in 1957 agriculture was a \$14 billion customer for industry.

As to present buying power, farmers have been having their "recession" for several years. Their 1958 buying power will be as good or better than in 1957.

WOOL: Purpose of wool incentive program is to increase production. It provides direct payments to sheepmen, is intended to bring producers a 62¢ per pound wool price. However, actual return depends on price which you sell for, therefore make every effort to get top price. For example, in '57 a grower who sold wool for 35¢ a pound got a wool incentive payment of 14¢, for a total return of 49¢ a pound, while the man who sold for 50¢ a pound received a 20¢ payment, for a total of 70¢ per pound. Incentive payments for '57 will be completed by late summer or early fall.

BIG QUESTION: The statement is frequently made that "farmers are entitled to cost of production plus a profit." Real question is this. Is anyone entitled to anything except opportunity?

Profit comes from producing the amount and quality that consumers want at a production cost that permits a price which consumers are willing to pay. To put it another way, can food producers continue to grow more than consumers are willing to buy and expect to get a price that will be satisfactory to them?

EARLY CUT HAY: Cornell research indicates that 1 acre of hay cut in early June will produce 25% more milk than when cut in early July. Four ways to help harvest early are putting up as grass silage, using a hay conditioner or crusher, a mow drier, or drying with heat.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR, I'm ashamed to say, is toiling long and hard each day; it really saddens me that he can't act more patriotically. We've got more stuff than we can use, but eager guys like him refuse to back up any plan that tries to cut our surplus down to size. As manufacturers all know, when inventories start to grow you cut production in a trice and sell it at the same old price. But farmers don't; like neighbor, they react in a vice versa way, they try to grow as much more while prices drop right through the floor.

Not me; I've never had a craze to see how much more I could raise; whenever prices go to pot because of extra stuff we've got. I think it's just plain foolishness if we don't start producing less. Here's one guy who co-operates in schemes to cut production rates; I know that most of them are flops and don't reduce our total crops, they seldom raise our price a jot but

they cut down my work a lot. And though my neighbor, with his sweat, winds up with more cash than I get, I'll skip no opportunity to get some extra rest, by gee.

SOIL MANAGEMENT

Unique new fertilizer practice pays off

Leading vegetable, corn and potato growers have developed a clever way of supplying nitrogen to crops, when they need it, as they need it.

By feeding nitrogen to green cover crops (instead of the cash crop) these farmers build up soil nutrients and organic matter to levels that can evenly feed almost any crop through its growing season. Here are the details:

1. Green manure cover crops, rye grass or small grains, are sowed right after the cash crop harvest. They are fertilized as soil tests indicate for vigorous fall growth.

2. In the spring, about one month before plowing, the green manure is heavily fertilized with nitrogen.

3. By plow-down time, a heavy growth of green manure, high in nutrients, has been produced. Because nitrogen no longer is limiting, much potash and phosphorous are picked up by the cover crop.

4. The high nitrogen content of the plowed-down green manure promotes even decomposition and release of plant food.

5. Soils enriched in this way, with the addition of supplementary fertilizer at planting as indicated by soil tests, provide a complete and lasting food supply for any vegetable crop all through the season. The question... when and how much... is answered automatically.

Crop Refuse. Slightly higher amounts of nitrogen plowed down with crop refuse instead of cover crops give similar nutrient and soil building benefits.

Aeroprills® Ammonium Nitrate... ideal for this soil-building practice. Half is nitrate nitrogen that the cover crop takes up quickly. The other half is more slowly available ammonia nitrogen much of which the cover crop also takes up. Because ammonia nitrogen is leach resistant, any remaining in the soil feeds the cash crop directly.



Aeroprills Ammonium Nitrate is free flowing, concentrated, 33.5% nitrogen. You handle fewer bags, make fewer trips with spreader or side-dressing equipment. Ask your fertilizer dealer for Aeroprills. Write for free leaflet. American Cyanamid Co., Agricultural Div., N. Y. 20, N. Y.

SIDE-DRESSING CORN AND VEGETABLES

Of the three principal plant foods (nitrogen, phosphorous and potash), nitrogen is by far the most quickly used by plants and the most easily leached from the soil. The period of peak nitrogen demand is mid-season when vegetables are fruiting and corn ears are filling out. Insufficient nitrogen in the soil at this time holds down yields. In addition, low nitrogen can limit uptake of essential potash and phosphorous.

For quick, efficient action from nitrogen, most growers side-dress with equipment that puts Aeroprills a few inches under the soil. Or, they use a high-clearance broadcaster followed by cultivation. Corn is generally side-dressed at the knee-high stage, vegetables when they need that mid-season boost for top quality, prices.

TOP DRESSING GRAINS

Grains need twice as much nitrogen as other plant foods. Nitrogen is particularly low now in cold soils and soils leached by heavy rains. And grain's big demand for nitrogen starts with early spring growth. To get the most profitable grain yields and maintain soil fertility use about 70 to 150 lbs. of Aeroprills per acre. Use the higher rate if lodging is not expected to be a problem and if you have supplied potash, phosphate and lime needs for top yields.

You deserve the best.

Here are *eight*
more farmers



You deserve the best in power. And that's just what you get in a new Farmall® or International® tractor.

You needn't take our word! Like hundreds of thousands of farmers have done, measure the big differences in farm power yourself. You'll find there's far more in IH tractors. Look behind the claims . . . the fancy names . . . and the sheet metal of other tractors. Compare really basic, fundamental power factors with this common sense, 8-point ruler: 1. Hydraulics, 2. Speeds, 3. Power, 4. Convenience, 5. Power Take-Off, 6. Safety, 7. Durability, 8. Service.

On these eight basic points—and all others—you'll find a new IH tractor gives you more of everything for the easiest, fastest, most profitable farming you've ever known. Remember, you deserve the best . . . and you get it in full-featured Farmall and International tractors.

1. HYDRAULICS

Don't settle for half a system! Anybody's one-way system will lift, but merely drop the equipment. The "live," *two-way* IH system operates double-acting cylinders which *power-lower* equipment and *hold it* to its work. You can get a one, two, or three-valve system to help you farm faster and easier than ever before. And you needn't buy complicated plumbing and adapting parts to operate all types of equipment.

2. SPEED

It's hustle per horsepower that counts! Unlike many tractors, IH work speeds have climbed right along with engine horsepower to help you do more work in a day. Cultivating speeds and road speeds are faster than most. And with Torque Amplifier drive, you can often work a *full gear* faster. When a tough spot says "Whoa!" just pull the TA lever. Instantly pull-power is increased up to 45% to take you through non-stop! With TA there's a shift-free choice of two speeds in each gear giving you *ten* job-matched work speeds. And TA isn't reserved for emergencies. You can economically operate in TA from dawn to dark if you wish. Unlike fluid-type transmissions, there's no power lost through slippage.

3. POWER

Power is engine torque . . . drawbar pull—and a lot more! IH four-cylinder engines are noted for their lugging ability. In recent official tests the Farmall 450 set an all-time row crop tractor record for pull power. And IH tractors top them all when it comes to delivering a high percentage of engine horsepower to the drawbar. Team this greater pull with Traction-Control, the unmatched system that constantly matches traction to

Why settle for less?

big reasons why buy IH tractors than any other make!

load, and you can say good-bye to excess slippage and wasted effort. With an IH tractor, it's easier than ever to outwork the neighbors without overworking yourself!

4. CONVENIENCE

Convenience is far more than "piloting ease"! On IH tractors, convenience receives as much attention as power itself. Just "sit" an IH tractor. Notice how easy it is to reach the extra-long Torque-Amplifier lever. Check the convenient, natural location of the hydraulic levers, the finger-tip ease and unmatched precision of IH power steering. Just a glance is all you need to read the grouped instruments . . . just an easy reach—not a stretch—to operate any control. And be sure you try Fast-Hitch. All there is to implement hitching is just back . . . Click . . . and go!

5. INDEPENDENT POWER TAKE-OFF

There's a world of difference between "continuous" and "independent". A completely independent power take-off can be started or stopped regardless of tractor motion. You can't get the same time and labor-saving advantages with a "continuous" pto. What's more, no other independent pto measures up to IH when it comes to operating smoothness. There's no footwork to do . . . no grabby clutch. You bring IH IPTO up to speed as fast or as slow as you wish. And teaming IH completely independent pto with Torque-Amplifier gives auxiliary engine-drive performance without extra engine expense.

6. SAFETY

Safety means more than shielding! Safety is part of IH design—not an afterthought. Ideal weight distribution gives you ground-hugging stability for full-throttle farming even on steep hills. Completely independent pto lets you quickly clear near-slugged pto machines from the safety of the tractor seat. Torque Amplifier makes possible safer turns under full power . . . lets you start heavy loads in high without risking life and limb. You can lock the powerful disc brakes together for safer one-foot operation. You don't have to coordinate two feet and two brake pedals to avoid dangerous whipsaw stops! And "soft-pedal" foot clutch makes it easy to ease into the load . . . keeps both hands free for steering and operating hydraulic controls.

7. DURABILITY

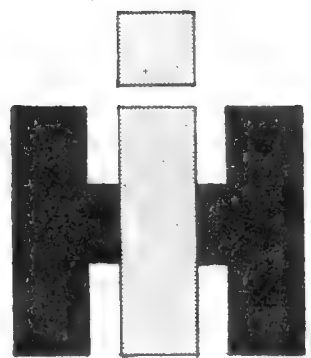
Can you keep your tractor as long as you wish, economically? You can if it's an IH. Right now, there are over a million and a half IH tractors at work in the fields,

proving daily that the power of an IH tractor stays up with the minimum of repair and expense. This unmatched durability is a big reason why used IH tractors consistently outsell other makes.

8. SERVICE

Good Dealer parts and mechanical service is a tractor feature too! IH tractors have this feature. Trained servicemen are on hand to help you get more out of your new IH tractor and their expert service is always at your call. With this dealer service feature you get more out of IH power in your fields . . . more for it when you trade. Your IH dealer's Parts Department—backed by the industry's largest network of parts depots—lets you figure down-time in hours instead of days!

IH tractors are ahead on all 8 counts—and many more! It will pay you to get the *full* story . . . a feature-by-feature comparison from your IH dealer. Or arrange with him for a "Brass Tacks" demonstration on your own farm. You deserve the best, and you get it in a new Farmall or International tractor.



See Your

**INTERNATIONAL
HARVESTER**

Dealer

International Harvester Products pay for themselves in use — Farm Tractors and Equipment . . . Twine . . . Commercial Wheel Tractors . . . Motor Trucks . . . Construction Equipment—General Office, Chicago 1, Ill.

When You Need A Surveyor

By A. G. STINE, Land Surveyor, New York and California

A SURVEYOR is a professional man of importance to any land owner, even though he may serve the land owner only once during his lifetime. At the same time, the function of the surveyor in private practice is generally misunderstood.

The land surveyor is bound by state laws in most states, and, in some cases, by federal laws which set standards of education and experience for licensure and standards of ethics and workmanship for practice. These same laws also define the limits within which the surveyor can work.

There are various times during the

purchase, use, or sale of a parcel of land when a survey is needed. Sometimes a partial survey will answer the immediate need, and sometimes the surveyor will decide that a complete survey is necessary before he can be sure of his work. He will generally consult with the client, but this option must be left to the surveyor, a professional in his field.

During the purchase of a parcel of land, whether a city lot or a large farm, the advice of a surveyor should certainly be sought. He will be able to tell you whether or not the parcel is adequately defined by the deed. It is surprising to see the number of deeds which are accepted as adequate for the conveyance of a parcel of land which do not define the parcel in any other than a vague way. Locally, in the area where I practice, deeds will read something like this fictitious example:

"Bounded on the North by the Lake to City Highway, on the East by John Gerald, on the South by the Widow Ferris, and on the west by the lands now or formerly of Isaac Ferrington, containing 15 acres, 2 rods, and 25 rods of land, more or less."

When you consider the lack of distances and directions on the boundaries above, and add the fact that the bounding owners cited are, more often than not, in ownership at different times, the difficulties presented by this type of description become apparent. If the parcel is desirable to you, a surveyor should be employed to rewrite the description and monument the corners prior to the closing of the sale. He will also provide a plat, or map, showing what information he based his survey

on and what he did. This plat may be recorded with the deed and further clarify it. Don't expect the acreage in the deed to be reliable. From my own experience, I have found that it may be in error as much as twenty percent.

After you own the parcel, you may want to build on it. If it hasn't been surveyed, a survey is certainly indicated now. A building is another large investment. You want to be sure it is going up on your parcel. The survey fee is never more than a small percentage of the cost of the house, barn, or commercial building and serves as a protection of the investment.

If you should approach a bank for a mortgage, you will find that surveyed land presents few obstacles. The bank will want to have guarantees that the parcel is as represented in the deed, and the surveyor will provide a plat and a certificate to get you past this hurdle.

Saves Costly Errors

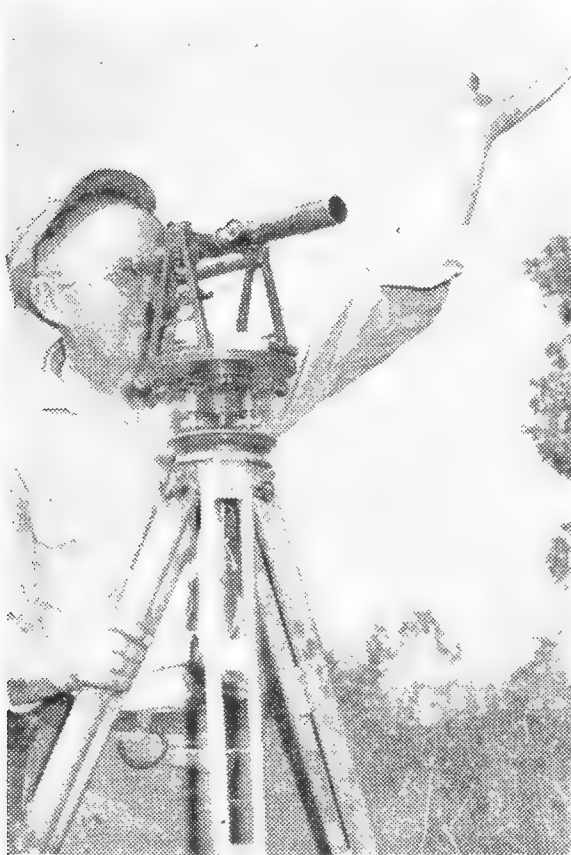
Suppose you are selling the timber from the family woodlot? Woodlots are generally ill defined because they were considered to have little value. However, the wood cutter will want the boundary lines blazed and marked so that he can stay within limits. The law provides rather stiff penalties for cutting your neighbor's trees. Here, where one example of encroachment has been mentioned, it should be stressed that the surveyor is a **neutral** party; he can not care who is doing the encroaching. He is bound by the recorded information supplied by the public records. He will bill the person who hired him for his services, but he will show only results based on public records.

Now comes the question of subdivision, or sale of portions of your original parcel. A surveyor here will cut out the parcel or parcels as you direct. He will advise you if they need changing to make them more saleable, or to protect the usefulness or saleability of the

remainder. Also, he will prevent the inclusion of your neighbor's land within the parcel to be sold. (This has been done in good faith where a surveyor was not consulted). Where local laws affect subdivision, he will protect the client by complying. He works under these laws daily and knows them.

Some property tax situations require solution by a surveyor, because officials will listen to and respect a surveyor when he is presenting the case for his client. One of these situations is the correction of the abbreviated description on the tax bill. This should describe unmistakably the parcel owned by the person paying taxes on that bill. Another case is where a building or parcel of land straddles the boundary between two tax districts. The boundary here will probably have to be determined by the surveyor for the protection of the client. A third case which often arises is the correction of acreage on the tax bill as a result of the survey.

Now a general note regarding fees. In order to serve you, the surveyor has to maintain an office, a vehicle, and a field party. Generally a draftsman and secretary are necessary also. When you retain the surveyor, you are retaining his whole staff, which will work as a team to do a competent job for you. The field work, which you may see him do, is only a portion of the total survey. Research in the public records is of primary importance prior to and during the survey, and there is considerable office work to be done prior to and after completion of the field work. Most surveyors charge fees based on these expenses. They cannot base their fees on the value of the land. Whether or not the land is worth the price of a survey must remain the owner's option. The final fee will be based on the number of hours his staff spent on the survey. It will be fair and will be explained in detail, if you desire.



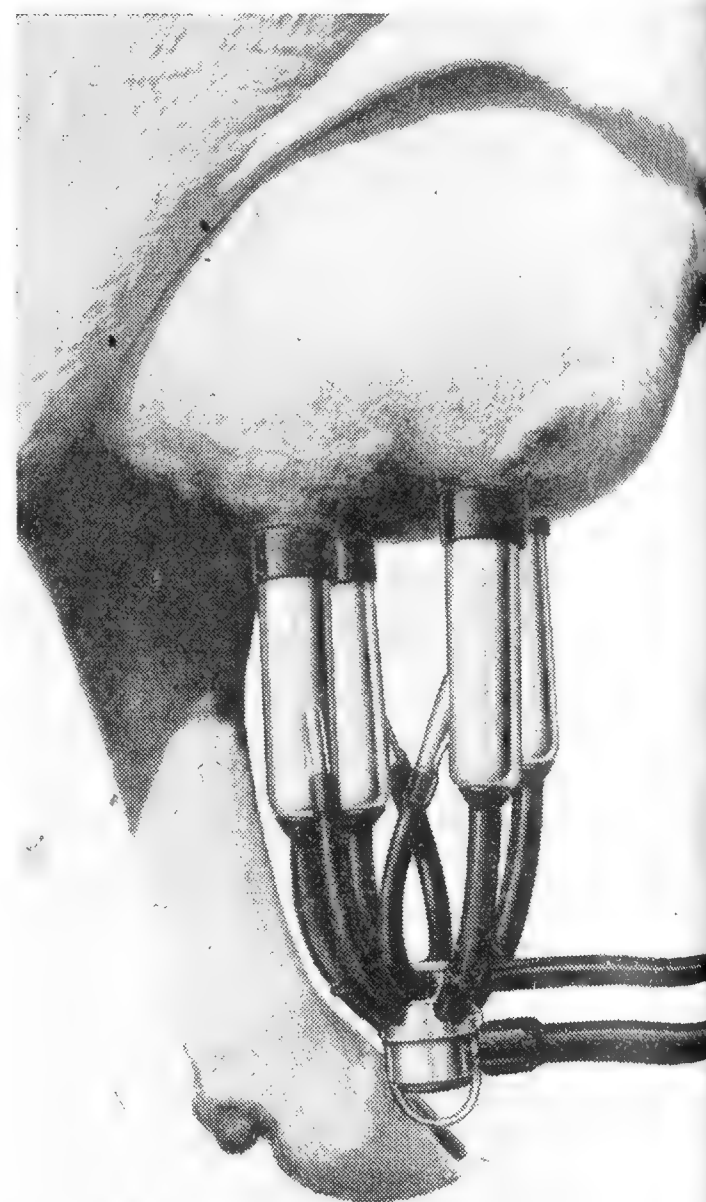
WHY DE LAVAL COMBINE MILKING IS

FAST AND CLEAN

You save expensive labor and spend much less time milking with a De Laval Combine Milker. That's because De Laval, and only De Laval, assures you an ideal, absolutely uniform pulsation rate for faster, cleaner milking every day . . . with less stripping. Your cows will "let down" sooner because De Laval

"Full-Flo" teat cups take proper position automatically, regardless of teat size. And they hold that position . . . won't creep or damage udders.

You also eliminate the fatiguing, labor-wasting jobs of carrying, pouring and straining milk. The De Laval Combine Milker automatically delivers the milk through a completely enclosed system into 40-quart cans or a bulk milk cooler . . . without spillage. Bacteria are held at a minimum and barn odors, dust and dirt are sealed out. You milk right along without delay . . . faster and cleaner with a De Laval Combine Milker.





Please Mulch!

By ESTHER T. LATTING

I WOULD like to enter the argument on mulching with a strong plea for it regardless of the type of soil. I have mulched my way from Long Island to North Carolina and from there to New Hampshire. I believe the failure of most people with mulch is due to their following directions which may be laid down for a different type of soil or climatic conditions without mixing in enough common sense.

My present vegetable garden is on soil which was filled with hardpan excavated for the cellar. It is built up land with the hardpan several feet deep in places. The first spring we were here, I sank to my ankles in the clay. By the time it was dry enough to get on, it baked so hard not even weeds would grow there. In the fall we were able to get it broken up and I planted rye covering it with a thin layer of strawy manure.

The following spring the ground was still impossible to work. I left the rye and put on more manure. We had some weeds growing there that summer and a little of the rye volunteered and came back. More manure that fall, and the following spring I could work most of the ground and plant a vegetable garden. There were still pockets where it was too clayey for anything to grow and it was an uneven garden.

As soon as the plants were a few inches tall, I mulched, not with hay or straw but with leaves I had been saving from the maples since we came here. They had been heaped up and had started to decay. What few weeds came up were laid on top of the mulch with roots exposed to the sun.

Puts Bacteria to Work

By fall most of the leaves had broken down between the action of the soil bacteria and my walking back and forth on them. I spread a little more manure that fall. Incidentally that first summer was very dry but I had peas on the same plants from the time they first bore in July until late August. The plants bore heavily early and then started up again with new growth and gave me a second scattered crop. I watered once or twice with a hose soaker when it was extremely dry.

This soil which was a heavy clay hardpan to begin with is now, after 10 years, as nice a garden soil as you can find. It has plenty of clay to prevent fast leaching and the mulch, which has been added to from year to year, has gradually become worked into the soil by worms. It gives me a soil which holds water well and yet is never heavy or hard to work.

It hasn't been plowed since the first year. I used to have to spade it up. Now I only open the furrows with a hoe. In the spring the ground is as soft as a

field which has been worked with a rototiller. When other gardens in the neighborhood are burning up, mine continues to grow. It has never required more than a few waterings in the driest years. With a soil soaker hose, all the water goes below the mulch and to the root area. Almost none is evaporated from the soil surface. The dark mulch holds heat in the spring and the fall.

Of course the manure gave me the original bacteria to work on the sterile soil but anyone lacking manure can use one of the products on the market which will give the same results especially if applied with some fertilizer. I feel there is no garden which won't benefit by a mulch particularly if the mulch is **not** mixed with the soil but merely allowed to remain on the surface where Nature will break it down as fast as it can be incorporated. There is certainly no garden that won't be helped by the addition of humus. A good mulch will add the humus and at the same time protect the soil from leaching, impacting, eroding, or drying out.

Mulch Helped on Sand

On another farm, I had my garden on a sandy hillside facing the south. It was a wonderful early garden as it drained and warmed up so I could plant it weeks earlier in the spring than a lower garden with heavier soil but it required a lot of watering during the summer. The mulch I used was partly leaves, partly hay, and some sawdust. I didn't have the quantity of leaves available which I have here.

I only had five years in which to accomplish anything with that soil but in those five years I was able to reduce the amount of water needed during the summer and still keep my crops growing well. Although the hillside was quite steep, I had no erosion problem as I kept the rows running across the hill and constantly mulched.

The type of material that will do your soil the most good, depends on the soil. You must consider that first in applying a mulch and remember the eventual purpose of the mulch is to be incorporated through natural action with the soil to improve tilth. The other advantages of mulching are all incidental to this in my mind. They are the "added attractions" which taken together often add up to more than the "main feature attraction."

— A. A. —

HOW'S YOUR WIRING?

Symptoms and remedies of inadequate wiring common on farmsteads, as well as in urban homes, include:

1. Frequent tripping of circuit breakers or blowing of fuses.

Cause—overloaded circuits.

Remedy—Subdivide circuits, providing individual circuits for important equipment.

2. Dimming or blinking of lights when motors start.

Cause—Motors on same circuits with lights.

Remedy—Provide separate circuits of adequate size for motors.

3. Uneven operation of farm equipment motors.

Cause—May be due to low voltage. Look for circuit runs of small wire, and several devices on same circuit.

Remedy—Separate circuit for each motor-driven device, each of proper wire size and balanced circuits.

4. Heating appliances, including range, water heaters, brooding equipment, etc., slow to reach proper temperature.

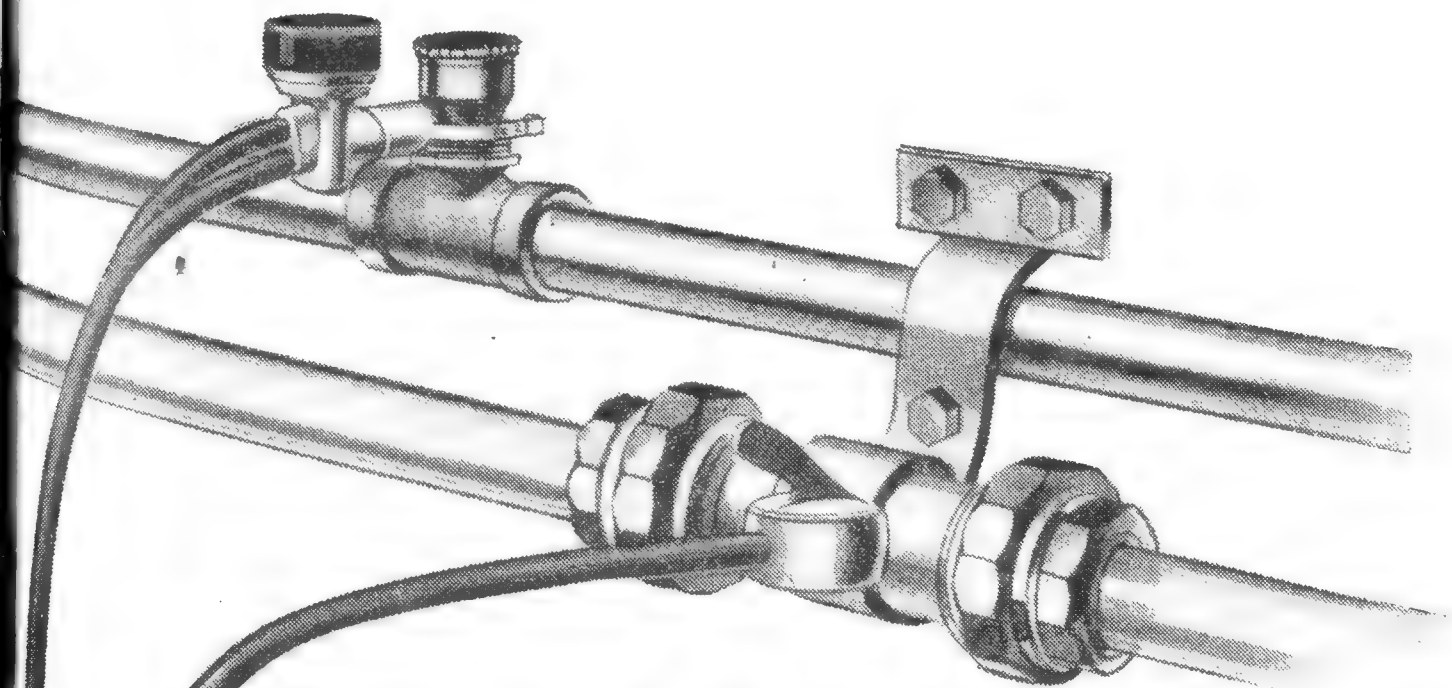
Cause—Circuit wires too small.

Remedy—Replace with proper size wires.

5. Excessive use of extension cords and multiple receptacles.

Cause—Not enough outlets.

Remedy—Install outlets on planned basis.



MORE THAN PAYS FOR ITSELF

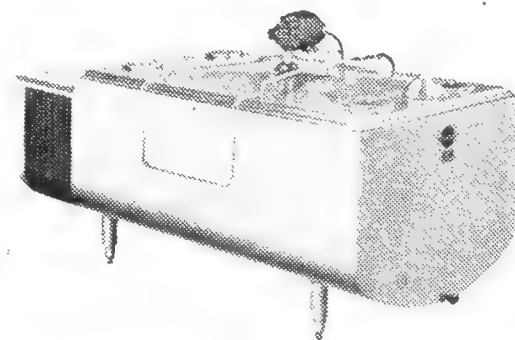
Fast and clean De Laval Combine Milking soon pays for itself, returns you higher profits because it lowers production costs . . . enables you to handle more cows without extra labor. You save time by eliminating tedious hand washing with exclusive, completely mechanized De Laval vacuum cleaning. Thoroughly cleans and sanitizes . . . there's no water to carry, no tricky gadgets and no disassembly of units or any part of the milker . . . uses 90 per cent less water and two-thirds less detergent. In addition, you can be sure your De Laval Combine Milker will be custom-made, carefully planned and installed to fit whichever type of barn layout you desire. Designed for simplicity and built ruggedly for years of trouble-free operation, the De Laval Combine Milker has an unequalled record of dependability.

PLUS DEPENDABLE LOCAL SERVICE

Your De Laval Dealer offers you the fast, expert service you need and are entitled to. He'll be glad to arrange easy credit terms. Contact him for a demonstration of fast and clean De Laval Combine Milking.

COMPLETE YOUR COMBINE MILKING SYSTEM WITH A DE LAVAL BULK MILK COOLER

Dependable, rugged construction of De Laval Bulk Milk Coolers eliminates tank distortion. Direct expansion refrigeration system lasts a lifetime, means lower electric bills. Compact design takes less room. Wide-range capacity—from 180 to 1,000 gallons.



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THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY
Poughkeepsie, New York
or 427 Randolph Street, Chicago 6, Illinois

DE LAVAL PACIFIC COMPANY,
201 E. Millbrae Avenue, Millbrae, Calif.

Better Mower Operation

YOUR mower is simply a cutting instrument — like scissors. If your scissors are dull and the joint is wobbly, they won't cut very well. You have to make a special effort to hold the blades together (because of the wobbly joint), and you have to "squeeze harder" to make the blades cut at all because they are dull.

And so it is with your mower—keep the cutter bar in good condition and in proper adjustment so it can operate freely, and you'll cut better and more economically, reducing fuel cost per acre, and maintenance costs.

Let's talk about the "attitude" of your cutter bar — because even with everything sharp and "in good cutting order," you still must have proper bar "lead" and correct linkage adjustment.

Cutter Bar "Lead"

Remember how you have to lean into the wind, some days, in order to keep upright? It is for the same kind of a reason that you must have "lead" in your cutter bar. As you drive through the field, the plants offer a certain amount of resistance to the bar, and it tends to swing back.

The ideal "attitude" of the bar during operation is perpendicular to the direction of travel. Thus, if you are going due south, the mower knife, or sickle, should point due west. Since it's not practical to check this relationship during operation, we do the next best thing—adjust the bar slightly ahead at the outer end, so that it will swing back to a perpendicular attitude during operation. In general, about 1/4 of an inch of lead per foot of bar-length is enough—with a 7-foot bar, you need about 1 3/4 inches of lead.

To check lead, stretch a line across the rear tractor wheels, parallel to the axle, and measure from the line to the back of the sickle. Measure at both the outer and the inner ends. The outer measurement should be shorter — 1 3/4 inches shorter for a 7-foot bar. If your lead is not correct, adjust it as directed in your operator's manual—it may be only a matter of loosening a couple of nuts and turning a set-screw.

After you have proper lead, check your lifting spring and drag linkage. Enough of the weight of the cutter bar should be carried by the spring so that both shoes ride lightly upon the ground. If they ride heavily, there will be so much drag that your lead adjustment won't be enough to keep the sickle perpendicular to the direction of travel. The spring adjustment affects the inner shoe, and the linkage adjustment affects the outer shoe.

By **THOMAS E. CLAGUE**

Proper adjustment of the linkage also keeps the bar from sagging in the middle—and the flatter the bar, the better everything will work, and the longer it will last. Here again, check your manual for setting linkage and spring.

The actual cutting is done as the sickle section moves past the ledger plate in the guard. If the sections and the ledger plates are sharp (like both edges of good scissors) and the sections are held close to the ledger plates (as in scissors with a good tight joint), the cutting will be done with the least possible effort.

To keep your sickle sharp, remove it from the bar and grind the sections from time to time. Replace sections as necessary. Always check and straighten the sickle before re-installing it in the bar.

Replace the ledger plates when dull, and check the guards, frequently, for alignment. With a good sickle in the bar, pound the high guards down, and then bring up the low ones. Make sure that all the ledger plates are at the same level, so the sickle sections can contact them properly. Also, align the wings of the guards so that the "backbone" of the sickle can be properly supported, without having to run on high spots. Be sure that you have about a 3/8-inch clearance between the ledger plate and the tip of the guard—the part that "reaches back" over the sickle section. This clearance prevents clogging.

Wearing Plates

Two other items complete this cutting picture — the wearing plates and the hold-down clips. The wearing plates support the back of the sickle at the rear of the cutter bar, while the points of the sections ride on the front ends of the ledger plates. Thus, when the section is centered in the guard, there is a clearance of 1/64th to 1/32 of an inch between the base of the section and the rear of the ledger plate.

This clearance is important to effective cutting, and here's why the wearing plates are so important: if they get thin and let the rear of the sickle drop down, the points of the sections will tip up and lose their close contact with the ledger plates. Then you'll get poor cutting action. Adjust the wearing plates as necessary, until they are worn out, and then replace them.

The hold-down clips simply hold the sickle-sections against the ledger plates, for good cutting action. Keep them tight, and check after adjusting or replacing the wearing plates. To tighten the clips, remove the sickle and tap the outer end of the clip. Slide the sickle back in place and if the clip is still loose, remove sickle and tap it again. If the clip is too tight, hit it on the top with the sickle in place.

There is one other adjustment you

should check — register of the sickle. Usually, proper register means that the sections must be centered within a guard at each end of the stroke. But some newer mowers are not designed this way. Check your manual for this adjustment.

The rest of your mower is a fairly simple machine which drives the cutting mechanism. Go over it thoroughly, see that all nuts are tight and cotter pins are in place and spread. Be sure that you hitch the mower to the tractor properly, according to the specifications in your manual.

Start at the tractor pto shaft and trace the power through the whole machine. Make sure everything moves as it should. Lubricate at all points where required—points such as universal joints, drive bearings, gears, etc. Be

sure that slip clutches are working. Tighten any V-belt until you can, with your thumb, depress the belt about 1/2-inch between the pulleys. Check the pitman to see that it is sound. Check the grass-board, and see that the rod is in the hole best suited to the height of the material you're cutting.

One more thing — your mower is a powerful cutting machine. Take care not to let it cut anything that it shouldn't. Pets and children don't always realize the danger . . . so it's up to you to care for them.

And when you're finished using your mower, make sure that all moving parts are thoroughly protected with heavy oil or grease. This will carry it safely through until next season, and it will be easier to prepare for use at that time.



The Eggleston youngsters, from left: Judith, Frederick, Melvin and Susan.

"We intend to keep our farm a small business so we'll have the time to enjoy and be with our youngsters more," say Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Eggleston.

Time to Enjoy Life

By
**HUGH
COSLINE**



ICANNOT understand why so many farmers are so anxious to increase the size of the business. We are satisfied with what most people would call a small business. That way we can give some time to community activities, and we can also spend more time with the youngsters and have a little fun together."

So said Leslie Eggleston of Greene, New York, and a few questions brought out these facts about his farm:

The area is 97 acres, but 20 additional acres are rented. The dairy herd consists of 24 milkers, and there is a flock of 800 hens—with space that could accommodate 1,300.

"We don't hire any help," said Les. "Of course, equipment is a problem on a small farm, and I do hire corn picked, feed hauled, the silo filled, and the grain combined. The boys are here during the summer, and we do our own haying. We put up loose hay, but three years ago I bought a hay drier, which I think is one reason why we have been able to cut our feed bills.

"Our feed bill runs about 17% of our milk check. I have deliberately fed less grain than some dairymen—the ratio I

aim at is 1 lb. for 4 1/2 lbs. of milk, and if I were buying all the grain I'm sure I would feed even less."

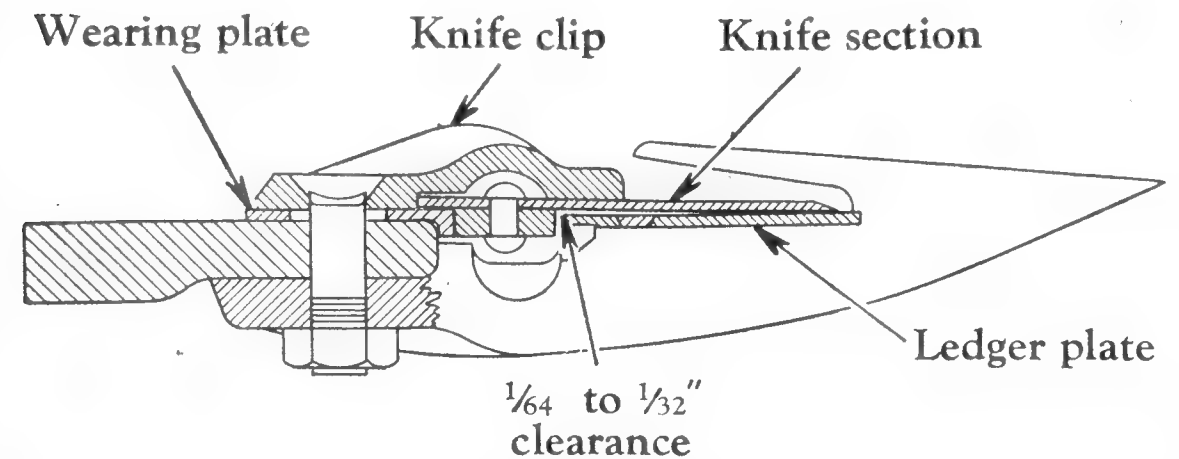
These figures are given to show that this is no part-time farm operation, but a going concern with good total production, and with reasonable production costs.

But the real story that interested me was the vigorous defense of this size farm as a way of life, so I asked about recreation and community activities.

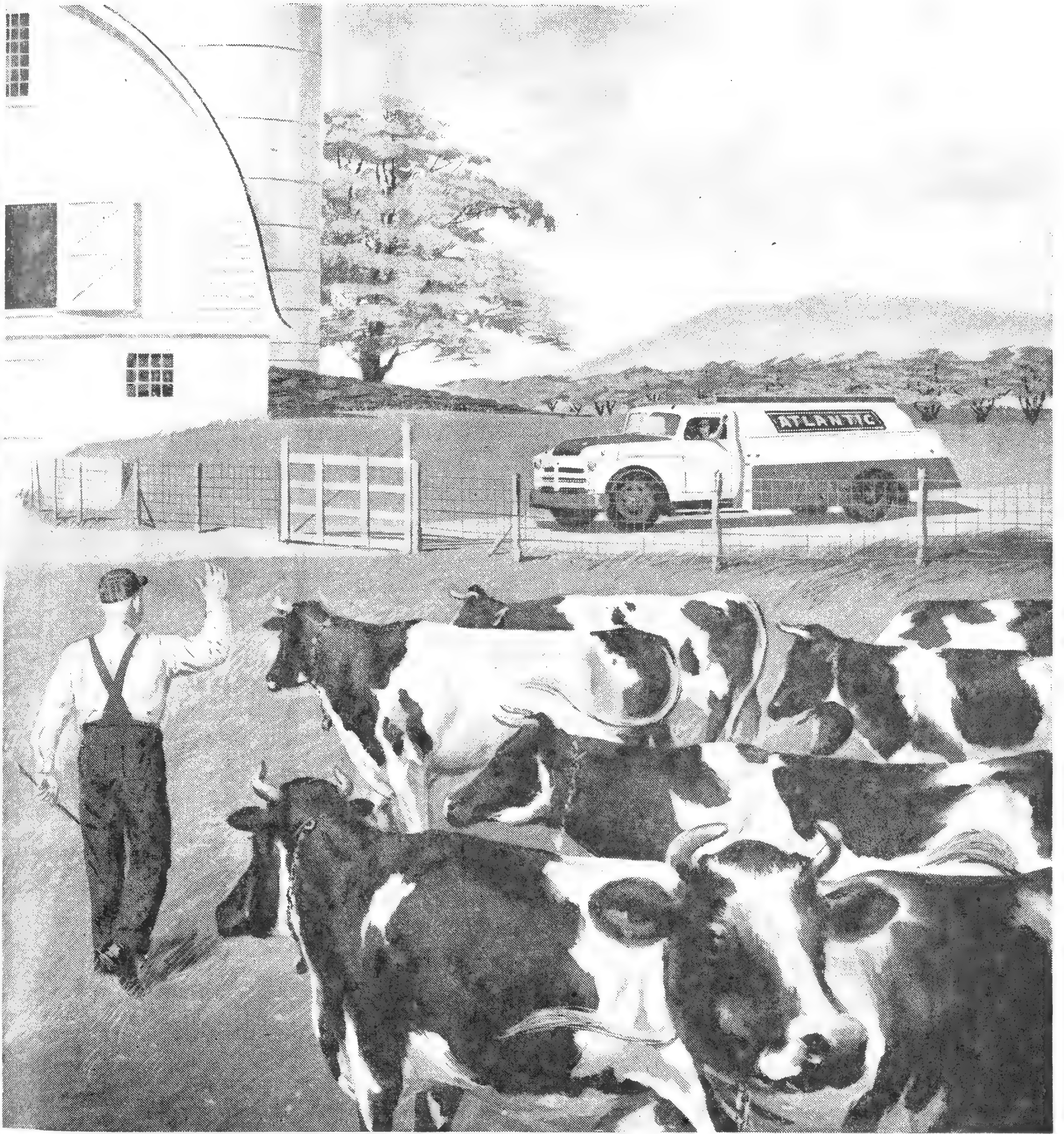
"I'm president of the school board," said Les, "and a strong supporter of the Farm Bureau. The whole family has become interested in golf and, when haying is finished, there's time for it. Also, last summer we built a tennis court, which we expect will get a lot of use. I belong to the Rotary Club, and if I feel like it, on Saturday afternoon you are likely to find me watching a ball game on TV.

"My friends do a lot of kidding about the easy life that a farmer has. But we think it's important to know our young people. We play together and we go with them to athletic events.

"To sum it up, we have no desire nor intention to strive continually to operate more acres or milk more cows."



This drawing shows how the wearing plates support the rear of the sickle, and how the points of the sections ride on the ledger plates. When the wearing plates get too thin, the clearance disappears and the section-points tend to ride up, away from the ledger plates. This makes for poor cutting action. Keep guards in line, so ledger plates are all at the same level. Keep sickle sharp and straight, and hold down against ledger plates by adjusting the clips so they are tight.



OIL MAN AND DAIRY MAN—A GOOD TEAM

Throughout the nation the month of June is hailed as Dairy Month. A month when deserved recognition is given to a vital product—milk. The thousands of dairymen who make up the producing industry have over the years built a fine tradition of service “from the farm.”

Service “to the farm” is important, too. Every month of the year The Atlantic Refining Company serves dairymen throughout its marketing area with the highest quality petroleum products—at the lowest possible prices.

In New York State, for example, the Atlantic Rural Salesman with his familiar “service station on wheels” brings a complete line of petroleum products—gasoline, kerosene, furnace oil, motor oil, and other essential lubricants direct to the farm.

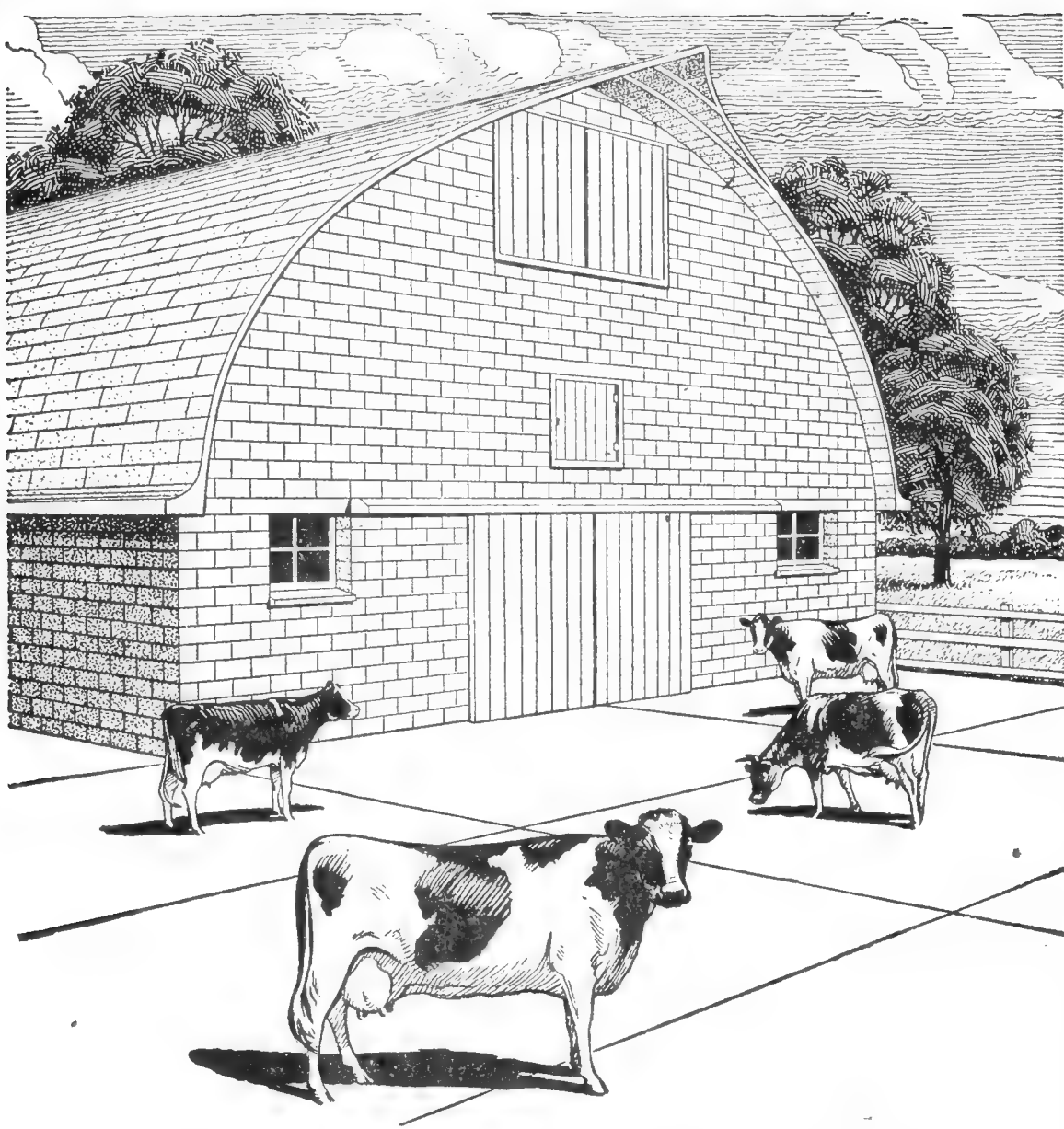
Atlantic dealers and distributors everywhere offer both the quality of product and service that help keep your farm on the go.

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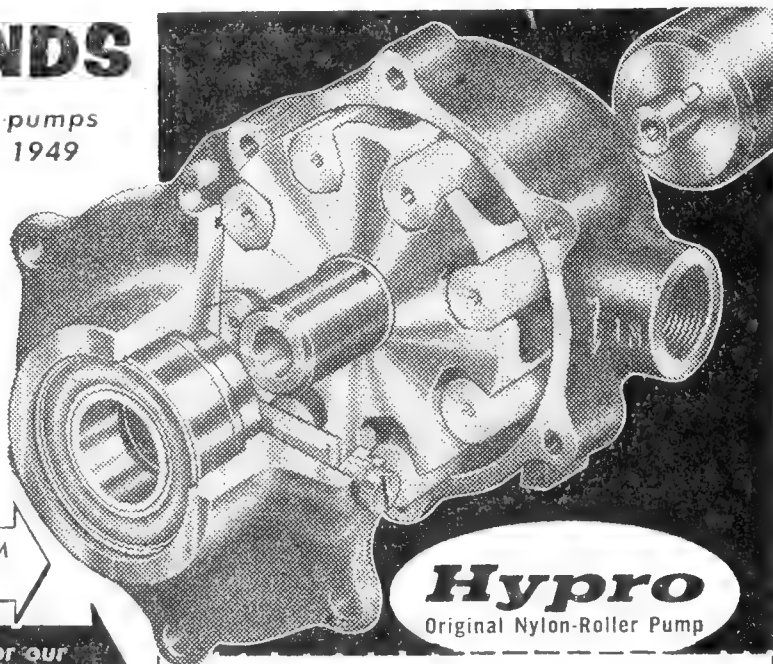
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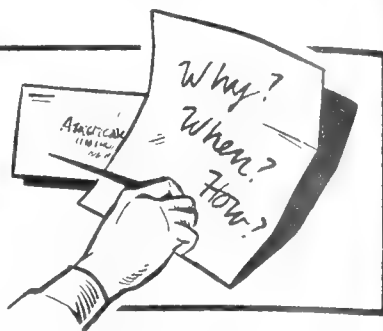
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The QUESTION BOX



Our new barn will have a metal roof. We have been told that with this type roof, if all four corners of the roof are grounded, it will give us sufficient lightning protection. Is this true?

In general, fire insurance companies recognize only a complete job of lightning rods which include points or electrodes, conductors, ties to all piping-stanchions, etc., and adequate grounds. Opinion seems to differ as to the effectiveness of part of a system. A sheet metal roof is made up of many sheets which tend to become insulated from each other by the formation of oxides. Passage of an electrical charge would thus be hindered depending on the degree of such oxidation. In addition, electrodes of sufficient height and size are needed at the top of the roof to receive the charge without damage.

Grounding a sheet metal roof is better than leaving it ungrounded. However, the protection secured is not as satisfactory as a complete system of rods.—E. W. Foss

Could you please tell me how to cut out the bottoms of gallon glass bottles so that they could be used as miniature hot-houses?

The quickest and best method is to use a masonry saw (a diamond toothed job) which runs under a film of water to keep it cool. If you know of a masonry contractor or a glass shop which has one of these saws, it would be quite successful. I don't know but what the cost would be more than the value of the glass jug. I have heard of using a hot wire ring or piece of string soaked in gasoline or kerosene to form the ring and then ignited with a match. My understanding is that these ideas "sometimes" work but you will have more broken glass than correct shapes.

We have, in the shop, cut small holes by using thin tubing (the size of the desired hole) in a drill press and have fed a slurry of oil and grinding com-

pound to the tubing. This is a slow process but quite successful.

I can't help wondering if some form of plastic cover for plants would be far more satisfactory in the long run.

—E. W. Foss

How fast do trout grow in a farm pond?

You might say that they won't grow at all unless you have a deeper, colder pond than is necessary for black bass. Assuming that you have a proper pond, fingerlings that are four to six inches in the fall may grow to seven to eight inches in length by the following spring. Some of them, at least, will be ten inches by fall, and the second year they may average twelve to thirteen inches in length.

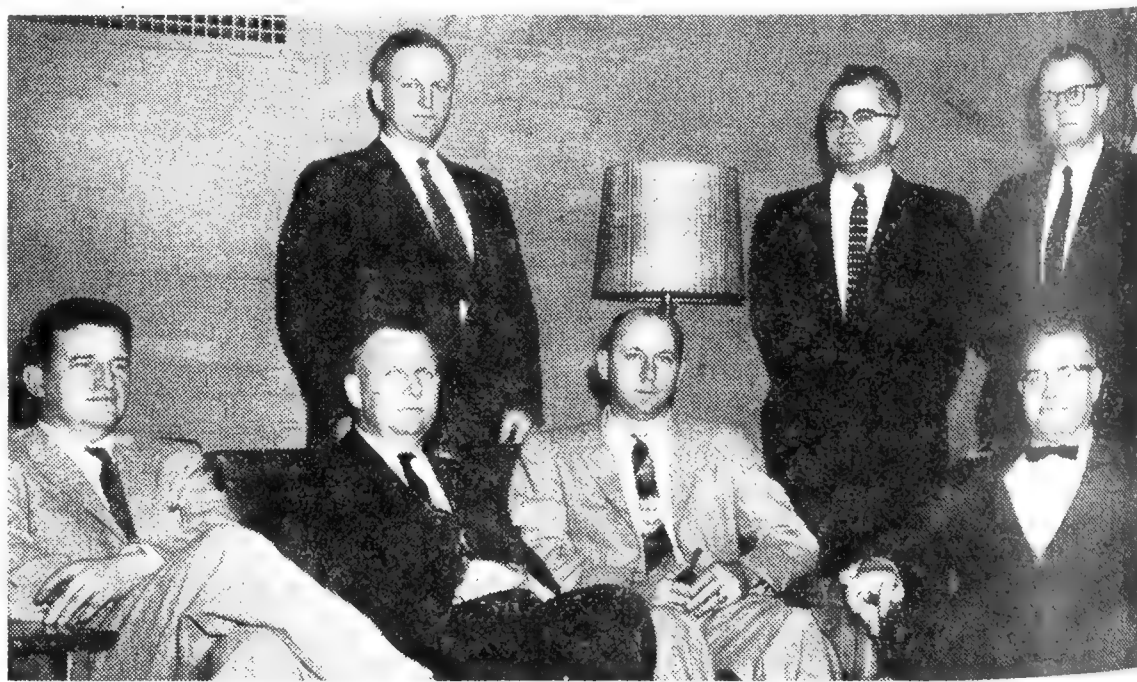
As it affects milk marketing, can you explain the difference between a marketing quota and a base rating plan?

A base rating plan is not a production control measure. It merely rewards dairymen whose production is most uniform throughout the year, and penalizes those who produce a lot more milk in the spring than they do in the short fall months.

On the other hand, a marketing quota is a production control measure. Under it a dairyman can sell at the top price only a definite amount of milk, based on the previous production of his farm, (his quota) and is seriously penalized for production above that figure.

Will broadcasting with nitrogen increase yields of pastures and meadows year after year?

Not necessarily, although a shortage of nitrogen is the most likely cause of unsatisfactory grass. The continued addition of lime is important also. As growth of grass is improved by adding nitrogen, more phosphorus and potassium are taken from the soil and these plant foods must be added to maintain good production year after year.



PLAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COURSE

MEMBERS of the Advisory Committee for the newly established Agricultural Chemical Technology curriculum at the State University of New York Agricultural and Technical Institute at Morrisville recently met with Institute officials to discuss content of the new course.

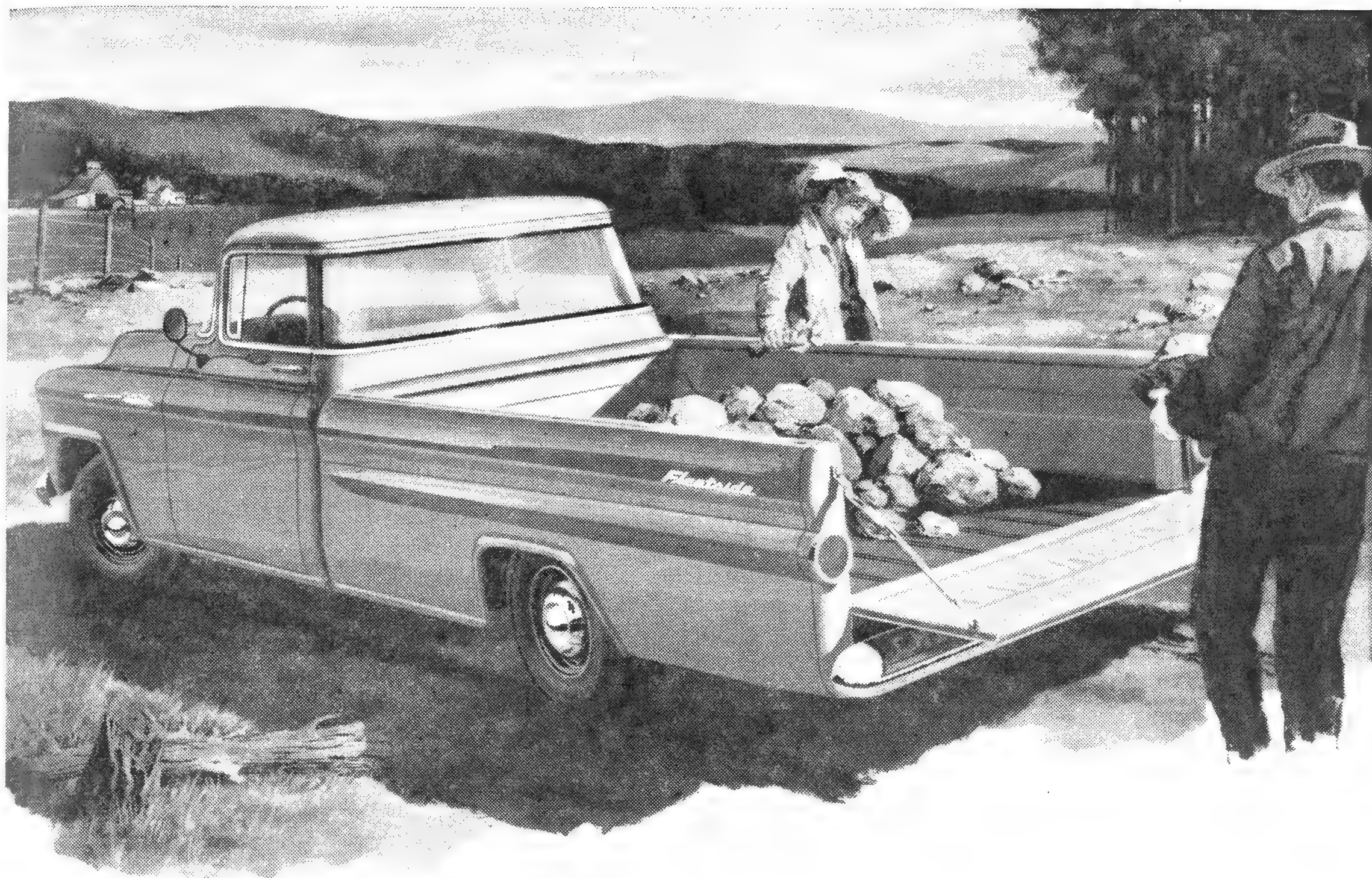
Seated, left to right: Robert Nurnberger, associate professor of agriculture at Morrisville; Dr. John Van Geluwe, director of research and development, GLF Soil Building Service, Ithaca; Dr. Curtis L. Mason, director of technical services, Niagara Chemical Company, Middleport; Royson N.

Whipple, director of the State University Institute at Morrisville.

Standing, left to right: L. Robert Crane, chairman of the agricultural division, Morrisville; Carl D. Fischer, assistant to the manager, Agricultural Chemical Division, Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York; George O. Metzler, director of student services at the Institute.

This course which will offer a science degree for successful completion, will train graduates for laboratory and field work in agricultural chemicals including development and testing of insecticides, fungicides and herbicides.

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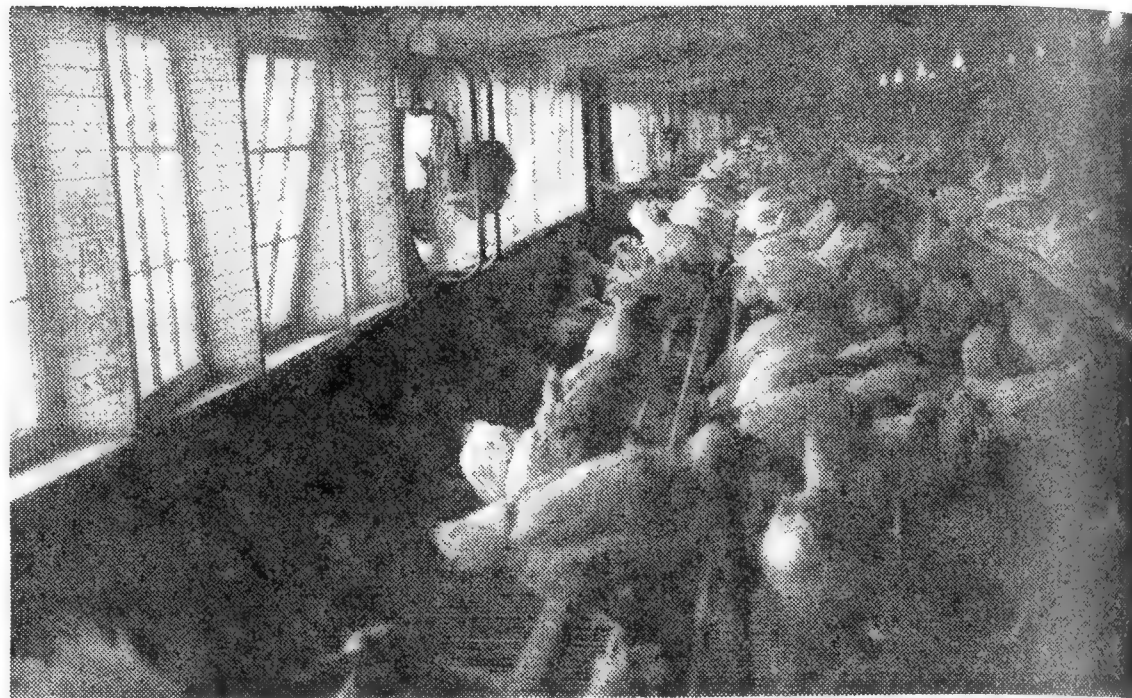
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View of the pens on one side of the Carlile hen house. Notice the slatted floor and the automatic feeders which run lengthwise, also the fans which pull the air out of the house. Automatic waterers run at right angles to the feeders, and the nests are along the alleyway at the right between the two rows of pens.

10,000 Hens Under One Roof

LOCATED just outside of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York, there is John Carlile's "modernized egg factory." The outstanding features include mechanical feeders and waterers, slatted floors requiring no litter, forced ventilation and a concentration of one hen per square foot of floor space.

Feed is delivered in bulk trucks and elevated into two metal storage bins and, from there, goes without handling to two mechanical feeders which supply two rows of pens. The feeders are lengthwise in the house and under them in each pen are automatic waterers running crosswise of the pens. Each pen, incidentally, holds one thousand birds.

The slatted floors are elevated about a foot and a half. Droppings go through on to the floor beneath and a mechanical cleaner scrapes the droppings to the other end of the house where an elevator delivers them into a manure spreader.

An alley runs down the middle of the house between the two rows of pens. The nests are up against this alley and the eggs roll out into trays in the alley from which they are picked up four times a day.

To provide fresh air there are four

fans in the roof to pull in fresh air, and five 24" fans on each side of the building to pull stale air out of the building. These fans can change the air in the house once every four minutes.

This house cuts labor to a minimum. Two women grade and pack the eggs. One man gathers the eggs four times a day in about two hours. The heavy concentration of hens cuts the cost of the building per hen below that of a con-

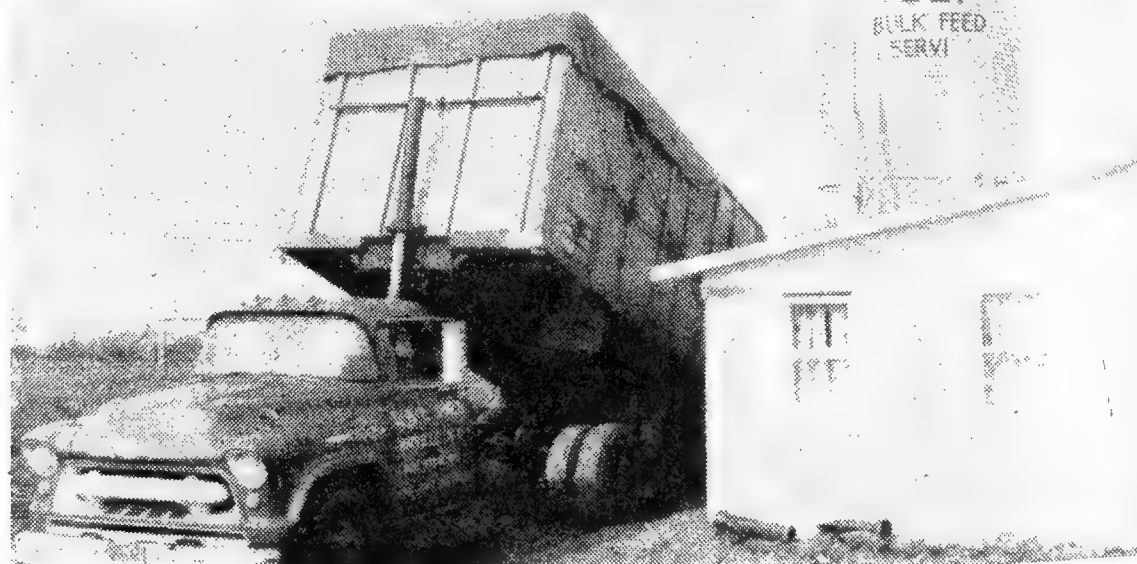
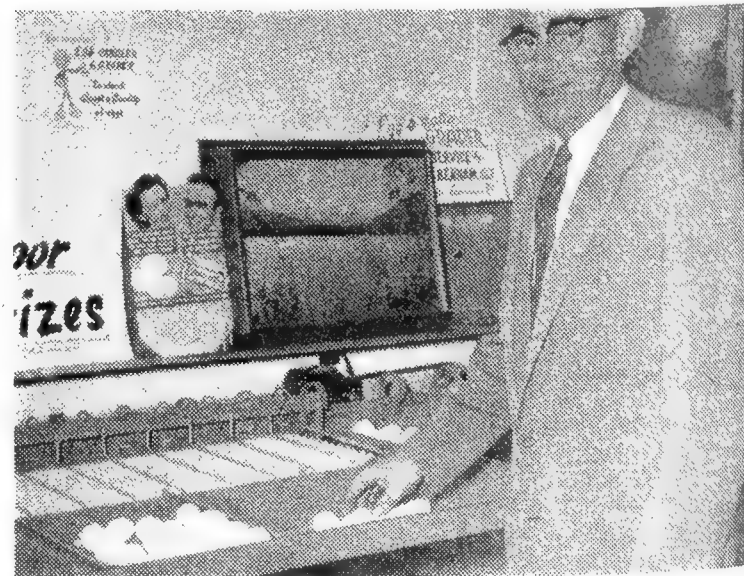
★★★★★★★★★
When in doubt, do the friendliest thing.—Boston Post

★★★★★★★★★
ventional house, and provides sufficient animal heat so that there is no danger of frozen water pipes.

The implications of this type of housing on the poultry business are startling. We are not suggesting that our readers should hasten to follow Mr. Carlile's example, although methods of reducing labor are exceedingly important in keeping production costs low. It does seem probable that the number of this type of house will increase, and certainly every poultryman should know what is going on and consider this type of development when he is making future plans.—H.L.C.

John Carlile standing beside egg grader which removes blood spots and grades 36,000 eggs per hour. Picture was taken during an open house week in April when visitors were welcomed at the Carlile egg factory.

Unloading feed from a bulk truck into an elevator. The ten thousand hens in this house consume a ton of feed a day.



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2,000 POUNDS MORE MILK PER COW

A practical goal because it is based on sound farm practices in growing, harvesting and feeding forage . . . our most promising source of dairy profits. Farmers using a good forage program are making this extra ton of milk per cow.

Proof of the value of high quality forage shows in the DHIC records of Floyd Dorn's Holsteins. Dorn cuts his hay early, picks it up with a field chopper and distributes it on barn driers. The first year on this feed his herd average increased 2,000 pounds per cow. The quality, palatability and food value of early cut forage is demonstrated in the increased production from the Dorn herd.

Think what a ton more milk per cow can mean on your own farm!

To help you, as a Northeastern dairyman, plan a sound forage program, G.L.F. has developed the 5-Star Forage Plan. It is based on state college research and actual farm records.

This plan is a long range program, for the goal—increasing milk output of the average cow up to a ton per year—cannot be accomplished overnight. It ties together these basic practices . . .

- **Soil Testing**

The first step in sound use of your soil resources. Begin your program with soil testing to get the most from every ton of lime . . . every unit of plant food.

- **Liming & Fertilization**

Lime is a basic need of our native, acid soils. Seed cannot produce strong, healthy stands . . . fertilizer cannot perform at top efficiency without lime.

Forage needs fertilizer applications at least once a year, just like any other crop. The right amounts of fertilizer at planting time and in regular top dressings add up to more quality forage from every acre.

Floyd Dorn's milk receipts showed 2,000 pounds more milk per cow after his Holsteins were switched to high quality, early-cut forage. Dorn (right), has 44 milkers on his modern, well-equipped farm, Brooktondale, N.Y.

- **Seeds & Seeding**

For stands that will yield best for you, select the seed varieties that are best adapted to your particular fields. Careful seedbed preparation and seeding will give your seed the chance to produce a full stand.

- **Insect & Weed Control**

Alfalfa weevil, spittlebug, leafhopper, aphid . . . wherever your farm is located, one or more of these pests is taking 20 to 50 per cent of your forage crop.

Weeds in your forage acres not only take plant foods and water from the grasses and legumes, they also reduce the crop's feeding value. Each can be controlled with the right chemical at the right time.

- **Harvesting**

Early cutting is the key to high feeding value. Feeding trials show dramatic milk production increases when cows are shifted from late-cut to early-cut hay. With new, improved harvesting methods, you can bring in your forage when it's in the prime.

G.L.F.'s 5-Star Forage Plan will pay off on your farm in more milk per cow . . . in lower production costs. This is an ideal time to begin such a program on your farm. Your G.L.F. Service Agency will be glad to assist in your planning.

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DAIRYMEN—Get your free copy of the 36-page booklet describing G.L.F.'s 5-Star Forage Plan in detail. Write "5-Star Plan Book" on a postcard and address to the Mailing Room, G.L.F., Ithaca, N.Y.



5-STAR FORAGE PLAN



Readers Tell How the Family Has Fun On The Farm

Old Fashioned? (First Prize Letter)

FUN! How we love it! More of our tears roll from laughter than sorrow and for this blessing we daily praise God.

Our family consists of five—father, mother, a son who is nine, a daughter of six, and my sister-in-law who is a school teacher. We live on a 200 acre farm at the edge of a small village—Bovina Center, N. Y. Sure, Delaware County is one of the beauty spots of New York State!

We are avid readers—a never-ending joy to us all—both silently and audibly. When we read books to the children which come in a series (such as the Laura Ingalls Wilder books) we call each other by the names in that family whenever the occasion arises. That makes it fitting. We also use their humorous sayings. Try it some time. It affords much pleasure.

Music, too, plays a big part in bringing fun to the family. We sing and have rhythms and dances. Our home has thirteen rooms so we are not cramped for space.

Our small country church is closely woven into our lives. We try to make the Sabbath School lessons live for us through the week. Whenever the children have scripture to memorize, we memorize it, too. Recently, we learned the Easter story—Matthew 28:1-10. We check on each other. The children enjoy it and the parents get a deeper insight.

School is brought into the home, too. We share ideas and enrich learning. We have all kinds of spelling games, exercises, riddles and puzzles which we play together. Just now jumping rope is popular at school. One night I said, "Let me try that." You should have seen the children's surprise! I was winded when I did the alphabet twice, but that was my secret.

Have you tried your hand at art? Perhaps there are more Grandma Moses than we think. There are no bet-

ter critics than your own family. Even Dad on the new Easter hat!

We take turns saying grace before meals; help the children compose new prayers. It keeps everyone alert. Sometimes we ask for food by spelling it. Please, may I have more M I L K? During dessert we may try guessing games like—"I see something yellow" and we guess what it is. When it is guessed, the next person chooses something.

Some aunts and uncles live in South Dakota and Florida and grandmother lives in Grand Rapids. That means letter writing and lots of it. It is excellent experience for the children and fun for all.

Our son is a 4-H member. We plan gardens—especially when the new seed catalogues arrive. It's fun to make out orders. We clip out and save good ideas from papers and magazines.

The children feel we are old-fashioned not to own T. V. I suppose we are, but we would feel badly if T. V. were to crowd out the fun we now enjoy as a family.—*Mrs. Frank McPherson, Bovina Center, N. Y.*

* * *

Junked TV Set

A YEAR AGO we called our household a "Family"; today we really are just that. And I hasten to add—a happy family.

Would you care to meet us? There's Dad, no longer young; and then there's Mom, also not young, but still not exactly old, for who can be old with sixteen-year-old Sis and eight-year-old Sonny to try to keep up with? A year ago we had a lovely big-screen T.V. set in the spacious living room. But one day Sis came home from school with a terrible report card. Shortly after that Mom noticed that Sonny looked pale, and decided something was certainly wrong. After Mom and Dad talked things over, a man one day came and took that lovely T.V. set away, and Mom rearranged the living room furniture, and where the T.V. once had

reigned in his majestic corner, she put the battered and almost forgotten old piano.

From some storage chest she retrieved the old dog-earned flinch deck. The Chinese checker board was dusted off. Long forgotten books suddenly appeared. Of course there were protests from Sis and Sonny at first, but they soon learned how much fun a lively game of flinch can be, especially if they can beat Dad or Mom.

Some evenings we all gather in the kitchen and make a big platter of goat milk fudge, or pop a pan of pop corn, or open a can of maple syrup and have wax-on-snow, or stirred sugar. Other evenings Mom will produce an interesting story to read aloud that she laid aside so long ago, just waiting for a chance to get the family assembled to hear it.

Some crispy, moonlit night we will bundle up and go for a walk, or go tobogganing on the hilly meadow together. Sis has decided she now has time for that embroidery work Mom got her for Christmas several years ago, and Sonny and Dad build beautiful bridges and things with the erector set Sonny has hardly had time for before. Everyone has finally got caught up on their letter-writing that used to be such a chore. That expensive set of encyclopedia is really getting a work-out as we learn together. The Family Bible also becomes an interesting part of the family as we search for understanding together.

As I said at the beginning—we are now a truly happy family without T.V. because we do so many things together.—*Mrs. L. Clark, Fredonia, New York*

* * *

Amusing Ourselves

TO OUR FAMILY, five youngsters and Mom and Dad, evenings and weekends seem all too short. Naturally with three of our children of pre-school age and the other two in their fifth and sixth years of school, there are many diversified interests. We all enjoy television so do plan to save one evening each week for a picnic in the living room so we can watch our favorite programs. We feel that television is a wonderful medium of entertainment as well as very educational.

However, we have always felt that one should be able to provide his own entertainment. Perhaps that is why reading is so important to all of us. One is never alone or lonely with a good book or interesting magazine close at hand. Good reading habits cannot be forced on children, though, so I feel that our children's interest comes because both my husband and I are such avid readers—history, fiction, articles, and just news. Maybe our children read in self defense—to have something to contribute to general conversation.

What is more fun than a record player with a variety of types of music on records to go with it? Our record player is one of the most used appliances at our house—for dancing, background for reading, and just listening for relaxation.

We especially love winter weekends, for much of our leisure time is spent on our "Half Mile Hill" with toboggan or skis. That is an activity that the whole family is able to share. That same time is used in the summer for "cook-outs" or similar activities.

We don't plan our spare time activities; they just happen because we all enjoy doing things together—even baking cookies together because the sweet tooth calls for satisfaction.



Time hang heavy? Never! We feel that life is too much of a challenge and too much fun to be bored by it. Families can have more enjoyment and just plain fun together than anyone or any group.—*Mrs. D. A. Hagberg, Sugar Grove, Pa.*

* * *

Railroading

WITH ALL HANDS on deck, together go the electric trains, with several different tracks, switches and scenery. Then the children build farms, cities, stores, etc. along the tracks and watch the freight and passenger train go past. The evenings pass too quickly this way, but I'm certain they will be long remembered.

Another favorite pastime is pushing aside the rugs and rollerskating. Even Ma and Pa enjoy a skate or two but spend most of our time helping the smaller ones keep on their feet.—*Mrs. Elizabeth Pulman, Clinton, N. Y.*

* * *

Some Brief Hints

WE ENTER contests, not so much to win as to challenge our thinking. It brings into play the use of the encyclopedia, the dictionary and almanac, books, newspapers and magazines.—*Mrs. F. Van Benschoten, Andes, N. Y.*

* * *

Readers

ONE EVENING last fall our youngest, a six-year-old first grader, looked up from her pre-primer and said, "Just think! Now everybody in our house knows how to read!"

We are a family of readers. Except when we read aloud from the Bible at family worship each night, our reading is done alone—yet together—for one of the commonest expressions in our house is, "Listen to this!"—*Mrs. R. McIlwee, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.*

* * *

Pop Corn

THERE'S ALWAYS an enjoyable evening just popping corn, making cookies, peanut brittle or fudge, ending by reading the Sunday funnies, which is a "must."—*Mrs. H. W. Chicoine, Easthampton, Mass.*

* * *

Pony and Birds

FOR OUTDOOR fun we have a pony. The three older children ride alone, but the youngest has to have the pony led for him.

Each has a bike, and in good weather they go for bicycle rides. There again we try to teach them rules of safety.

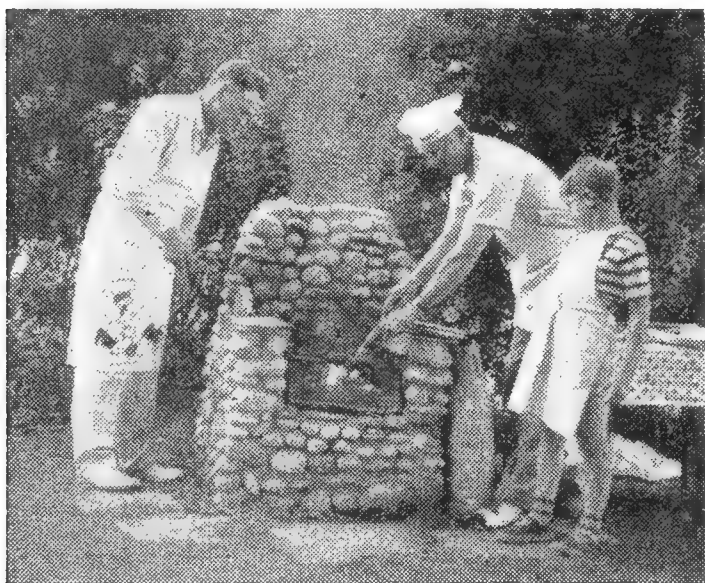
Then we all help put corn, grain and bread out for the birds. The other day, after a recent snow storm, we saw the nicest sight. Just outside our windows, feeding on the grain, were about 11 or 12 pheasants.—*Mrs. C. Weilbrenner, Chelmsford, Mass.*

* * *

Our fun is looking at pictures taken on our movie camera.—*Mrs. A. Cunningham, Durham, New York*

* * *

Our nicest Christmas gift was a table-tennis set—even Pa and I play.—*Mrs. H. Truax, Jr., R.D. 5, Gilberts Mills Road, Fulton, New York*



What's more fun than a "cook-out", whether it's broilers with guests in the back yard or just some hamburgers and baked beans down by the creek?

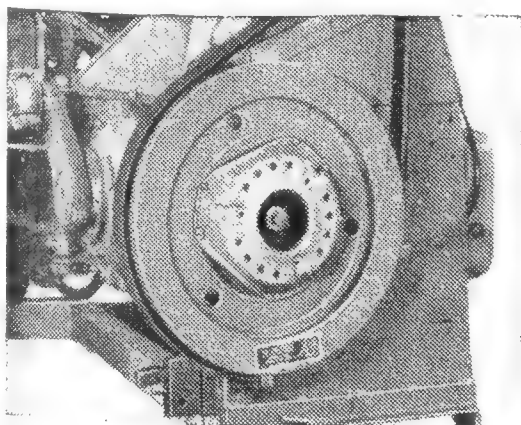
And, for anyone, what bigger thrill than anticipating when that big one will strike?



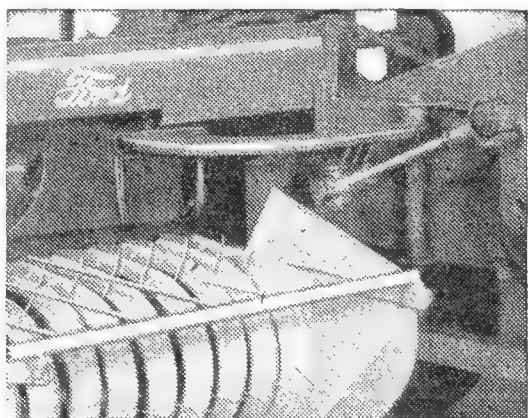
A CLOSER LOOK TELLS YOU WHY IT'S Today's best baler buy!



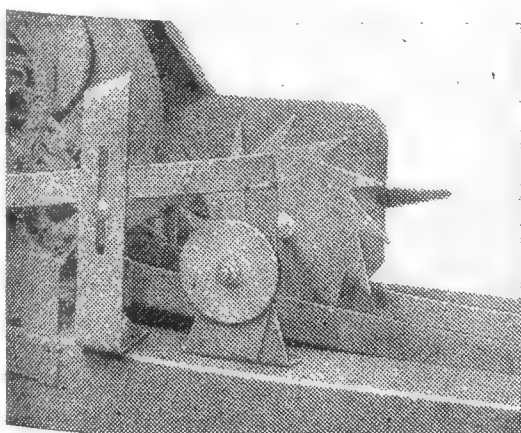
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You'll find, too, that a Ford 250 hay baler pays off on fewer acres. That's why you don't need to be a big-acreage owner to come out ahead with this baler. It's practical for the average family-size farm.

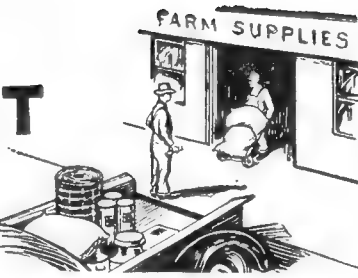
So find out more from your nearby Ford tractor and implement dealer. Look over *all* the Ford hay balers—7 models in all, including the big-capacity Ford 350 balers. Ask about easy terms. See these new balers soon!

Tractor and Implement Division, Ford Motor Company, Birmingham, Mich.

FORD

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With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



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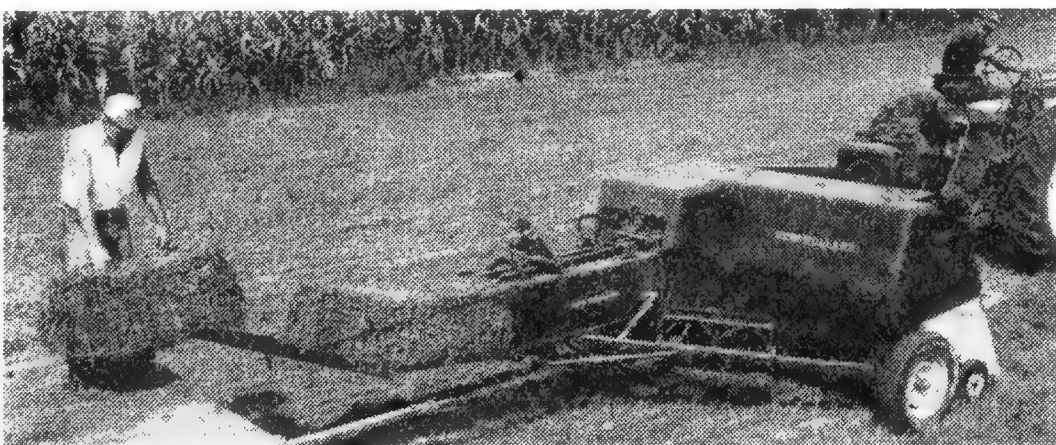
If you're reluctant to struggle with your dog in a tub, it's an easy job to keep him clean these days thanks to the fine waterless cleaners available at drug or pet counters, says the SERGEANT'S DOG CARE CENTER of Richmond, Va.

These products, made especially for dogs, usually kill fleas and lice and get rid of doggy odors while cleaning. They leave the coat with a healthy looking sheen and a pleasant scent. The cleaners come in aerosol "bombs," as a cream or in powder form.

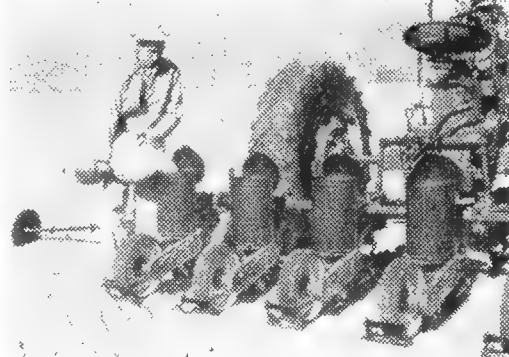
Malathion has been cleared by the Federal Food and Drug Administration for direct application to stored grain, according to AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY, manufacturer of the versatile new insecticide. This new use follows clearance by the FDA permitting direct use of the product on the bodies of meat type animals and poultry which was announced only a few weeks ago. Practical use of malathion in Canada, where its application to stored grain has been permitted for almost two years, has established the chemical as a highly effective insecticide against the major pests which infest storage bins.

The first cutter expressly made for use in orchards and groves has been designed and manufactured by the LILLISTON IMPLEMENT COMPANY, the new machine is called the Roto-Speed Grover.

According to Lilliston, the Grover has greater offset than any other cutter—51 inches outside the tractor tire, 80 inches beyond the tractor center line. It cuts a swath 90 inches wide, mowing-mulching grass and weeds and chopping prunings into bits and pieces that can be left to rot into the soil. The Grover also cuts stalks, mows pastures, tops crops and clears land.



Here's NEW HOLLAND'S newest baler, the Super Hayliner 78. New Feeder-Assist coupled with exclusive Flow-Action feed brings controlled muscle-power to baling. From a 61½-inch pickup hay is speeded in gentle operation to a simple, easy-to-understand tying mechanism . . . result, leafy 16 by 18-inch bales. The twine or wire-tie "78" is available in engine and PTO models.



One-half-bushel window seed hoppers on the new McCORMICK No. 185 planter are low for convenient filling and uniform seed-spacing. The new planting units, for planting beets, beans, corn, vegetables, and most other crops, mount on any 1½-2¼-inch tool bar to plant rows as close as 14 inches apart.

MAYRATH, INC. of Dodge City, Kansas and Compton, Illinois announce a new lightweight welded tubular steel Bale Mover, intended to simplify the bale moving job and lower the cost of operation. The new Mayrath Bale Mover, according to the manufacturer, is a multi-purpose machine, meeting all the demands of hay producers, large and small.

A versatile, general purpose farm sprayer with special design features which permit it to apply complete, mixed liquid fertilizer is now being manufactured by the JOHN BEAN DIVISION of Lansing, Mich. The unit has a capacity of 250 gallons.

The sprayer is available as either power take-off model or an engine driven model and is designed to fill a multitude of spraying needs. The unit has proven highly effective in weed control, all types of farm crop spraying, as well as a complete mixed liquid fertilizer applicator. For more details, write John Bean Division, Lansing 4, Mich.

A colorful eight-page brochure describing the latest methods of applying fertilizer mixed with Heptachlor insecticide was published recently by Velsicol Chemical Corporation. Broadcasting, banding in the row, side dressing, liquid application, double banding, and drilling with seed are discussed in detail. Free copies of the booklet can be obtained from the publisher, the VELSICOL CHEMICAL CORPORATION, 330 East Grand Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.

"Facts You Should Know Before Going Bulk," a new 38-page booklet on bulk milk cooling is available free for the asking from CRAFT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2312 Davis Street, North Chicago, Illinois. The booklet contains authoritative and factual information gathered from more than 75 college and milk marketing sources.

Visiting Hayfields

By TOM MILLIMAN

Milepost 372

N. Y. THRUWAY

Good Silage is Put Up Fast

By W. K. KENNEDY

(EDITOR'S NOTE: As grass silage is so vital in the programs of many north-eastern dairymen, Tom Milliman invited Dr. W. Keith Kennedy to prepare this guest column on the subject. Dr. Kennedy, professor of agronomy at Cornell, is one of the country's leading authorities on grass silage.

(Incidentally, Tom sent word from the hospital he is in for a check up, that one pasture at Hayfields demanded grazing on April 27 and the cows were turned out that cold day for a few hours.)

MAKING GOOD silage is easy. The simple rules are these: Cut, chop, and ensile rapidly. Rapid and complete exclusion of air is essential for quality silage. Keep this in mind when planning your silage program. Whether you chop, wilt, or use a preservative depends upon the kind of silage, its maturity, the moisture content of the crop and the type of silo.

Legumes pack more easily than grasses if both are cut at the same stage of maturity. They are more succulent, the stems crush more easily, and the leaves and stems are less springy than the grasses. A legume forage can be ensiled long if cut early and compacted well with a heavy tractor, but chopping is desirable. Chopping is almost essential even for early cut grasses. It is not advisable to ensile forage grasses such as orchardgrass, brome, or timothy after the early bloom stage. Rapid and complete exclusion of air from these grasses is difficult and sometimes impossible, even when the chopper is set to cut as fine as possible.

Seven to ten per cent of the ensiled dry matter can be lost in the juice runoff from early-cut unwilted legumes. Wilting saves dry matter and increases the quality of legume forage up to the midbloom stage. Wilted forage must be chopped fine and should be topped off with 3 or 4 feet of unwilted material. Grasses should not be wilted even when cut early. It is better to lose some juice than to have all the silage inferior because air cannot be excluded from the over-wilted material.

Sealed storage in gas-tight silos or plastic films is desirable but not essential. Air can be excluded by compaction. Tower silos are ideal; the tremendous weight of a tall column of forage compresses the mass and forces out the entrapped air. Rapid filling hastens the exclusion of air. In stack, trench, and other horizontal silos, depth of forage alone is not great enough to insure tight packing. Horizontal silos should be filled with succulent forage that packs easily. In addition, a heavy tractor should be driven back and forth over the forage as it is ensiled and for 2 or 3 days after silo filling is completed. Unless such special precautions are taken, rapid compaction does not occur in horizontal silos.

Air Causes Loss

Respiration of plant cells and many microorganisms continues at a rapid pace as long as oxygen is available. A new supply of oxygen can keep diffusing into the forage when it is loose and fluffy. Respiration produces heat and temperatures of 120 to 150 degrees F. are common in poorly packed forage. These high temperatures cause the silage to turn dark brown; in some cases it is charred black. The forage may lose 50 per cent of its nutrients.

Less oxygen moves into partially packed forage, and heating is not as

severe. The silage becomes warm but not hot, and eventually it cools down. But when the silo is opened, top and side spoilage is extensive. Spots of moldy silage may occur within the mass and loss of dry matter is high.

The harmful effects of air are not always so spectacular or as easy to detect as just described. Small amounts of air trapped and penetrating into properly compacted silage will cause losses even though no visible mold growth or excessive heating is detected.

A mixture of alfalfa and timothy was ensiled both as long and as chopped forage. Pressures of 5 pounds per square inch were applied immediately to both. The chopped forage, which was more closely compacted, produced a silage with a pH of 4.0 and a loss of dry matter of 9.0 per cent. The unchopped forage, which contained more trapped air, had a higher pH of 4.6 and a dry matter loss of 24.8 per cent. While there was no visible mold the latter silage was slimy and strong smelling.

Chopping and bruising facilitate rapid and thorough compaction. This may be their only benefit, but it appears that the rapid release of plant juice favors a lactic acid fermentation. Quick production of lactic acid lowers the pH level and prevents undesirable fermentation from occurring.

If air is effectively excluded by sealing or rapid filling of the silo, there is little need for a preservative. A preservative is helpful when good compaction is not possible and for use on the top layers of silage.

It should be remembered that while a preservative will help compensate for poor packing, it does not eliminate all the losses associated with incomplete exclusion of air. The loss of dry matter is greater for treated forage without complete exclusion of air than for untreated forage with complete exclusion of air.

Efficient silage making and good ensiling practices go hand-in-hand. With modern equipment, it is possible to harvest large tonnages in a day. When sealing is not possible the combination of rapid filling and even distribution is an effective means of excluding air. Harvesting the crop as fast as possible makes good silage.



The firm alfalfa leaves at top are from silage that had had the air excluded quickly. Air exclusion was delayed 48 hours from the bottom sample and leaves were soft and slimy.

Before Your Haying-- Harvest Your Chucks

By DICK DREW



NORMALLY, woodchucks end their winter hibernation the latter part of March or the first of April, and mate immediately. Twenty-eight to thirty-two days later the young chucks are born, usually five to seven to a litter. They crawl at three weeks, take solid food at four weeks, play and cease nursing at five weeks.

Thus, by the time alfalfa is ready for the first cutting, the farmer is not only feeding the left-over adult chucks of the preceding year, but also a crop of young ones.

Many farmers are fully aware of this situation, but because of the extra amount of spring work necessary on the average dairy farm, they and their help have very little time to bother with woodchucks. Some farmers resort to gassing them, with good results. However, it does not always work out as expected, and other means must be considered to keep them under control.

In many sections, farmers depend upon experienced woodchuck hunters to help solve the problem. In such cases, there is close co-operation between the farmer and the chuck hunter, and to my knowledge, the system works out well, even though the hunter may be accused of lack of sportsmanship, just as the farmer who gasses his chucks is criticised and declared a poor sportsman.

Vermin to Farmers

The woodchuck has the further distinction of being classified both as game and vermin. To the chuck hunter, the sly, old, educated chuck is game. To the farmer, who suffers from his depredations, he is vermin. Some states protect him by closed seasons, some pay a bounty on him; New Jersey protects him by a closed season under one law, and under another permits counties to pay a bounty on him.

There just doesn't seem to be any common ground, where both sides agree upon his status. To those who don't know his habits, and that it costs the farmer \$20 per year to feed him, to say nothing of the other losses the farmer suffers, it may seem almost incredible that the farmer hates woodchucks so much.

The woodchuck is a good liver, he will not accept second rate food, if he can find the best, and he's willing to travel miles to get what he wants. He will ruin a garden in short order. One vegetable grower, with whom the writer is acquainted, must gas the chucks on his truck farm three times or more each season in order to raise his crops to maturity. As fast as one crop of chucks is destroyed, another moves in to take its place. He is fortunate in having the right type of soil to make gassing efficient.

The "Chuck Hunter"

The next resort for the average farmer is the experienced chuck hunter. In almost every country-side there are some men (and occasionally women) who put the interests of the farmer ahead of shooting, with the result that they have more places to hunt than time to hunt them.

Farmers, who move into new sections and find their farm "loaded" with woodchucks, can frequently get help from the County Extension Agent. Some of these agents like to hunt

chucks themselves, and most of them are acquainted with reliable chuck hunters who will be glad to help the farmer. It has worked out that way in my own case on several occasions, with most satisfactory results to all concerned.

An experience I had two years ago will illustrate the reason why it is sometimes difficult for a stranger to get permission to hunt chucks, and why the farmer is justified in denying it.

A farmer with whom I was not then too well acquainted, asked me to come to his farm to hunt chucks, as it was overrun with them. On the day I went, no one was at home, so I pinned a signed note on the kitchen door, telling the part of the farm I would be hunting, and left my car by the barn.

When I came back to the car, his wife came out of the house and started to "bawl" me out unmercifully. When I told her why I was there, she apologized. The reason for her anger was that the farm had been overrun by strange hunters, some of whom brought their lunches and left tin cans and papers strewn about the farm. When a married couple came to the farm and asked the farmer's wife to look after their child while they hunted, that was the straw that broke the camel's back.

84 To the Dozen!

If the farmer will check his farm as he works in the fields, locating dens and keeping track of the number, he can estimate somewhere near what his loss will be if the chucks go unchecked for a year.

If you have twelve pairs of chucks on your farm at the end of the winter hibernation, it is safe to bet you will have from 60 to 84 young ones by the middle of May, and they will be ready to start eating your crops by the first of June or shortly thereafter.

If a hunter kills eight females before they have young he would have killed the equivalent of 56 chucks, a saving to a farmer of \$1,120 for their feed alone for a year.

In this section, certain hunters have hunted the same farms year after year. Most of them are local hunters, but some of them are from the metropolitan areas. When the open season rolls around, these farmers expect the regular hunters to appear on the scene and to start reducing the excess number of chucks.

One farmer closes his farm to all hunters except one, who is expected to keep the chucks under control. From time to time, the farmer hands the hunter a box of cartridges, or fills his tank with gasoline. In a year, it costs him \$20 or so. However, that hunter has averaged better than 75 chucks per year off that farm for more than five years. For an investment of \$20 the farmer is making an average, yearly saving of \$1,500 per year on the cost of feeding the chucks. And the damage to machinery that has been averted is considerable.

Our farmers, in this section, have found that a perfect understanding between themselves and a definite number of chuck hunters is the answer to their problem. The chucks are kept under control and, unless the farmer so desires, it doesn't cost him anything.



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DEALERS: Order your "Marlate" 50 methoxychlor insecticide now and be ready when the fly season starts. Write Du Pont, Grasselli Chemicals Dept., Room D4030, Wilmington 98, Del.

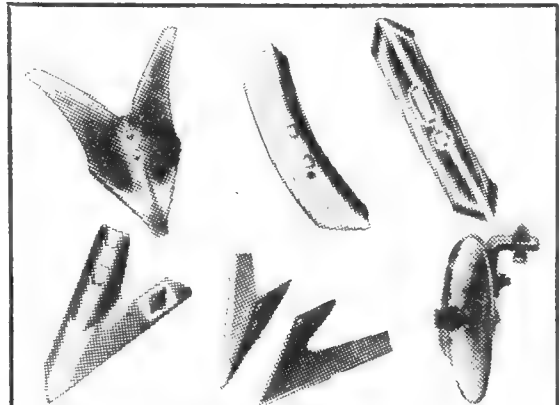


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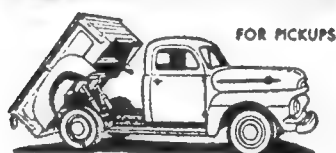
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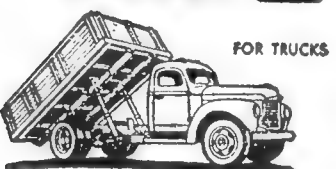
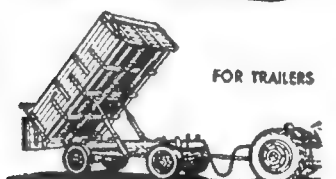
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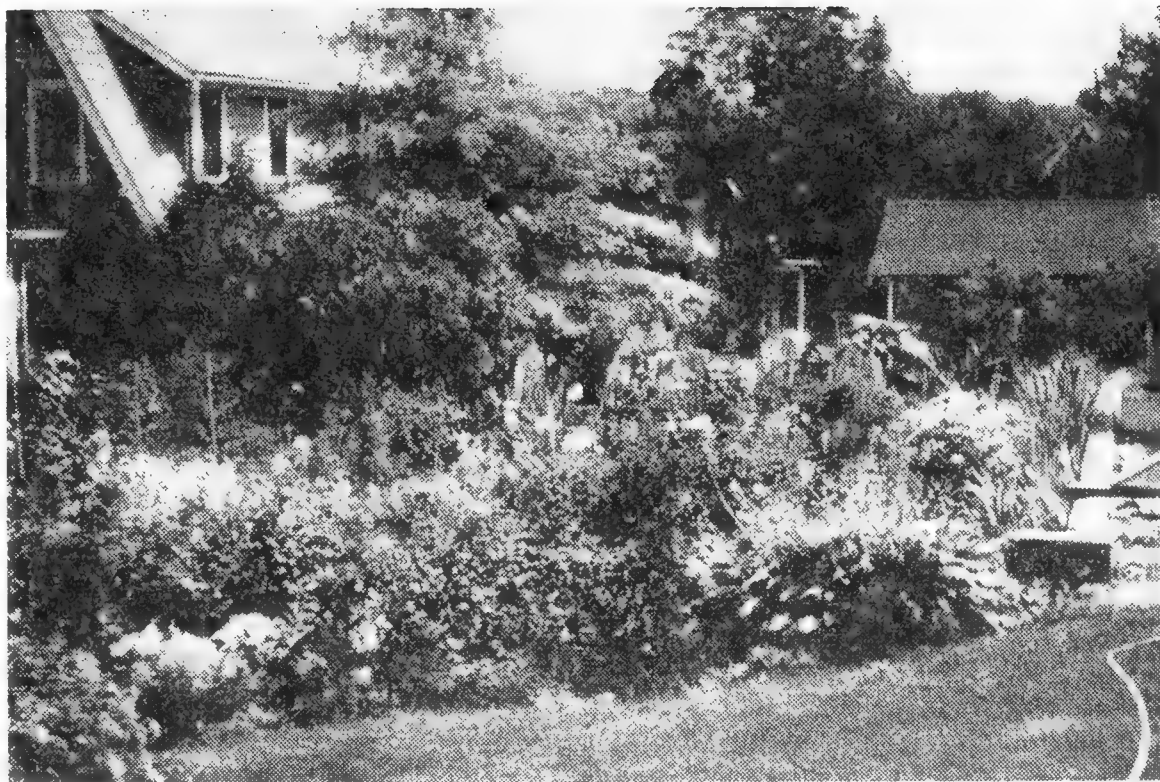
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My Little Garden-- And How It Grew

By ISA M. LIDDELL

WHEN WE moved to our present home some fifteen years ago I was quite out of practice with flower gardens. But after the first year I decided it would be nice to have a little border of flowers to edge the vegetable garden. That was the beginning. I talked with flower folks, got suggestions, and made a start with some perennials like painted daisies, dwarf iris, pulmonaria, dianthus, etc.

A year or two later came the brilliant idea that a low wall to divide flowers from vegetables would be nice, and our son obligingly built one. On the advice of Mrs. Grace Hockett, then Home Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, I planted English and Boston ivy, which has done so well that nowadays I have to keep cutting it back so it won't spread over the entire plot.

Of course the space was small, and it began to seem logical that some of the taller-growing plants I was acquiring be planted back of the wall. So poppies, gladioli, delphiniums, painted daisies, etc. went over there, leaving the front to the shorter varieties.

Have you ever noticed that half of the fun of gardening is adding to or changing something each year—having something special to look forward to in addition to the well-beloved "regulars"? At any rate, the next year the tallest plants were moved a little farther back.

By this time my husband was becoming a bit apprehensive for his vegetables—but that time I went sideways. Of course, his help was needed to build trellises, in front of which went three bushes of "Paul Scarlet" roses which have been a source of joy to us and to our neighbors for many years now.

There are other trellises now, with climbers Coral Dawn and the new Blaze, plus Summer Snow. The latter bears a profusion of lovely white flowers, but blooms only once, which is contrary to expectations. I plan to replace it with either climbing Goldilocks or Golden Showers—or perhaps both.

Meantime, I had begun to experiment with roses, and had planted several bushes in the little plot. But just about that time we built a new kitchen at the back of the house, and I never did know what happened to many of the plants, including my favorite rose, Pigmy Gold. They were buried so deep that never again did they manage to push up through the soil.

That brought about a complete rearrangement of the front of the garden. My husband suggested a rock garden-like effect under the kitchen window, with a path between it and the other small plot and stones interspersed

throughout. It has worked out beautifully, and in these two small plots I have many spring flowering bulbs. We can enjoy them particularly because they are accessible before one can get onto the other parts of the garden. When the flowers die I fill in the spaces with petunias, pansies, flax (so glorious in the mornings), forget-me-not, which is there all of the time, as are the coral bells and the campanula, and oftentimes I add some geraniums. For color and hardiness I find geraniums among the best.

The only problem I have with the plot under the window is that the taller plants tend to pull away to the light. The garden faces due east, and it sometimes exasperates me to see the faces of my flowers turned away from me.

Yes, you have guessed it, I needed more room. I must have more room to grow roses. So my poor husband threw

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

If there is a harvest ahead, even a distant one, it is poor thrift to be stingy of your seed sown. — Thomas Carlyle

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

up his hands, declaring that I might as well take over the whole garden and he would try to get the use of one next door for vegetables. The folks there aren't as young as they were, and the arrangement has worked fine for all concerned—especially me.

So there I was, a little appalled, if the truth be known. It hadn't seemed like so much ground — and really isn't (about 50 x 30 in all, I think) until I stood looking at it in the spring when it was bare. Jack had prepared it well for me, digging in leaves and fertilizer each year, so that it was in splendid tilth.

The E. R. Eastmans came along with help. They were raising oodles of seedlings at that time, and were generous in sharing them with their friends. So for a couple of years I filled in the middle of the garden with annuals, still retaining the lower part in a strawberry bed. With everbearing strawberries predominating, that small patch provided just enough for our table use.

But what are strawberries against membership in our neighborhood dahlia club? Nothing would do but that I pull out my strawberries and put that plot into dahlias. My little five-year-old neighbor asked for and obtained some of the strawberry plants, and I enjoy watching him and his sisters sampling them during the summer.

But to get back to dahlias. I dug and dug—they need big holes—and planted—and, glory be, got wonderful results for a couple of years. We were fortunate with weather—for dahlias are the most susceptible of flowers to frost. Now that bed is in glads, and after a hard winter I'll be interested to see if they bloom, for I didn't dig the bulbs in the fall. I've had good bloom before, though, when the bulbs were left in the ground.

After all the plants are up in the spring, I loosen the soil around them. If anything needs to be divided or transplanted, that makes an opportunity for a good spading. A little later in the year, before the real summer heat sets in, I put on quite a lot of peat moss. It is a good mulch, gives the garden a nice appearance, and as it is gradually dug in it makes the soil friable. I used six bales last summer, which was a bit expensive. I've been putting it on regularly for a number of years, so this summer I'm going to try putting it on half of the garden, alternating next year with the other half. It will probably work out that I can't bear the look of the untreated half!

Gardening is work—and there is always something needing to be done. Kipling expressed it well when he said that "the glory of the garden lies in more than meets the eye." Getting early control of the weeds at the beginning of the season helps all the year. I haven't used any chemical weed control. In my sort of garden, things are so close together.

When I remember how I rebelled at weeding in my childhood, I marvel at the pleasure I get now from sitting and pulling weeds, with the sun beating down on my shoulders. Don't try it that way in mid-July, though, unless you wear a big hat and something over your shoulders. For the path along the side I use the hoe.

If nature doesn't cooperate with rain—and who wants too much rain in the summertime—I soak the garden well at least once a week, twice if we get a really hot spell. It takes a whole day, with the spray set at various sections for from three to four hours at a time.

Dusting, particularly of roses, needs to be done every week or ten days. I wish I could find a dust that would keep the rust from asters. Even the hybrids get some each year. And for the past two summers I've had trouble with black spot on my roses, despite dusting. I try to keep the leaves picked up from around the bushes, too.

I cut lots of flowers for bouquets, but mostly for my friends. We spend as little time as possible indoors in the summer, and our entertaining usually takes the form of picnics out back. So I seldom take many flowers indoors until fall, when the evenings are too cool for the terrace.

Our kitchen has a big window overlooking the garden. There we sit to eat most of the year, and when the garden is not in bloom there are skyscapes and the birds from the sanctuary to enjoy. Each year, either there or outdoors, I plan for new garden ventures.



"One thing I'll say for him—he never gives up."

Attractively Packaged Potatoes Sell Better

Although washing and attractive packaging add nothing to the nutritional value of potatoes, it apparently does give them more sales at the market place, according to a recent report from Pennsylvania State University's College of Agriculture.

It tells of a study made during November and December of 1956 in which Pennsylvania potatoes were being sold in Philadelphia stores at 49 cents per 10-pound bag. In a controlled test, these potatoes, after being washed and packed in polyethylene bags, were offered at premiums of 10 and 20 cents. At a premium of ten cents, the more

attractive bag outsold the usual bag by about one-sixth and at the 20-cent premium price, sales of the more attractive bag were about the same as the lower-priced pack.

This does not mean, the Pennsylvania report states, that all potatoes should be marketed in a fancy pack. But, the report says, "It does seem to confirm results of similar experiments in previous years . . . All of these experiments indicate that an important part of the consumer market for potatoes—something over half—is very much interested in the improved appearance brought about by washing and packaging in transparent containers."

It Pays To Drain the WET SPOTS

(Continued from Page 1)

ers perhaps by streams formed by the melting of very deep snow drifts such as occurred in many places this past winter.

These aquifers are the key to the solution of many drainage problems in the area. The aquifer will usually end near the upper side of the wet spot if it is on a gentle slope. If the wet spot is very flat, the end of the aquifer may be near its center. The best way we have found to date is to examine the wet area very carefully when the soil is full of water in the early spring or after a very heavy rain. Under such circumstances, a "spring" of water can often be found coming out of the ground under hydrostatic pressure. This stream may be coming out of a "crayfish" hole or burrow of some animal, which connects with the aquifer.

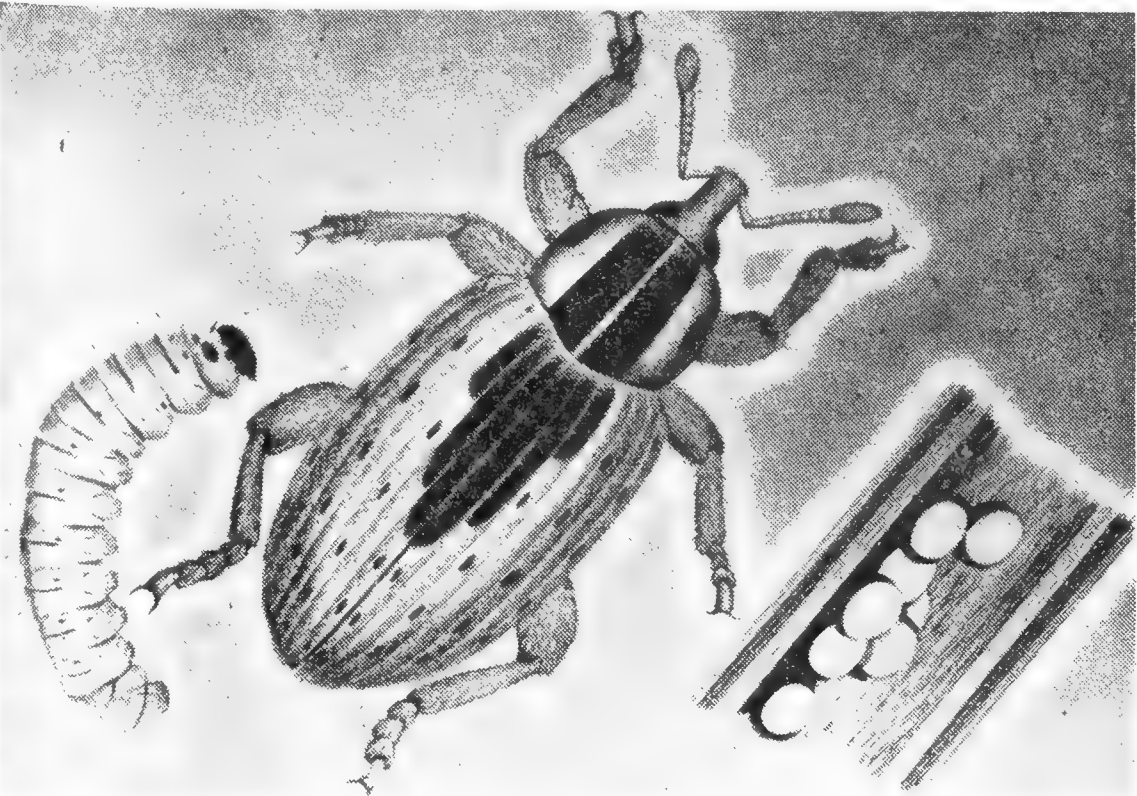
The hole may be crooked but it is usually not very far away from the end of the natural aquifer. In a few cases we have had to dig a trench either by hand or with a "backhoe" on the contour across the upper part of the wet area in order to locate it. It is usually easy to tell when you hit the right spot as the water often pours out.

Once the aquifer is located, the next

step is to study the terrain and decide the best way to carry the water away. Usually the most obvious solution is to start the trench at an outlet selected in a woods or roadside ditch and follow the natural water course up to the end of the aquifer.

If there is only one wet spot in the field this method may be as good as any. If, however, there are a series of wet spots at about the same level near the foot of a slope, the drain will be more effective and the installation much cheaper if the tile line is installed across and almost perpendicular to the course of the aquifers. In this way it will intercept water from several aquifers.

Two such installations on the Mt. Pleasant Farm have been very effective, carrying large streams of water much of the time from late November until early June. They have converted practically useless corners of a field into the most productive areas on the farm. We estimate that they will pay for themselves in 3-5 years, and with a little care they should continue to give good service for at least 50 years. This is cheap drainage because nature provided most of it; we merely provided the outlet.



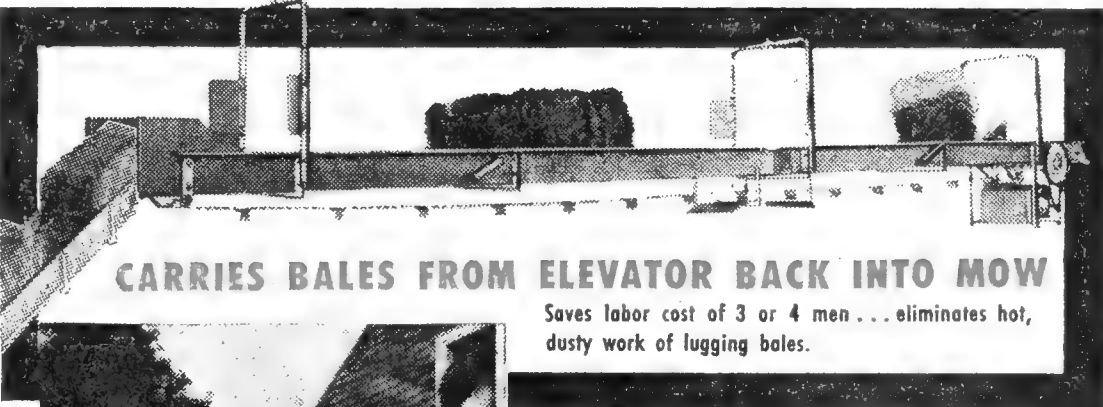
THE ALFALFA WEEVIL

HERE are the three stages in the alfalfa weevil life cycle. The weevil adult, center, is only about 3/16ths of an inch long. They change color as they age from a light brown with a broad dark stripe from the head halfway down the back, to a dark brown or black color. The weevils' eggs, right, are imbedded inside the alfalfa stalks. The larvae, left, emerge from the eggs and feed on the growing tips and buds. When they get through with a plant, the leaves are skeletonized and dry up, leaving only the tougher stems to harvest. It's feared that this alfalfa enemy, now in the Hudson River Valley

area of New York, may spread rapidly if proper control measures are not carried out.

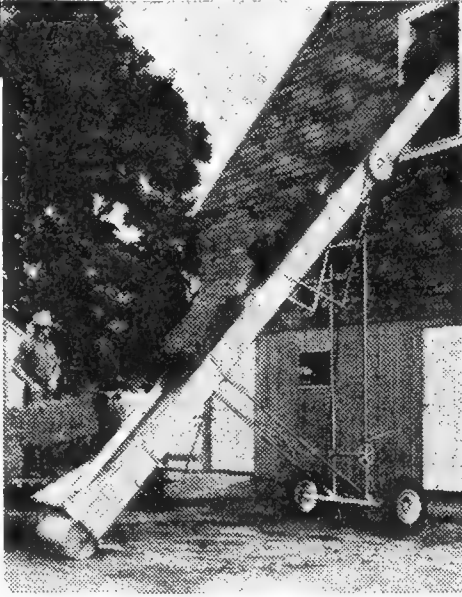
The latest control information we have (from Professor George Gyriscio of Cornell) is to apply a pint to a pint and a half of heptachlor in 20 gallons of water per acre when alfalfa is eight to ten inches high. This dose should be repeated in seven to ten days if infestation is severe and damage continues. If the damage is extremely heavy, double the above dose should then be applied to the stubble after the first cutting. This should take care of the weevil so that you will have a good second cutting.

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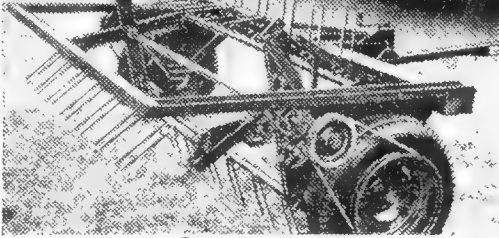
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SAVE MONEY. HARDY NORTHERN-GROWN nursery stock! Get your free copy Kelly Bros. new color catalog of guaranteed dwarf fruit trees, berry plants, ornamental shrubs, etc. Write to Kelly Bros. Nurseries, A5-17 Maple Street, Dansville, New York.

HAY AND OATS

WANTED: ALFALFA, CLOVER mixed hay, tractor trailer loads. Premium paid for wire bales. S. A. Rauch New Hope, Penna Volunteer 2-2081.

HAY: FIRST AND SECOND CUTTING Alfalfa Timothy mixed feeding hay. Wheat straw, ear corn. James Kelly, 137 E. Seneca Tpke., Syracuse, N. Y. Phone HO-92885.

TARPAULINS

CANVAS COVERS—Tarpaulins. Save—Direct from Factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9 x 8-8, \$5 04; 7-9 x 11-8, \$7.78; 11-8 x 13-8, \$13.44 FOB Factory. Write for complete list of Sizes and Samples Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc. Binghamton, New York.

PLASTIC SILO COVERS AND tarpaulins of 4 mil polyethylene, rotproof, waterproof, airtight. With new, much improved ties, better than grommets. Silo covers with 4 ties each. 14'x14'—\$6.95; 16'x16'—\$7.95; 18'x20'—\$8.95; 20'x20'—\$9.95. Order cover 2 ft. larger than silo. Tarpaulins 8'x12' with 6 ties—\$6.00; 12'x16' with 8 ties—\$8.00; 16'x20' with 10 ties—\$10.00. Extra strong covers and tarps of polyvinyl chloride cost a little over twice as much. Inquire. Plain 4 mil polyethylene sheets for trench silos, mulch, etc., 100-500 sq. ft. 2½¢ per ft.; 500'-1500', 2¢ per ft.; 16½'x100' roll—\$29.00; 20'x100' roll—\$35.00. Postpaid, no COD's. Research Products, H. E. Hiteman, West Winfield, N. Y. Tel. Leonardsville 61F23.

WOOL WANTED

SEND YOUR WOOL TO THE BLANKET mill for nice warm blankets. Comfort batting and knitting yarn. Write for particulars: Shippensburg Woolen Mill, Shippensburg, Penna.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES PAID. Ship direct to Paul Baratier, Parish, New York.

GARDEN SUPPLIES

PROTECT YOUR BERRY CROPS. Cheesecloth 100 yards by 52" in convenient 10 yard lengths. \$7.00 prepaid. 50% less mill price. Joseph Hein, Thornwood, New York.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

June 7 Issue.....Closes May 23
June 21 Issue.....Closes June 6
July 5 Issue.....Closes June 20
July 19 Issue.....Closes July 4

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

BUY FULLY GUARANTEED merchandise at wholesale. Famous brands, nationally advertised. Satisfaction guaranteed. Our large catalog mailed postpaid, with other offers for \$1.00 (refunded first order). Send for your copy now and start saving on your purchases of gifts, housewares, sporting goods, tools, appliances, books and many other useful items for yourself or for resale. Circular free for stamp. Tallman Distributors, 10134 Riggs Road, Hyattsville, Md.

SILOS

SILOS. FAIR PRICES Prompt service. Write Charles Mundy R.D. #2, Norwich, New York

SILO-MATIC SILO UNLOADERS and Scraper Auger Bunk Conveyors feed cattle mechanically. Save time and labor. Built for years of dependable service by Van Dusen & Co., Inc., Wayzata, Minnesota.

WANTED TO BUY

\$4,000.00 FOR 1913 LIBERTY HEAD NICKEL. Uncirculated dollars—1804-1839, 1893-S, 1895-P, 1903-O pay \$100.00-\$5,000.00. Certain dates Lincoln Cents before 1932, \$100.00; Flying Eagle Cents—\$500.00; Indian Cents—\$140.00; dimes before 1943 — \$2,000.00; quarters before 1924 \$1,000.00, half dollars before 1905-\$1,000.00; 2¢ pieces—\$100.00; 3¢ pieces—\$130.00; halfdimes—\$500.00. Hundreds of others worth \$100. \$1,000.00 Canadian coins, 1921—5¢ silver—\$100.00, 1875 quarters—\$75.00, 1921—5¢c \$500.00. Wanted—20¢ pieces, gold coins, paper money, etc. Our large illustrated guarantee buying—selling catalogue, giving complete alloy in information send \$1.00. Purchase catalogue be fore sending coins. Worldcoin Corporation K-417-C Boston 8, Massachusetts.

WANTED: OLD U.S. COINS in gold, silver or copper. Send your list. Louis Friedland, Kent (3) Ohio.

PRIVATE COLLECTOR will pay good prices for Civil War books in good condition, especially regimental histories. Send description including title and condition. James Schoff, 133 East 80 Street, New York.

WANTED: TO COMPLETE small collection, small about 3x4 horizontal stationary steam engine, small governors or any type steam engine or parts. W. E. Nagelinger, Penn Yan, N. Y.

\$10.00 AT LEAST FOR COLT, cap and ball junkers. Everett Burres, Stony Point, New York.

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AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING. Barn cleaners, heavy duty spreaders, silage unloaders, bulk milk tanks, bulk milk trucks, Herringbone milking systems, pipeline milkers, silos, grain and feed storage bins, low cost steel buildings. Terms. Nold Farm Supply, Rome, N. Y.

DEPRESSION PRICES. WE SELL CHEAP. Save 75% off new and used tractor parts, crawlers and wheel tractors. 190 makes and models. 1958 catalog ready. Send 25 cents refundable. Surplus Tractor Parts Corporation, Fargo, N. Dakota.

FOR SALE: SEVERAL Wilson Bulk Tanks. (New Still Uncratered) factory guarantee. Will sell at factory cost. Size: 4-200 gallon, 4-250 gallon, stainless steel inside and out. Eugene Potter, East Smithfield, Pennsylvania.

SENSATIONAL GARDEN TRACTOR. Hoes be tween plants and rows, including strawberries. Eliminates hand hoeing. Nothing else like this. Patent 2742840. Also tills. Fantastic offer to first few inquiries. Autc Hoe. DePere 49, Wis.

MACHINERY—GARDEN TYPE, farm type, industrial type. Big selection, terms, trading, finance or cash deals. Phil Gardiner—Machinery—Acres—15 years at Mullica Hill, N. J. Phone Gridley 8-6291. Open 8 morning till 9 nite, except Sundays.

AUTOMOBILES—USED—LIKE NEW—1957 and older. Terms, guarantees, trading anything, cash concessions. "You Auto Buy Now" from Phil Gardiner — 15 years at Mullica Hill, N. J. Rambler Phil of Mullica Hill. — phone Gridley 8-6291. Open 8 morning till 9 nite, except Sundays.

TRANSPLANTERS — LATEST TYPE. Tractor mounted or pull behind, best guarantees, terms and cash prices. Phil Gardiner Machy. Acres (Selling transplanters' 12 years for same man). Better every year—best yet this year. Rte. 45 at 322 Mullica Hill, N. J. Transplanter Phil of Mullica Hill—Gridley 8-6291. Open 8 morning till 9 nite, except Sundays.

USED ALLIS-CHALMERS Bulldozer HD 10, in excellent shape, priced right for quick sale. Valley Implement Inc., Warsaw, New York. Phone 540.

USED INTERNATIONAL 125 SELF propelled 12 foot combine. Ready to go to work and in excellent condition. Valley Implement Inc., Warsaw, New York. Phone 540.

WHEN ELECTRIC POWER FAILS. 3000 watt generator \$275. Esco front loading milk cooler, can also be made into deep freeze. International hay baler like new, \$875. Mann, Box 312, R.D. 1, Warwick, New York. Warwick 55-7039.

TRACTORS — FARM — CONSTRUCTION — Garden, New and used. Forty on hand, easy terms. We trade anything, several one row type, guarantees. Finance or cash. Phil Gardiner — half a lifetime at Mullica Hill, N. J. Come quick—they sell quick! Ten acres machinery. Rte 45 at 322, Mullica Hill, N. J.—Gridley 8-6291. Open 8 morning till 9 nite—except Sundays.

WANTED: CONTENTS OF GOOD farm shop including anvil, vices, small forge. Philip Dorf, R.D. 1, Newfield, New York. Tel. Ithaca 4-7613 after 6:00 P.M., Ithaca 4-3421.

FOR SALE: COMPLETE IRRIGATION system with 4500' of pipe. Good as new. \$6500 which is far below today's price. Frances Garcelon, Exeter, Maine.

INTERNATIONAL FARMALL TRACTORS Models 100-200-300, plows, harrows, like new. Herbert J. Hinchman, 1247 Ratzer Road, Peakness Wayne, New Jersey.

MOWERS FOR LAWN OR FIELD. Riding, walking, tractor type, horse type. Fifty to choose from. Famous makes new or used. Apply mower specialist at Phil Gardiner, Machinery Acres, Mullica Hill, N. J. (Near Exit 2, N. J. Turnpike).

(Continued on Opposite Page)

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

REAL ESTATE

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STROUT CATALOG MAILED FREE! 3,186 bargains, 34 states, coast-to-coast. Farms, homes, businesses. World's largest! 58 years service Strout Realty, 251-R 4th Ave., New York 10, New York.

BRADFORD COUNTY 100 ACRE poultry and dairy farm with all city conveniences. Lovely 8 room home. All modern. Attached garage. 30-40 cow dairy. 2 poultry houses capacity 5,000 layers or 16,000 broilers. Many other attractive features. For sale with or without complete stock and equipment. For details — Leslie Ameigh, Gillett, Penna.

DOUBLE DAIRY FARM 370 acres, 1/4 cleared—pasture. 75 stanchions, 60 head now. Might sell or trade for something growing not going backwards. 20 minutes north of Cornell Univ. Photos. Wm. B. Codling, Agent, Moravia, N. Y. Telephone 333.

10 ACRES—WORKABLE, small barn, 4 room house, new chimney, new roof, Gould pump, electric lights, main highway Salisbury to Stratford, \$2000 cash. Barney Dunderdale, Stratford, N. Y. Phone Salisbury Center 7507.

NICE 6 ROOM HOUSE, CITY GAS, electricity, oil heat, hardwood floors, 4 acres, big chicken-house, garages. 1/2 cash. Near Kingston-Rhinecliff Bridge. Rupert Watzek, Route 1, Box 361, Kingston, N. Y.

FARMS AND COUNTRY HOMES for sale throughout northwest New Jersey. What do you need? Charles G. Ort, Box A, Hackettstown, New Jersey.

TEN DOLLARS DOWN, \$10 a month buys large building plot in one of the best fishing and hunting regions of Maine. Use it for trailer site or build your own camp or cottage. Ready-cut camps available on easy terms. For complete information write Box 104, Rangeley, Maine.

ALL KINDS OF REAL ESTATE for Sale—some camp properties. James H. Vickerson, East Springfield, N. Y. Phone Cherry Valley. 5756. Salesman for Alexander Foster, Broker.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

LEARN PROFESSIONAL CAKE decorating. Details free. Deco-Secrets, Venice 22, Calif.

DISCOUNT CATALOG NAME BRAND gifts, appliances. Free delivery, double S & H Green Stamps all purchases. Send \$1. refundable. Akron Distributors, 12 Cedar, Akron, New York.

LET LARKIN PRODUCTS MAKE money for you. Cosmetics, extracts, household supplies. Write for catalog. Larkin 5, Buffalo 10, N. Y.

MEN'S TEE SHIRTS—dacron reinforced collar, combed yarn, processed for minimum shrinkage, super fine white. Sizes small, medium, large, extra large. Buy a year's supply, \$6.95 a dozen. Postpaid. Check or money order. E. Mathers, Stafford, N. Y.

RIBBONS—100 YDS. \$1.00. Ten different 10-yd. rolls, 1/4" to 1". Gorgeous variety of colors in washable and gift-tie. Free notion catalog. Moneyback guarantee. Wotring, Catsaqua 1, Penna.

CHURCH GROUPS—GRANGE — Clubs, raise funds easily! Wonderful new kitchen product. Write for special money raising offer. Brisko Company, Shaftsbury, Vermont.

DRESSES 24c; SHOES 39c; MEN'S suits \$4.95; Trousers \$1.20. Better used clothing. Free catalog. Transworld 164 AF, Christopher, Brooklyn 12, New York.

IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, made specifically for tating. Full 10 1/4" size, white only. \$1.50 a dozen, prepaid. Excellent value. E. & S. Sales, Dept. A.P.O. Box 417, New Haven, Conn.

HERB TEAS, ICED OR HOT, sample five kinds 50c. Herbs, Box 125, Mullica Hill, N. J.

SEW AND WIN WITH COTTON BAGS. 24 cash prizes and a Singer Portable sewing machine at your state or regional fair. Week's entertainment in New York City and valuable gifts for national winners. Write: Cotton Council, Box 9906, Memphis 12, Tenn.

NATIONALLY ADVERTISED PALMLOOM. Complete with full, simple directions and special needles for only \$2.00 postpaid. Send for your Palmloom kit today! Just right for the sewing basket. Wonderful for gifts. Money back guarantee if not delighted. Tallman Distributors, 10134 Riggs Road, Hyattsville, Maryland.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE—WALLPAPER CATALOG—Golden Anniversary Issu. Smart new colors and designs. Save 1/2 to 1/3. Instructions for measuring and hanging. We pay postage Penn Wall Paper Mills, Dept. O, Philadelphia 5, Pa.

5 LBS. BONED SMOKED FISH, \$3.00 postpaid. Denbow Fisheries, Lubec, Maine.

PARTS FOR STOVES, HEATERS, furnaces. Coal, oil, gas, electric. Empire Furnace & Stove Co., 795 Broadway Albany, New York.

RUBBER STAMP with your name and address. 3 lines. \$1.00 postpaid. Free catalog. Champlain Industries, Grand Isle 2, Vermont.

PILES? NO NEED TO suffer from protruding, painful and bleeding piles. "Rectal-Eze," an amazing new hemorrhoidal ointment often gives immediate relief. Prepared by registered pharmacist. Money back guarantee. Send only \$1.00 for immediate delivery. Leonard Laboratories, PO Box 33, Cincinnati 29, Ohio.

YOU CAN PREVENT BACK-UP, bad odors, filled septic tanks, clogged drainfields, with Prevent. New, effective, biological treatments. Harmless. No messy mixing—just flush down toilet. Money-back guarantee. 8 weeks supply \$2. postpaid. C. E. Hammond, Dept. A, Box 81, Masonville, N. J.

NO TRESPASSING SIGNS, samples, prices free. Cassel, 65 Cottage, Middletown, N. Y.

SHAVE ALL YEAR FOR only \$1.00. Direct factory shipment 100 blades, double edge, precision cut, surgical steel, will give the perfect shave of your life or it won't cost you a cent. Send only \$1.00 to LeBeau Sales, Box 584, New Haven, Conn.

SONGPOEMS AND LYRICS Wanted! Mail to: Tin Pan Alley, Inc., 1650 Broadway, New York 19, New York.

FINEST QUALITY MAGNIFYING Glass magnifies about double, 3 1/4" lens. \$2.50 postpaid. House of Walter, PO Box 9003, Chicago 90, Ill.

COMPLETE LIGHTNING ROD SERVICE. Designed for you. Underwriters Laboratories approved. Free inspection. Free survey and estimates. Morse-Collins, Inc., 148-H Coddington Road, Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 4-0445.

BROWN SWISS SETS
NEW ALL-BREED FAT
PRODUCTION RECORD

THE NATIONAL Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association, Beloit, Wisconsin, has officially announced the completion of a new all-breed, all-time fat production record established by the Brown Swiss cow, Lee's Hill Keeper's Raven.

The new butterfat production champion over all breeds was bred, owned and tested by Lee's Hill Farm, New Vernon, New Jersey. The farm, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Warren Kinney, is



Lee's Hill Keeper's Raven

managed by Vernon Hull. The "Raven" cow's new record was started April 9, 1957, at the age of nine years and nine months. In 365 days on three times a day milking, she produced a total of 34,850.9 pounds of milk, 4.53% test, 1,579.28 pounds of butterfat.

This new national champion production record over all breeds was supervised by Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.

The "Raven" cow has been a continuously high producer since she calved with her first calf at two years and one month of age. Total production for her eight lactation periods is 180,498.6 pounds of milk, 8,074.87 pounds of fat.

— A. A. —

SIMAZINE CLEARED
FOR USE ON CORN

SIMAZINE has recently obtained label clearance for use as a herbicide on all types of corn. This material, used pre-emergence, has given excellent control of annual weeds and annual grasses with no damage to corn.

Recommended rates of application vary from two to six pounds of Simazine—50 W per acre. The lower rate is suggested for use on light, sandy soils and the higher rate on heavy clays.

In order to reduce herbicide costs spray a 12 to 14 inch band over the drill. The sprayer can be mounted on the planter. Simazine 50W is a wettable powder and can be applied in 7 to 14 gallons of water per acre where band applications are used.

All screens and strainers in the spray line should be of 50 mesh material or larger. The orifice size of nozzles should be equivalent to spraying systems 8002 or larger. Agitation is necessary to keep the material in suspension. Jet agitators operated off the spray line are satisfactory for this purpose.

Where Simazine has been used on land planted to corn, do not sow any other crop during that season as damage may occur to the crop.

—M. W. Meadows

STEEL AND ALUMINUM BLDGS.
FOR ALL PURPOSES
SECTIONAL UTILITY BLDGS.
AND GARAGES
Easily erected • Quick Delivery
Shipped anywhere • Send for Folder

JOHN COOPER CO.
296 2nd St., Hackensack, N. J.
Dealers Wanted

GOSLINGS

Massive Market Type Large White Emden. Our Pure Bred Strain is One of the Largest in the Country. It Cost Less to Own the Best. EHLERS GOOSE FARM & HATCHERY. CHENANGO FORKS, N. Y.

COMING MEETINGS

May 20 — Annual Meeting, N.Y.S. Dairy Boosters, Inc., Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y.

May 20-21 — Annual Meeting and Convention, N.Y.S. Milk Distributors Inc., Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y.

May 30-June 4 — American Jersey Cattle Club annual meeting, Louisville, Kentucky.

June 10-13—NEPPCO Egg Quality School, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.

June 22—Northern New York Rabbit Breeders' Club Rabbit Show. Town Fire Barn, Watertown, N. Y.

June 24-27—State 4-H Club Congress, Cornell University.

June 26-27—NEPPCO Business Management Conference for Egg and Poultry Marketing Cooperatives, White Mountains, N. H.

June 26-28—Eleventh Annual Delmarva Chicken Festival, Denton, Maryland.

— A. A. —

SHORTHORN BREEDERS
ELECT OFFICERS

THE ANNUAL meeting of the New York Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn Breeders' Association was held last month in Canandaigua, New York.

After committee reports the following officers were elected: president, Irving Kennedy, Holley; vice-president, Stewart Dudley, Fredonia; secretary-treasurer, Tom Donly, King Ferry. Other directors include: John Peck, El-nora; Ronald Kingston, Canaseraga; Olin Emens, Romulus, and Graydon Stymus, Holley.

THE MARK OF QUALITY PRODUCTS

"Grow-Em" Milk Replacer and Mineralized Stock Food for all livestock. Ask your nearby International Stock Food representative.

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VETERINARY
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All the latest effective treatments employed by leading veterinarians and herdsmen. Discounts available on quantity shipments.

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Kosch
side-mounted
FARM MOWER

SAVES TIME—LABOR—FUEL
in multiple haying operations

Side mounting permits use of drawbar for second implement, while PTO extension provides power. Look ahead. See where you're going. See where you're mowing. Priced at \$378 to \$421 f.o.b. factory, complete with 7' bar and 2 knives.

WRITE for NAME of NEAREST DEALER

KOSCH MFG. CO. Dept. AG2, Columbus, Nebr.

7th Annual Western N. Y.

JERSEY SALE

SAT., MAY 24—1 P.M.

Fairgrounds

CANANDAIGUA, NEW YORK

Featuring recently fresh cows and springing cows and heifers for fall freshening. Nearly every cow in the sale has a record as well as all the heifers being out of dams with records, many with over 10,000 lbs. milk and 500 lbs. fat. Also selling 3 outstanding bulls that carry some of the Breed's greatest production and type families. This sale has been known as one of the very top consignment sales in N. Y. State for the past several years.

FOR CATALOGUE, CONTACT:
GENE SLAGLE & SON

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P.O. Box 89 Marion, Ohio
We specialize in dairy sales!

**TIP THE
SCALES
TO**

**LET 100%
NYABC BREEDING**



**PROFITABLE
PRODUCTION**

Compare the poorest producer and the best in your herd! Each takes about the same labor, the same bedding, the same barn space, the same overhead expense.

Your best cow may use a little more feed, and she surely should represent a greater capital investment. Yet look at the difference in net income to you.

Both live and produce under the same conditions; so the profitable difference lies in their inherited ability to produce. In other words, breeding makes the difference.

Call your NYABC technician today. Let him give you all the facts about "Your Best Buy in Breeding." Regular or Planned Mating Service—both low in cost.

**New York
Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc.**

P. O. Box 528-A



Ithaca, N. Y.

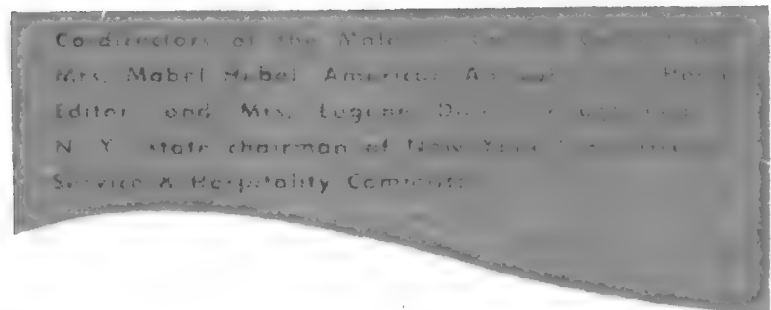
Serving Dairy Herds in New York and Western Vermont Since 1940.

MOLASSES COOKIE



Mrs. Mabel Hebel

Mrs. Eugene Daley



WHAT'S that wonderful aroma coming from the kitchens of Grange members throughout the State? It's the fragrance of fresh, homebaked molasses cookies . . . the soft drop kind that can be made in a jiffy and that taste so good! Thousands of Grange members have stirred up a batch and entered their cookies in the Subordinate Grange elimination contests which have been going on since last January. The winners of these local competitions are now moving up to their county contests.

All this baking activity is part of the statewide molasses cookie contest which American Agriculturist and the New York State Grange are sponsoring jointly this year . . . the twenty-third time that they have teamed up together since 1934. It

takes hundreds of people to run this big affair, including nearly 1000 Subordinate and 53 Pomona Grange Service and Hospitality committee chairmen. Directing the contest are American Agriculturist's Home Editor Mabel Hebel and State Grange Service and Hospitality Committee chairman, Mrs. Eugene Daley of Poughkeepsie, assisted by the two other members of the state committee, Mrs. Clayton Taylor of Lawtons, N. Y. and Mrs. Louise Karlik of Marietta.

The county contests will wind up this summer and then will come the finals at State Grange annual session this fall. At that time, the 53 county winners will match cookies and compete for the prizes shown on these two pages, as well as for cash prizes. Nine American Agriculturist advertisers are cooperating with State Grange and American Agriculturist in awarding prizes to state winners, and four of these companies are also awarding prizes to the 53 county contests. Here is how prizes to state winners will be distributed:

Each of the 3 top state winners will receive one of the three Grand Prizes shown on these pages: An 8-foot Redwood Barbecue set of table, benches, and two club chairs from Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.; a Monarch electric range from Malleable Iron Range Company; an automatic washer or dryer (electric or gas) from Speed Queen Corporation. The No. 1 winner will have first choice of one of these 3 prizes; the No. 2 winner, second choice, and No. 3, third choice.

Each of the 10 highest state winners will receive grocery prizes shown on these two pages and awarded by the following companies: American Molasses Company, Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange; R. B. Davis Company, International Salt Company; Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., and Robin Hood Flour.

The No. 1 and No. 2 state winners will receive a set of Gorham sterling silver salt and pepper shakers from International Salt Company, Inc.

Over four hundred dollars in cash prizes will be awarded by the following:

\$100.00 from American Agriculturist, to be

distributed among the top 15 state winners: First prize, \$25; second \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$8; sixth, \$6; seventh, \$4; eighth, \$3; ninth, \$2; tenth, \$2; and \$1 each to the next five high winners.

\$159.00 in entry prizes from New York State Grange. Each of the 53 county winners taking part in the finals will receive a \$3.00 entry prize.

Up to \$100.00 from Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., makers of Brer Rabbit Molasses, as announced by company on page 29. Company will match American Agriculturist cash prizes to the top 15 state winners who use their product.

\$60.00 from Quaker Oats Company, to the top 10 state winners, as follows: \$15.00 to the No. 1 winner, and \$5.00 each to the next 9 high state winners.

The following companies are also awarding grocery prizes to the 53 Pomona contests:

American Molasses Company, Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, R. B. Davis Company, and Robin Hood Flour. Additional Pomona prizes are being furnished by Pomona Grange Service and Hospitality Committees.

Names and pictures of county winners will be published in American Agriculturist when we receive them from Pomona chairmen. Watch for these in coming issues. Maybe your name will be there as the one in your county whose soft molasses cookies carried off top honors in your Pomona Grange contest! It's exciting to take part in this big baking contest. The rewards are the fun you have doing it and the chance of winning valuable prizes at the end of the event. We hope you're in there . . . baking some prize winning soft drop molasses cookies!

From PENICK & FORD, LTD., INC.

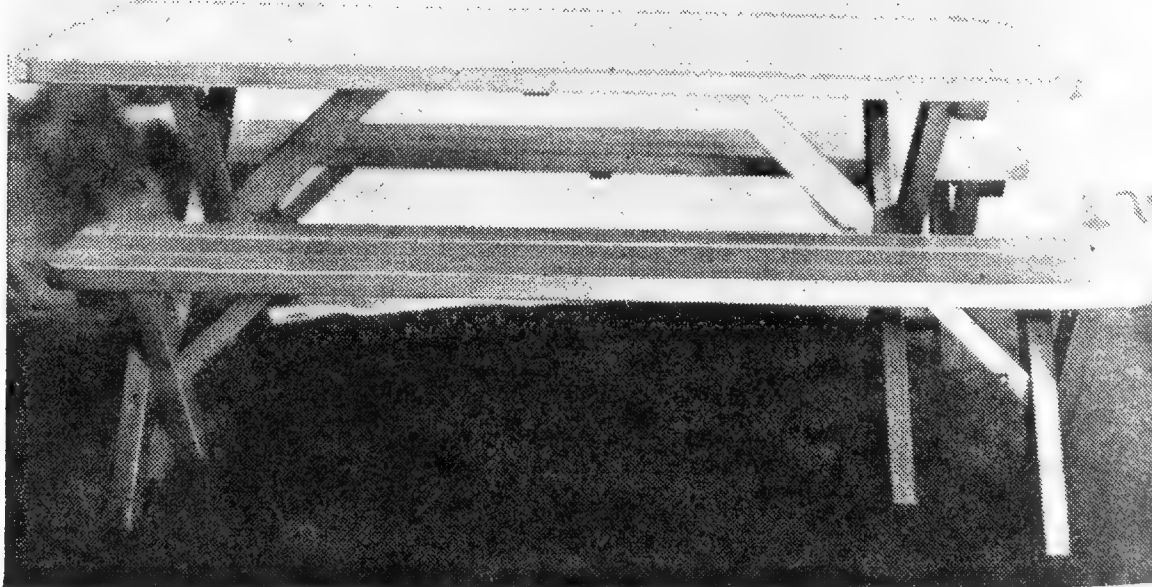
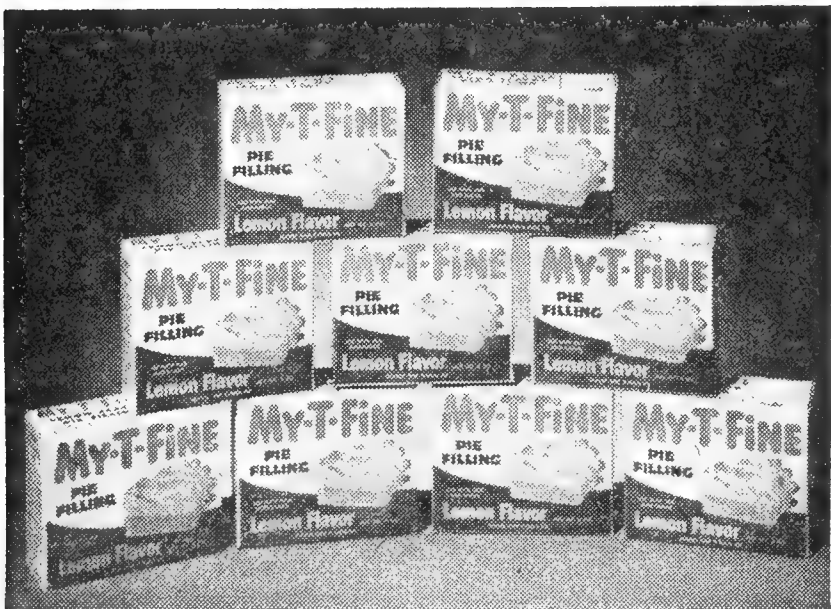
To the 15 high State winners: \$100.00 in cash, distributed as announced above.

To each of the 10 high State winners: 1 dozen 12-oz. bottles Brer Rabbit Molasses; 1 case My-T-Fine Lemon Pie Filling, and 1 Brer Rabbit "Book of Molasses Magic."



From COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.

To one of the 3 high State winners: An 8-foot Redwood Barbecue set consisting of table, benches, and two Redwood Club chairs.



CONTEST



PRIZES



From QUAKER OATS CO.

To the No. 1 State winner: \$15.00 in cash.
To winners Nos. 2 to 10, inclusive: \$5.00 in cash.

From INTERNATIONAL SALT CO., INC.

To the first and second high State winners: A set of Gorham Sterling Silver Salt and Pepper Shakers.
To each of 10 high State winners: 6 packages of Sterling 26-ounce Round Table Salt.

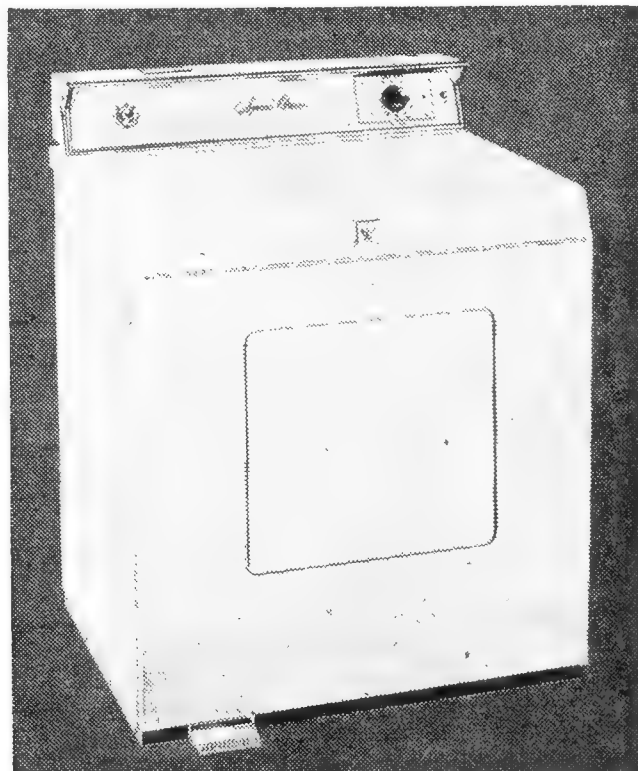
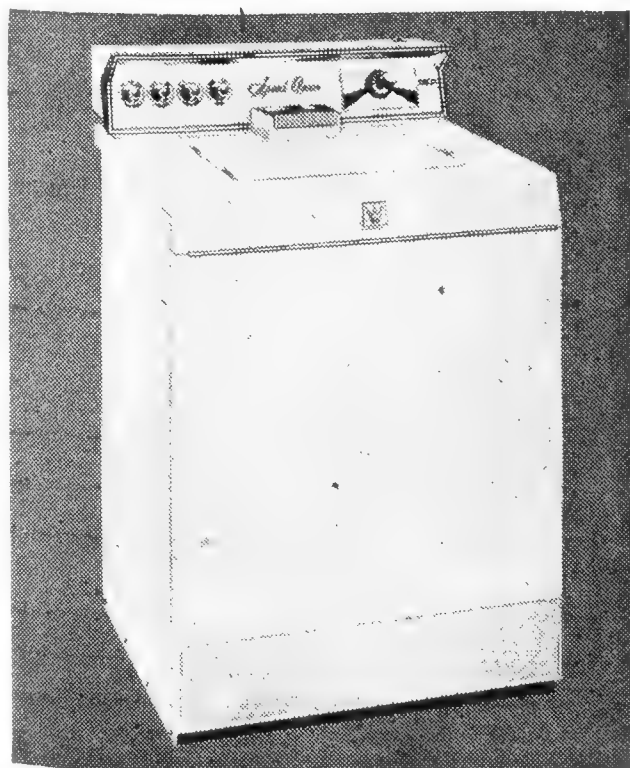


From SPEED QUEEN, a division of McGraw-Edison Co.

To one of the 3 high State winners: Speed Queen Deluxe Automatic Washer, Model A22.

OR

Speed Queen Deluxe Automatic Electric Dryer, Model 107 (below), OR Automatic Gas Dryer, Model 133.



From CO-OP. G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.

To each of 10 high State winners: 25-lb. sack of G.L.F. Quality Pastry Flour.
To each of 53 Pomona contests: 5-lb. sack G.L.F. Quality Pastry Flour and 5-lb. sack G.L.F. Pancake Mix.

From AMERICAN MOLASSES CO.

To each of 10 high State winners: 24 12-ounce jars Grandma's Molasses and 1 25-lb. sack Sucrest Sugar.
To each of 53 Pomona contests: 24-ounce jar Grandma's Molasses and 5 lb. sack Sucrest sugar.



From R. B. DAVIS CO.,
Division of Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc.

To each of the 10 high State winners: 24-ounce can Davis Baking Powder; 1 12-ounce can Coco-malt; 1 12-ounce can Creamy Fudge SWEL; 1 12-ounce can Creamy White SWEL; 1 SWEL Recipe Folder; Set Quick-Mix Charts.
To each of 53 Pomona contests: 12-ounce can Davis Baking Powder; set Quick-Mix Charts.

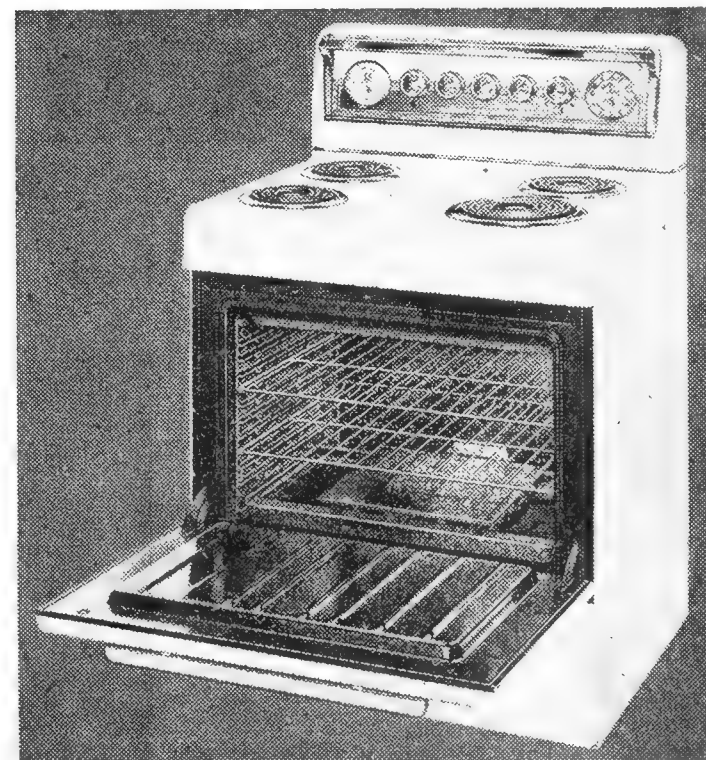
From ROBIN HOOD FLOUR,
International Milling Company

To each of 10 high State winners: 25-lb. bag of Robin Hood Flour.
To each of 53 Pomona contests: 10-lb. bag Robin Hood Flour.



From MALLEABLE IRON RANGE CO.

To one of the 3 high State winners: Monarch 30" Electric Range, Model 130A, with 24" oven.





Putting PUSS Outside

By
ERIC WAHLEEN

FINDING the cat in order to put him out can be a lengthy task. It involves strategy and tactical maneuvering, which definitely proves that puss is smarter than you give him credit for. It's a lucky coincidence when both you and the cat decide simultaneously that he should be outdoors. Most of the time the decision to put him out is strictly your own idea, and he will take a dim view of your efforts to cast him out. His tricks to avoid you mark him as a complete master of the game of hide-and-seek.

HERE KITTY, KITTY! Where's that blankety-blank cat hiding this time? Puss is well aware of your designs on him. While you are searching for him under the bed, he watches you from a spot he thinks you don't know about.

IF YOU'RE LUCKY. You search in vain, and by this time puss thinks you have forgotten you intend to put him out. He decides you want to play games with him and he's all for it. If you're lucky, you may be able to sneak up on him.



THAT'S NOT NICE. You grab him and he suddenly remembers that he was going to be put outside. The very idea of such a dastardly trick makes him mad, but it's too late... he's caught! Out he goes, and you don't care if he never comes back. You're both mad at each other!

OUT AGAIN, IN AGAIN. In due time puss will get bored and demand to be let back in, ready to go through the whole procedure over again. He feels he has a right to get back in the house because, after all, he lives there, too.



Vacation Time Clothes

By
HELEN POWELL SMITH

VACATION time and fun for the whole family are just ahead. School will not be over for some weeks, but family plans can be made and clothes prepared if a trip is in the offing. For a carefree vacation, take only a few well chosen clothes—ones that resist wrinkling, and that can be laundered and drip-dried if necessary.

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST patterns on the opposite page are perfect for summertime ease and good looks, and there is something for every member of the family. Design No. 8172 makes a complete outfit that would delight any young miss or even her mother. You may choose a gay plaid for the shorts, a plain or plaid blouse, a plain skirt to wear over the shorts or to mix and match with the various blouses; and one of the denims or tweedy cottons for the shortie coat. You and your daughter are ready for anything with such attire, and no packing problems! And all from the same economical pattern!!

A print in dark cotton, or a cotton and Dacron mixture, makes an excellent travel dress for automobile wear—and what could be smarter than design No. 8634? The short sleeve version will be preferred by many, but if you like your arms bare, the cape-like collar, without sleeves, gives a very becoming soft shoulder line. The easy swing of the skirt is comfortable for both sitting and walking. Note the large range of sizes.

No. 8400 is another "perfect fit" dress that will make your summer days a pleasure, whether you are "on the go" or relaxing at home.

Why not try your hand at making a cotton sport shirt like No. 8653 for the young man in your family? There can be a real saving in making a boy's sport shirt, as it takes little yardage for the short-sleeve version. You'll find

it hard to resist the stripes, checks and plaids that shops are showing for these shirts. Be sure, though, to consult him as to his preference in fabric before you buy the material. Some boys like their shirts to be quite gay—and since he's the one to wear it, make him what he wants.

In determining size, take the chest measurement and the girth around the base of the neck. Have these correct and you will not need to be concerned with fitting details. Then, too, you can measure one of his shirts to check size as you sew. Remember that shirts button from left to right, so be sure to put the buttonholes on the correct side.

The directions for making shirt No. 8653 are easy to follow, but you may wish also to get a copy of the Cornell bulletin, "Making Shirts for the Men of the Family." To get it, write to Mailing Room, Dept. AA, Stone Hall, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose 10 cents if you do not live in New York State. The bulletin is free to New York State residents. Many women in Home Demonstration classes have used this helpful bulletin and enjoyed the fun of making a very good looking shirt at a considerable saving in cost.

Another sewing help is our new sewing book, containing 84 pages of new, easy sewing techniques... everything you need to know to do a perfect job even on your first dress. It costs only 50 cents and you can get a copy of it by writing to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, c/o THE BUTTERICK CO., 161 Sixth Avenue, New York 13, New York. Enclose 50 cents (in coins, check or money order) and ask for the NEW SEWING BOOK. Why not send today for one or more of the attractive patterns on the opposite page and order the sewing book at the same time?

Fashions on the Go

(Opposite page)

8400.—Take in the sights in this spectator that creates a slender willowy outline. Its cool, short-sleeved bodice adds a pointed collar and scoop neckline; the straight but easy skirt has soft gores in back. Printed Pattern, Sizes 12-42. Size 18: 2 7/8 yds. 44-in. fabric. Price 50¢

8545.—Cool and fresh as the surroundings is this pretty bouffant. Square-cut capelet collar dips to a V in back. Lace and bow trim are optional. Printed Pattern, sizes 1-6. Size 3: 2 3/4 yds. 35-in. fabric. Price 35¢

8172.—Start your vacation sewing with versatile separates, just right for exciting plaids or stripes. All are "Magic to Make" and pattern includes reversible beach jacket, blouse with sa-

brina neckline, flared skirt and tailored shorts (not shown). Printed Pattern, Sizes 10-18. Price 50¢

8634.—Travel right in a spectator dress with slenderizing ways. Bodice features a V-neckline and cape-effect shoulder line. Printed Pattern, Sizes 14-44. Size 20: 4 1/8 yds. 44-in. fabric. Price 50¢

8653.—Ideal for the rough and tumble life of a boy, bright sportshirt to be worn out or tucked in. Shown in both short and long sleeved versions. Patch pockets are optional. Printed Pattern, Sizes 4-14. Size 10: 1 7/8 yds 44-in. fabric. Price 35¢

You may use the coupon below to order these patterns.

Use this coupon to order patterns on opposite page

Please Print Clearly

Name _____

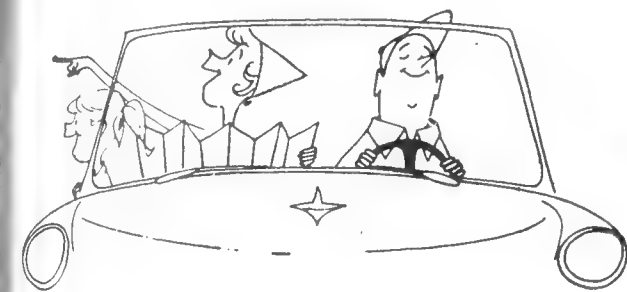
Street or RFD _____

City _____ State _____

Pattern Nos.	Size	Price
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Enclose coins, money order, or check and mail to:

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN DEPT.
c/o The Butterick Co.
161 Sixth Avenue
New York 13, New York



Fashions On The Go



8653
Sizes 4-14. 35¢



8545
Sizes 1-6. 35¢

8400
Sizes 12-42. 50¢



8172
Sizes 10-18. 50¢

8634
Sizes 14-44. 50¢

See opposite page for description of these printed patterns and ordering coupon. Mail your order to **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, c/o THE BUTTERICK COMPANY, 161 Sixth Avenue, New York 13, New York.**

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STERN'S "PLUM SIZE" STRAWBERRIES

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Each plant yields 6 pints a year!

Thousands of Giant Berries
Most amazing new strawberry: NOW READY!—Stern's miracle "EMPIRE"! Enormous producers—each plant averaged 6 pints a year. They resist drought—actually thrive in hot dry weather. Magnificent flavor! Big, firm, sweet, extra juicy and red!

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Official! Largest No. 1 size—the best and biggest grade. Strong well developed crowns and roots withstand severe winter conditions.

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Guaranteed! Money-Back Anytime
Complete satisfaction unconditionally guaranteed! If disappointed in any way, keep plants without charge!

Plant Now For Crops This Coming Spring!
Last Chance! Mail Coupon! Order Now FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY!
If you plant these now, you'll have berries in Spring 1959

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Send my "PLUM-SIZE" strawberry plants. If not delighted, you will return my money—I'll keep plants without charge. (Send check or money order)

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☐ 50 for \$3.25
☐ 100 for \$5.00
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☐ 500 for \$18.00
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Address _____
City _____ State _____

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SUCT-DRI

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Without electricity or moving parts this suction drainer pumps 330 gallons of water per hour from flooded cellars, pools, trenches, ditches, washing machines. Just attach with a garden hose to any screw-type faucet, attach another section of hose to the discharge end, turn on the water and it goes to work. Mail your order today!

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If you suffer asthma attacks, choke and wheeze, and sleep impossible because of the struggle to breathe, try **FRONTIER ASTHMA MEDICINE** now! Get immediate, blessed relief from the dreaded symptoms of bronchial asthma. Over 1,000,000 bottles sold! **FREE TRIAL** bottle by return mail. You pay nothing. Send name and address now to: **FRONTIER ASTHMA CO.** 781-A Frontier Bldg. 462 Niagara St., Buffalo 1, N. Y.

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INEXPENSIVE!
ROYALTY-FREE!
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Thirty-Five Cents Each

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ONE-ACT PLAY DEPARTMENT
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OH, MY ACHING BACK

Now! You can get the fast relief you need from nagging backache, headache and muscular aches and pains that often cause restless nights and miserable tired-out feelings. When these discomforts come on with over-exertion or stress and strain—you want relief—want it fast! Another disturbance may be mild bladder irritation following wrong food and drink—often setting up a restless uncomfortable feeling.

For quick relief get Doan's Pills. They work fast in 3 separate ways: 1. by speedy pain-relieving action to ease torment of nagging backache, headaches, muscular aches and pains. 2. by their soothing effect on bladder irritation. 3. by their mild diuretic action tending to increase output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

Find out how quickly this 3-way medicine goes to work. Enjoy a good night's sleep and the same happy relief millions have for over 60 years. Ask for new, large size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

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MADE FROM YOUR OLD ONE—New Professional Method gives you natural looking, perfect-fitting plastic plate—upper, lower or partial—from your old cracked or loose plate without an impression. **CLINICAL** method means fast service, huge savings. Try new plate full 30 days at our risk. New plates sent you Air Mail same day.

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Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—
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New York, N. Y. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery. In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place. Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made

astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!" The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute. This substance is now available in suppository or ointment form under the name *Preparation H*. At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

We MODERNIZE



Our KITCHEN

By E. R. EASTMAN

President, American Agriculturist

IN THE farm home where I grew up, the big kitchen was the most important and the pleasantest room in the house. During most of the time of our married life, we have also had a large kitchen.

When I was young, we ate all of our meals in the kitchen. We young folks studied and played games around the kitchen table. There was a big wood stove with a teakettle always simmering on top, and a reservoir for heating water behind. Back of the stove was the clock shelf, and the clock so conditioned me when I was young, that any home since does not seem just right without the ticking of one. Electric clocks are all right, but like some other gadgets, they are not homey.

In one of the pleasant kitchen windows where morning sunshine poured in, Mother had house plants which always seemed to be healthy and in blossom because of her green thumb.

Ever since those long ago days, I have liked large kitchens but I hate to think of the endless steps and miles Mother and other women walked to get their work done.

So when we bought our present home last summer, we decided to go all the way in modernizing the kitchen and at the same time do everything possible to make it not only an easy place in which to work, but a pleasant one in which to live. Fortunately, the old kitchen with which we started was large enough to make it possible to compromise between the too-large, unhandy, old-fashioned kitchens and, in my opinion, the too-small kitchens that sacrifice all living to the god of efficiency.

Eating in the Kitchen

To be sure, in our new kitchen there is no room for my couch and personal corner like there was in our big kitchen on the farm. There, I could look up across the meadows to the woods and watch the eternal beauty of the changing seasons. But our new kitchen is large enough so that we can eat there, especially breakfast. And there are plenty of windows so the light and sunshine can pour in every morning to start our day just right.

Incidentally, if it is at all possible in remodeling, I strongly recommend either a breakfast nook or some other way of eating at least some of the meals in the kitchen.

The kitchen which we remodeled had nothing in the way of equipment except a good gas stove. There is considerable argument as to which is better—a gas or an electric stove. After experience with both, we think there is little difference. Each has its advantages. Each has been improved wonderfully in recent years. If there is no other heat in the kitchen, and you decide to buy a new stove, be sure to investigate the possibility of a heating unit with it.

Before putting any equipment in the new kitchen, it was necessary to build a new floor, patch up the broken plaster and decorate the walls. We built a good wood floor and then covered it with a light-colored plastic tile. This

gives us a warm and beautiful floor, easy to keep clean.

Lots of Cupboards

Having grown up with wall paper, it always seems warmer to me than paint, so we used a very light green, washable paper. Probably most people would prefer paint. With the floor and walls done, we were ready to equip our new kitchen. We gave considerable thought as to whether we would build our cupboards and counter tops or buy them. In remodeling their kitchens, our sons, Don and Bob, built their own cupboards, but they are handier with tools than I am, so I bought ours, complete, except that our carpenter built an extra row of cupboards reaching from the top of those we bought to the ceiling. The final result is that the women have all the cupboard space they need. And I guess they always need a lot of it.

A Handy Garbage Disposal

In the old kitchen, the sink was rusty and dirty and located in a dark corner. We bought a complete new sink with two basins. Under one, is an electric garbage disposal, just about the handiest gadget I have ever seen in a kitchen. It will grind and flush into the sewer practically everything except big bones, paper and tin cans. Whether or not these disposals will work with a

septic tank, I'm not sure, but I think they will work if the tank is large enough. They would be especially good on the farm, because it is so difficult there to take care of the garbage.

The Case For Dishwashers

Under the counter next to the sink is a large dishwasher. After nearly a year's experience, I would buy one again, because they flush the dishes with boiling hot water and do a more sanitary job than hand-washing. No doubt they help to prevent spread of colds and other diseases in the family. Dishwashers are more practical for large families, but they do save time and work in any family. To be sure, they have some disadvantages. With most makes, dirty dishes have to be rinsed before they go into the machine, and all sticky material has to be removed, or it will dry and stick to the dishes in the washer. Also, dishwashers require plenty of hot water. Above all, even if your family is small, if you buy a dishwasher, be sure to get a large one.

Over our sink are two modern windows opening out. Just outside these windows is a beautiful lilac bush. At this writing, the last of April, it is full of fresh, tender new leaves.

We have a counter running halfway around the room, interrupted only by the sink. It would gladden the hearts of all men to see the red of the conolite counter top, similar to the popular formica. This beautiful red counter top adds to the color and life of the whole kitchen as does the natural birch wood of the cupboards.

The hot water tank, heated by gas, is in the cellar. Just off the kitchen is a little room, formerly used as a pantry, which we have turned into a utility room where we have installed a modern washing machine and dryer. Also, we have taken the doors off one of the lower cupboards in this utility room, and lined it carefully to make a home for our Boston Terrier, Lady. Believe me! she is as proud of her home as we are of our new kitchen.

Do It Yourself?

We were very fortunate in getting Mr. Lewis Hyers to do our carpenter

work not only in the kitchen but in remodeling the rest of the house. Lewis like his father before him, has spent a lifetime in building and remodeling homes. When I was not sure of my own judgment, I would ask him what he would do, were it his home. With a man like that, there was no need of the extra cost of a contractor.

Of course if you're handy with tools you can save much of the cost of remodeling a kitchen or home by doing it yourself.

When I think of all the gadgets in a home, in a kitchen, barn, on the farm and everywhere else, I think how complicated life has become, as compared to what it was when I was young. When the gas or electricity goes off, or some other machine breaks down, we moderns are surely "out on a limb."

Nevertheless, life in the old days, while simple, was hard. It has been said that it took two New England mothers to raise one New England family, and many times it did. No wonder people died young. All the water had to be carried from an outside pump, or even pulled up in a bucket from a dug well. Hot water had to be heated in a teakettle or in the back reservoir on the stove. It was so much trouble to take a bath, that they were few and infrequent. Think of how difficult and even dangerous it was for old grandpa or grandma to have to travel to the little house out back in the bitter cold.

The housewife did her washing by scrubbing the clothes out on the washboard and wringing them dry by hand. Butter and other perishables were kept in the well-house or down cellar. There were no refrigerators, iceboxes, or even ice.

I don't have too much sympathy for people who brag about the "good old days." Transport any one of them back there and it wouldn't be a day before they would want to be back to NOW even with all of its complications.

So now, after waiting and working long years, Belle, Margaret and I have a comfortable, efficient, and very pleasant modern kitchen. We are very happy about it and we hope that you already have one or are setting your goal to get one.



This picture shows the corner of our remodeled kitchen with the cabinets or cupboards. Note that from the stove a red counter top runs to the right-hand corner, and then straight across the entire side. The garbage disposal is under the sink; the dishwasher with white door is just to the left of the sink.

Not showing, is another set of cupboards running all the way around the top, above those you see. The wood is a beautiful white birch. After nearly a year's experience with it, if we had to do it all over again, I don't know of a single change we would make.



by Kay Eichelberger

New York State College of Home Economics

Color Scheme

My living room is 17 x 12½ ft. with a 9-foot ceiling. We have a window at one end, and two windows and a picture window on one side of the 17-foot wall. The colors are: a beige wall-to-wall rug; drapes and davenport dark wine; one large dark green chair, and two large tan ones. All furniture wood is mahogany.

I would like suggestions for a new color scheme, as I want to repaper and get new drapes. Would a dark ceiling paper make the ceiling appear lower? There is a 20-inch space between ceiling and top of windows. I already have three rooms decorated in green and do not want the whole house in green.—Mrs. S.M.C., N. J.

You have not mentioned the exposure of your room, which sometimes is very important, as it is pleasant to have warm colors in a northwest exposure, and cooler ones in a southeast exposure.

A grayed dusty rose for the walls and a darker shade for the ceiling would be a pleasant background color. For draperies, you might choose a figured material which has all the colors which you have in the room and the same background color as the walls or rug. Or you can use plain textured drapes, the same color as the walls. A darker shade of the wall color will make the ceiling appear lower.

You could also use a beige for the walls, the same color as your rug. This would make your room look larger. The drapes could be a figured material of all the colors in your room or a plain textured material the color of the rug.

If you choose a small figured paper, it could have a color harmony of dark wine, rose, green, and beige. In that case, you would use plain colored draperies with an interesting texture. Today more plain areas are used than figured. If you have one figured area that is sufficient.

How To Make Braided Rugs

IF YOU ARE interested in making braided rugs, here is a new Cornell bulletin that will tell you all you need to know: No. 462, entitled "How To Make Braided Rugs," by Ruth B. Comstock and Catharine Eichelberger. Besides clearly written directions, the bulletin contains 31 illustrations which show the various steps—everything from how to join strips to how to tape off the braid when you finish the rug.

In the section on selecting materials for your rug, the bulletin points out that you may use either used or new material. Old suits, coats, pants, skirts, coat linings, bathrobes, overalls, blankets, bedspreads, draperies, and even feed and seed bags are all grist for the rug braider's mill. The warning is given, though, that you should use only strong, durable parts of old garments.

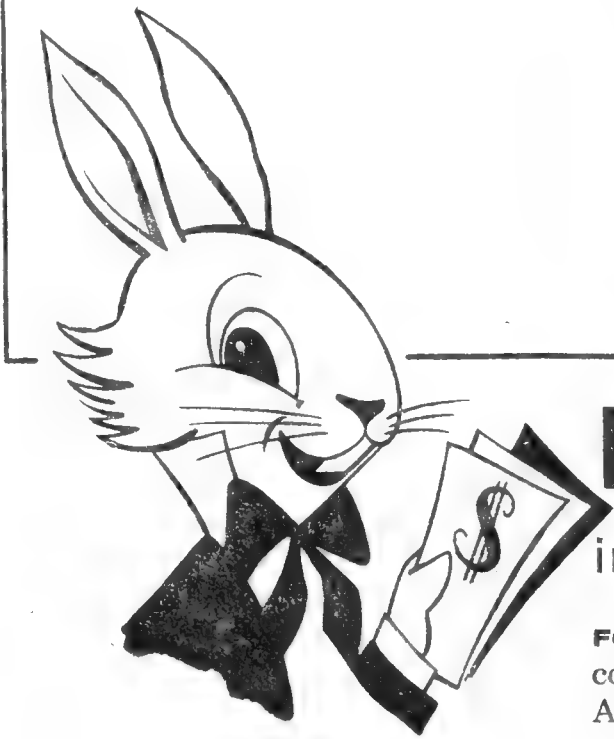
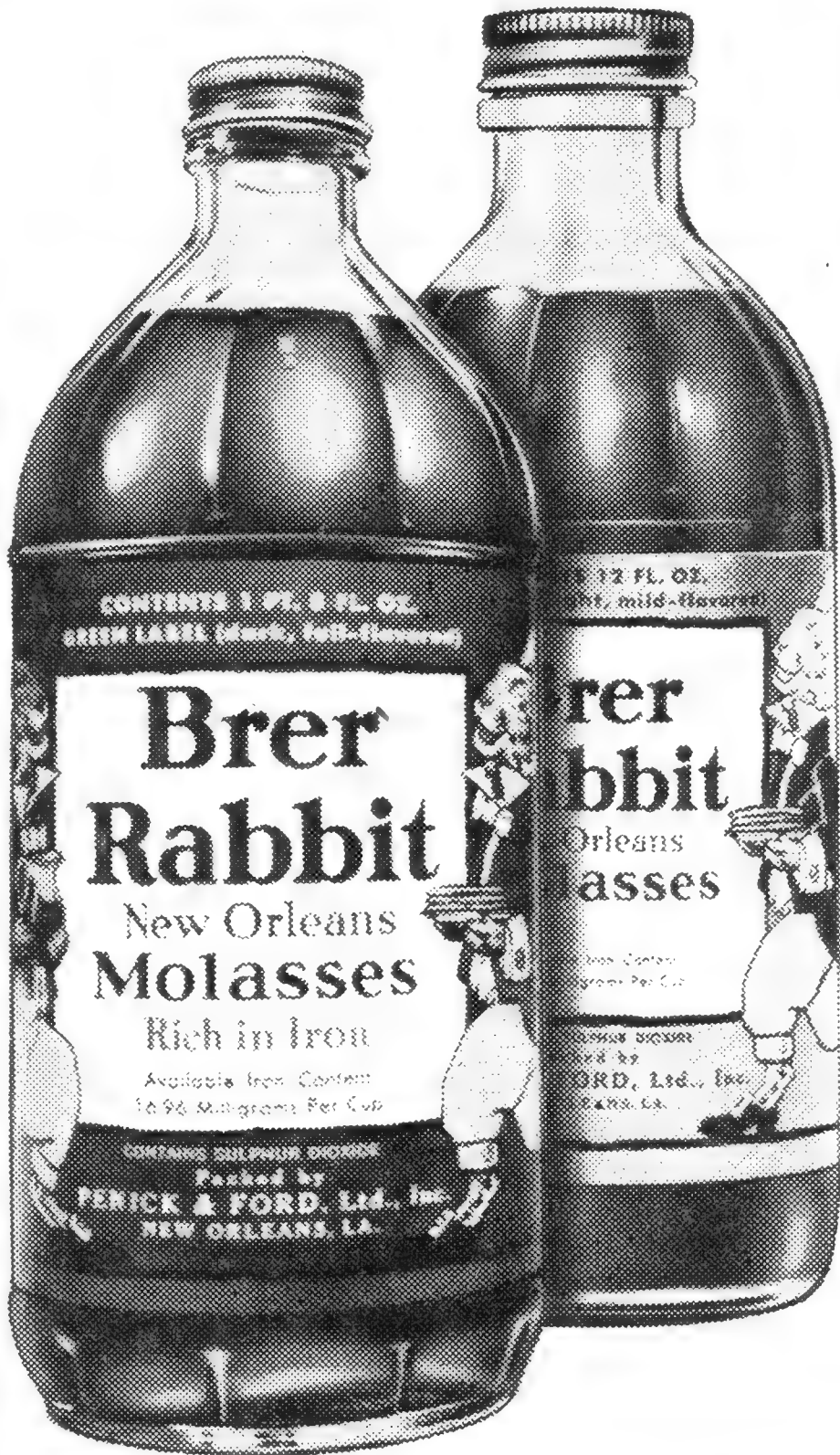
There is sure to be a big demand for this bulletin, so if you want a copy of it, you should send for it right away. It costs only 15 cents. Write to Mailing Room, Dept. AA, Stone Hall, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose 15¢ in coins.

Brer Rabbit Molasses adds Sunny Rich Flavor



to your Molasses Drop Cookies!

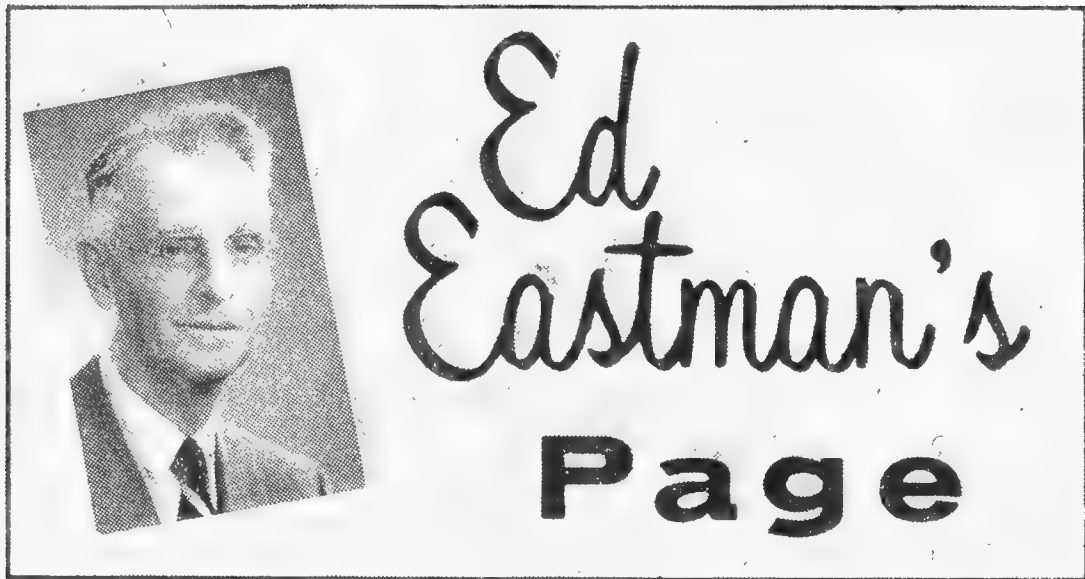
This is real New Orleans Molasses! Made only from sun-drenched southern-plantation sugar cane, Brer Rabbit adds golden goodness to all kinds of good things to eat . . . makes the flavor of your Molasses Drop Cookies just perfect. Try Brer Rabbit in either the full-flavored green label or milder-flavored gold label. Once you taste its real New Orleans flavor, you'll know this is *the* molasses for your Drop Cookies!



BONUS PRIZE

in the big Molasses Drop Cookie Contest

FOR EACH CONTEST WINNER who uses Brer Rabbit Molasses in her cookie recipe, we will match the cash prize she receives from American Agriculturist. All you have to do is include Brer Rabbit Molasses in your recipe and you may win as much as \$25 Bonus prize money.



Still Young and Strong at 116

ON FILE in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST offices are bound volumes containing every issue of the paper ever published. Founded in 1842, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is now 116 years old, and is one of the two or three oldest farm papers in the United States.

I wish there were some way to show you the first issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST published 116 years ago. These first issues were very small, less than 10" in length by 6" in width, including the margins, about the size of an ordinary reading book. During the year, our earliest readers received a total of only 384 of these small, hard-to-read pages for \$3. Today, even with inflation, for that sum readers receive 4608 pages which are twice as big as the earlier ones. How Grandpa and Grandma or anyone else was able to read the small print of the first AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is beyond my understanding, especially when you consider the fact that any eyeglasses of those times were usually very poorly fitted.

For years the only illustration in the early issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was a hand-drawn woodcut of cattle, hog, and farm products on the front page. There was no advertising at all, but I never get over being surprised at the excellence of the editorial matter. Many of the practices that were taught in the early pages of our publication are just as good today as they were then.

In the announcement on the first page of the first issue of April 1842, the publisher, Mr. George A. Peters, and the brothers, A. B. Allen and R. L. Allen, who were the first editors, said:

"The pursuit of agriculture in its broadest sense constitutes the basis of our national virtue and national wealth. Yet, important as it is in the accomplishment of these great objects, and in its truly elevated and dignified character, it has been, and still is, in its real merits, estimated below that of other professions in our land."

"We need to have the occupation of farming made more popular and attractive. It should occupy a higher niche in popular estimation. It should command not only the cold respect and distant admiration of our active and enterprising business men, but their warmest regard and cordial participation."

"To aid in directing and stimulating the efforts of our enterprising and patriotic countrymen in consummating so desirable a result, our time and talents will be devoted."

Well, that is exactly what your AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has tried to do

ever since that front page editorial was written. For 116 years, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has fought for farming and farmers.

Why A.A. Has Lasted

While hundreds of magazines and other farm papers have come, had their brief or long day, and then failed and disappeared, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has survived all the tests of the years and is still going stronger than ever. I



The late Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey and I cut the cake when American Agriculturist was 100 years old, 16 years ago, at a party in our editorial offices.

chine, and a drop reaper. The horse was the chief power both on the farm and on the road. For hundreds of years, it had been the horse and buggy era.

What Grandpa Read

Then came the age of gasoline and electricity, paving the way and making possible the automobile, the tractor, and all manner of labor-saving farm equipment. In the home there were equally important changes, not the least of which was the change in reading habits and reading material available. In 1842, and for many years following, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST had little competition for the readers' time. Remember the story about how Abraham Lincoln struggled to get a book and then read it before the flickering light of the fireplace? In thousands of homes, not so long ago, there was really not so much to read.

In my home, we took the local county paper, and there was that best of all

well as a living, that emphasis should be placed not only on making a living, but also on how to live. It has always been an ideal of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST that a reader could lay down an issue after reading it, not only with more knowledge of his business, but also with a lift of the spirit, a feeling that life is really worthwhile after all. We have always tried to make AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST a personality, a welcome visitor in your home, something that you look forward to with eagerness. That ideal, I am sure, more than anything else we have done, has helped AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to continue to live while other magazines failed.

It is almost impossible, particularly for young people, to realize today what the farm home was like in 1842 when AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was born, or even at the beginning of this century. For more than 300 years after the first settlements in America, farming and rural life were much the same. There was little change.

Then suddenly, bang! Changes came so fast that it was almost impossible to keep up with them.

All of the farm work, and work in the home too, in the early days was done by hand. Crops were hoed by hand; hay and grain were cut by scythe and cradle. No longer ago than when I was a boy, there had been comparatively few changes since the first settlements. To be sure, we had a one-horse cultivator, a mowing ma-

magazines, The Youth's Companion, and one or two other magazines. Of course there were no phonographs, radios, or television. As one result of having little available reading material, what we did read, we read well and remembered. Both my father and one of my brothers could quote the Bible and Shakespeare at length. I wonder how many could do it now.

Well, as other things began to go through their lightning changes so did the competition for the readers' time. Not only did the magazines increase by the dozen, but the daily newspaper, a rarity in a farm home when I was a boy, now is in almost all homes. Colleges of agriculture in every state began to distribute hundreds of thousands of bulletins free. The country mailboxes today are filled, often to overflowing.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of 1842 would surely be lost in the editorial shuffle of 1958. Not only must the writing itself be good, but it must be printed upon good paper and illustrated with sharp, clear pictures. There must be plenty of color. Headings of articles must be written to catch the reader's attention. Then, there's advertising. I often tell my editorial associates that they have to be on their toes to write anything as interesting editorially as is written by skilled men who prepare and illustrate the advertising copy. Without advertising, magazines would cost many times the subscription price you pay. Moreover, most of them would not be half so interesting, nor half so valuable, for advertising as well as editorial matter keeps you informed and helps you in the market place.

On Their Toes

So, as in every other business, competition keeps magazine and newspaper editors on their toes so to increase the interest in and value of the articles in order that readers will be compelled to read them. Sometimes you hear someone say, "Oh, I don't have time to read." That's nonsense! One who really likes to read will always find time for it. And in spite of the competition of other means of communication, the demand for the printed word is today greater than it ever was. There are more readers and more reading.

But there is a great big BUT. No magazine or newspaper editor or publisher who has not been smart enough and quick enough to meet the needs of his readers, in spite of all the changes, will long survive. That AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is still going with larger and better issues after 116 years is proof that we have met the test of time and service to our readers. Today, we have more advertisers, more subscribers, and more appreciative readers than we have ever had in all the long years since 1842.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

ONE DOES not have to be so old to remember back when nearly all farm boys were in the same position that poor Johnny was when he said,

"Paw, kin I go to the minstrels to-night with Bill Horner?"

To which Paw replied,

"Naw, 'tain't been over a month sense ye went t' top o' the hill to see the eclipse of the moon. 'Pears to me yew wanten be on the go the hull time."

STOLEN GAS BRINGS
SUSPENDED SENTENCE

"On Sunday morning February 23, I noticed car tracks up to our gas pump when I went to the barn to milk. As the pump hadn't been locked, I suspected that gas had been stolen. I locked the pump before I came back to the house and after supper I went down to check things and found the padlock had been broken and there were more car tracks. This time I took the fuse out of the switch.

"The next morning there was still another set of car tracks which were very clear in the slush. I was suspicious of who it was so I drove to where the car was parked and my hunch was right. I called the Chief of Police and he in turn called the Sheriff's Department. They questioned the owner of the car and he admitted stealing gas and also implicated four other boys, all of them from 16 to 19 years of age.

They confessed to stealing from our pump at least 4 or 5 times each during February. We are quite positive they took at least 200 gallons during a two week period. The boys were given suspended jail sentences and placed on probation, and they were ordered to make restitution of \$33.00 to me.

"Would I be eligible for your reward?"

It would seem from this that readers will be doing a real service to the younger generation if they will keep their gas pumps locked. Then, at least, you will know if the lock has been broken and you can start an investigation.

We congratulate those involved in the above investigation but we are sorry our subscriber is not eligible for a reward, because one of our requirements was not met. This is that the thief, or thieves, must be imprisoned for at least 30 days.

— A. A. —

GO SLOW!

"I would like information about a publisher in Chicago who claims he can teach anyone interested to write short stories, fillers, paragraphs, etc.; the object being to earn money. He will do this, he says, for a reasonable price.

"I have been much interested but have hesitated for fear there was some catch in it."

Generally speaking, these companies are more interested in getting your money than they are in your ability to write. If one has a natural ability, there are always things to learn about writing. However, a person must have a real urge to write and then do a lot of writing. The competition in this field is keen. It takes a lot of perseverance and there are many disappointments.

Our suggestion is that you avoid all such schools until you are convinced of their reliability, also that you have some natural talent as a writer.



CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK	
Mrs. Loretta Lagree, Churubusco	\$ 8.48 (refund on order)
Mr. Herbert Barcomb, Chateaugay	183.73 (refund on tax)
Mrs. Geo. Derrick, Elbridge	3.95 (refund on order)
Mrs. James Holleran, Phelps	4.95 (refund on containers)
Mr. Thomas Blair, Staatsburg	40.00 (refund on dog)
Mr. Marion Rhodes, Elmira	1140.00 (settlement for damages)
Mr. John Zellwager, Dexter	8.25 (payment for loss)
Mrs. Charles Schlossberg, Mountandale	3.75 (refund on honey)
Mrs. L. E. Sampson, Staatsburg	9.34 (refund on order)
Mrs. Lois M. Hessler, Clay	13.54 (refund on order)
Mr. D. Walter O'Mara, W. Monroe	7.92 (refund on switches)
Mrs. Jennet B. Grotevant, Delhi	20.88 (refund on blanket)
PENNSYLVANIA	
Mrs. Stephen Jones, Little Meadows	17.96 (refund on order)
MAINE	
Mrs. Vera Huff, Athens	300.00 (payment for pups)
Mr. Lezime Pelletier, Fort Kent	39.34 (settlement of acct.)
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Mr. Gordon Foshier, North Weare	2.20 (payment on claim)
Mr. Ronald Hadley, Raymond	1.75 (payment of charges)
Mrs. Howard Potter, Concord	65.00 (refund on dog)
Mr. Edwin M. Annis, Suncook	30.00 (payment on claim)
Mrs. Gerald Dudley Colebrook	2.98 (refund on order)
VERMONT	
Mr. Clifford Thurston, Bradford	8.78 (refund on order)

FILE YOUR COMPLAINTS

This week we received a message from the New York State Troopers that Philip Salvatore of Jersey City, N. J., had been arrested by the Eastchester police for selling unpacked and unmarked fertilizer. This is a violation of the Agriculture & Markets Law, and Salvatore was out on bail, awaiting appearance in court on April 28.

We have no notice as yet as to the disposition of the case, but if he received a jail sentence he may still be in custody. The State Police suggested that any persons with a complaint against this man could have their local police contact Eastchester, N. Y. police.

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of: Leon Sityer, thought to be around Waverly, N. Y.? His mother and father were Lillian and Charles Sityer, and he has a brother, Robert, in Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N.Y.

Nº 34030

50-262
213

February 7

19 58

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

Miss Patricia Crosier

R.F.D. 2

North Adams, Mass.

\$ 25.00

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

M. H. Sinsabaugh

ASST. TREAS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA

ITHACA, NEW YORK

REPORTING LICENSE WINS \$25.00 REWARD

LAST Fourth of July, when Patricia Crosier and Frederick Foster were returning from the fireworks, they saw a strange car at the gas storage pump belonging to Patricia's father, Melvin Crosier of Florida, Massachusetts. The young people got the license number and reported it to the State Police at Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

The next day two 16 year old boys were picked up by the troopers. Mr. Crosier charged them with theft of gas and destruction of the pump. They were imprisoned for over 30 days and Mr. Crosier has been collecting every week from the court in North Adams.

We were glad to send Patricia our \$25.00 reward check and we certainly congratulate her for her alertness in getting the license number of the car.

A Friend's Name
May Be In This List

A PARTIAL LIST OF HIGHWAY
ACCIDENT BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

Lester Smith, Guilderland Center, N. Y.	\$ 44.28	Thomas Beers, Bath, N. Y.	144.72
Truck accident—cut and bruised ankle		Truck accident—injured foot	
Abraham Lincoln, East Otto, N. Y.	107.14	Frans Meyjes, Calverton, N. Y.	51.42
Auto accident—cut nose		Truck accident—injured back	
Maude Burrell, Auburn, N. Y.	240.01	Charles Glezen, Richford, N. Y.	113.57
Auto accident—injured jaw, legs, chest		Auto accident—multiple injuries	
Nancy Wendover, Martville, N. Y.	107.14	Josephine Romeo, Dryden, N. Y.	74.28
Auto accident—multiple injuries		Auto accident—cuts, bruises, fractures	
Charles Howard, Silver Creek, N. Y.	151.43	Earl Calhoun, Cossayuna, N. Y.	80.00
Auto accident—multiple injuries		Auto accident—injured knee, elbow, chest	
Richard Manchester, Southport, N. Y.	42.85	Helen Graham, Smiths Basin, N. Y.	97.14
Auto accident—injured ankles		Auto accident—injured legs	
Maynard Congdon, Pine City, N. Y.	120.00	Leila Faas, Sodus, N. Y.	80.00
Auto accident—injured elbow		Auto accident—multiple injuries	
Howard Davis, Greene, N. Y.	79.29	Kenneth Caywood, Red Creek, N. Y.	50.00
Auto accident—broke jaw bone		Auto accident—injured shoulder, chest	
Donald Green, South Otselic, N. Y.	40.00	Charles Herendeen, Macedon, N. Y.	120.00
Auto accident—injured shoulders		Auto accident—multiple injuries	
Myron Bull, Cadyville, N. Y.	40.00	Fred Bauer, Warsaw, N. Y.	170.00
Truck accident—injured shoulder		Auto accident—concussion and fractures	
Jennie F. White, Saranac, N. Y.	68.56	Ward Smith, Dundee, N. Y.	310.71
Auto accident—cuts and bruises		Pedestrian accident—broken legs, ribs	
Merton Way, Peru, N. Y.	340.00	Raymond Forbes, Wysox, Pa.	41.43
Auto accident—fractured pelvis		Pedestrian accident—broken arm	
Elwin Kentch, Cortland, N. Y.	46.14	Richard Douth, Cambridge Springs, Pa.	208.56
Auto accident—multiple injuries		Auto accident—injured chest, back	
Ruby Miller, South Kortright, N. Y.	150.00	Bessie Church, Warren, Pa.	80.00
Auto accident—injured neck		Auto accident—multiple injuries	
James Flanagan, Amenia, N. Y.	121.42	Ora Church, Warren, Pa.	80.00
Auto accident—injured left hip		Auto accident—fractured ribs	
Anthony Kapinos, Orchard Park, N. Y.	110.00	Ernest Carlin, Montrose, Pa.	58.93
Auto accident—broke toe		Truck accident—injured hip	
Margaret Penzas, East Aurora, N. Y.	75.72	Frank DeMarco, Glen Rock, N. J.	125.00
Auto accident—fractured ribs		Auto accident—brain injury	
Sherry Fleury, Constable, N. Y.	60.00	Howard Beavers, Lebanon, N. J.	71.42
Car hit tractor—bruised knee, shoulder		Auto accident—cut scalp	
Duane M. Austin, Gloversville, N. Y.	112.85	John Hall, Flemington, N. J.	420.00
Auto accident—fractured ribs		Auto accident—broken collar bone	
Norman Peterson, Corfu, N. Y.	100.00	Louis Ashley, Toms River, N. J.	128.56
Auto accident—injuries		Auto accident—multiple injuries	
Estella Clark, Elba, N. Y.	136.25	Kenneth Teets, Newton, N. J.	72.86
Auto accident—cut chin, injured knees		Auto accident—multiple injuries	
William Oettinger, Athens, N. Y.	48.57	Grace F. Van Kirk, Columbia, N. J.	75.00
Auto accident—cut chest, leg, knee		Auto accident—multiple injuries	
Amy I. Leonard, Mohawk, N. Y.	78.57	Donald Carhunneau, Ansonia, Conn.	139.28
Auto accident—multiple injuries		Auto accident—injured back, knees, neck	
Rebecca Pickert, Middleville, N. Y.	60.00	Bruce Sherman, Adams, Mass.	81.43
Auto accident—injured		Auto accident—part of ear cut off	
Michael Lamaitis, Herkimer, N. Y.	65.71	Mary MacLellan, Greenfield, Mass.	51.43
Auto accident—multiple injuries		Auto accident—injured shoulder	
Helen Fulkerson, LaFargeville, N. Y.	171.42	Steven Siciak, Bernardston, Mass.	628.58
Auto accident—injured neck, nose, head		Auto accident—fractured ribs, inj. ankle	

Keep Your Policies Renewed

Francis Smith, Copenhagen, N. Y.	40.00	Israel Kolonel, Lowell, Mass.	260.71
Auto accident—head injury		Auto accident—fractured ribs, bruises	
Helen Hoppel, Castorland, N. Y.	78.00	Jon Graham, Burlington, Mass.	137.14
Auto accident—cut lips, severe bruises		Auto accident—cut scalp	
May Stevens, Nunda, N. Y.	440.00	Yvonne Poudrier, Shrewsbury, Mass.	360.72
Pedestrian accident—broken hip		Auto accident—injured back, neck	
Elizabeth Miller, North Chili, N. Y.	200.00	Bertha Berube, Caribou, Me.	185.70
Auto accident—multiple injuries		Auto accident—multiple injuries	
Martha Peters, Amsterdam, N. Y.	128.56	Philip Knight, Yarmouth, Me.	74.99
Auto accident—inj. shoulder, hips, chest		Auto accident—broken ribs	
Anna Guadagno, Randall, N. Y.	51.42	Louise True, New Gloucester, Me.	2000.00
Auto accident—multiple injuries		Pedestrian accident—killed	
John Karpinski, Boonville, N. Y.	375.00	Woodrow Dodge, Phillips, Me.	125.00
Auto accident—broken arm		Pedestrian accident—injured knee	
Jacob Beechwood, Rome, N. Y.	60.00	Merele Frost, Ellsworth Falls, Me.	138.57
Auto accident—cuts and bruises		Auto accident—injured shoulder, arm	
Evelyn Sturgis, Jordan, N. Y.	328.25	Julia Wakulish, Canton, Me.	260.00
Auto accident—multiple injuries		Auto accident—multiple injuries	
Dorothy Gifford, Jamestown, N. Y.	536.28	George Wakulish, Canton, Me.	260.00
Auto accident—injured knee		Auto accident—multiple injuries	
Walter Cratsley, Honeoye, N. Y.	142.14	Angie Adams, Dexter, Me.	170.00
Truck accident—injured leg		Truck accident—multiple injuries	
Frank Mueller, Naples, N. Y.	50.00	Reginald Collins, Madison, Me.	170.00
Auto accident—fractured ribs		Auto accident—fractured ribs, injured eye	
Howard Potter, Shortsville, N. Y.	50.00	Carl Ross, Wells, Me.	140.00
Auto accident—cuts and bruises		Auto accident—multiple injuries	
Freeman Masker, Warwick, N. Y.	120.00	Eugene Bouchier, Lebanon, N. H.	42.86
Auto accident—injured nose		Auto accident—fractured ribs	
Alvin Smith, Medina, N. Y.	55.71	Edward Gage, Grasmere, N. H.	321.42
Auto accident—concussion, cuts, bruises		Auto accident—injured arm	
Lawrence Crary—Mexico, N. Y.	120.00	William Kerr, Andover, N. H.	60.00
Auto accident—fractured ribs		Auto accident—cuts and bruises	
Emil Schaad, Central Square, N. Y.	214.00	Miriam Wason, Concord, N. H.	393.00
Auto accident—multiple injuries		Pedestrian accident—injured back, leg	
Gertrude Schultis, Otego, N. Y.	185.71	Richard Preston, Auburn, N. H.	165.92
Auto accident—multiple injuries		Auto accident—cut head, injured ear	
Ellen Nichols, Troy, N. Y.	111.42	Eva Grant, South Acworth, N. H.	160.00
Auto accident—injured leg and nose		Auto accident—multiple injuries	
Edna Roberts, Brainard, N. Y.	184.52	Wilfred Sabourin, Bristol, Vt.	206.43
Auto accident—injured chest, knee		Auto accident—injured chest, knee, back	
Lester Jenkins, Norfolk, N. Y.	260.00	William Knox, Starksboro, Vt.	58.57
Struck by truck—fractured ribs		Auto accident—concussion	
James Adner, Potsdam, N. Y.	150.00	Julia Barnes, St. Johnsbury, Vt.	260.00
Auto accident—broken elbow		Auto accident—cuts, bruises, shock	
Richard Demo, Brasher Falls, N. Y.	92.14	Margi Langdell, Cambridge, Vt.	125.71
Auto accident—multiple injuries		Auto accident—cuts and bruises	
Harry McGowan, Ballston Lake, N. Y.	49.33	Joseph Taran, Poultney, Vt.	40.00
Auto accident—cuts and bruises		Auto accident—cuts and bruises	
Walter M. Pratt, Cayuta, N. Y.	56.00	Christopher Robinson, Northfield, Vt.	75.71
Auto accident—multiple injuries		Auto accident—cuts, bruises, broken ribs	
Harold Mattson, Romulus, N. Y.	60.00	Luther Snide, Springfield, Vt.	103.75
Auto accident—bruise of leg		Auto accident—multiple injuries	

North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago
N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.



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Early side-dressing with genuine ARCADIAN® Ammonium Nitrate is the profitable way to make sure your crops get the nitrogen they need. Before your crops can run out of nitrogen from the mixed fertilizer you used earlier, provide them with plenty of ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate grow power. Then watch them keep right on growing green and strong, for big yields and early harvest!

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AMERICAN
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THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

What Does BASE RATING
Mean To You?

By ROBERT P. STORY

Associate Professor of Marketing, New York State College of Agriculture

How Will the Bases Dairymen Have Recently Received Affect Their Returns For Milk?

These bases will not be used in pricing milk and thus will have no effect on the return dairymen receive for milk. The current base program is an experimental one to provide information.

Why Was An Experimental Base Rating Program Included In the Marketing Order?

Dairymen through their organizations asked to have a base rating program included in the marketing order. All of the major producer organizations in the milkshed proposed some type of base rating program during the long hearing that resulted last August in the extension of the order to Northern New Jersey and Upstate New York.

None of these proposed programs for using bases in paying producers for milk was adopted because of lack of evidence that such programs would be desirable. Instead, the present experimental program was adopted to provide information and to illustrate to dairymen how such a program would work if it were actually in effect.

Who Computed The Bases and How Was This Done?

Producer bases were computed by the Market Administrator. This was done by totaling each producer's deliveries to order plants during the months of July through November, 1957, and dividing by 153, the number of days in this period.

If a dairyman delivered milk during only part of this period, his deliveries were still divided by 153. If a dairyman did not deliver any milk during this period, he did not receive any base. The Market Administrator distributed the base to handlers who in turn distributed them to individual dairymen.

How Can a Dairyman Check His Base?

Dairymen can check their bases by adding their milk deliveries to order plants for the months of July through November, 1957 and dividing this total by 153. If a producer finds his base to be incorrect he should report this to his handler and to the Market Administrator. One of the purposes of the current experimental base program is to find out whether bases can be accurately computed.

Will The Bases That Dairymen Received This Year Be Used In Pricing Milk At Some Future Time?

No. Dairymen would have a chance to earn new bases if an operating base rating program should go into effect in the future. Furthermore, dairymen would have an opportunity

to earn new bases each year in any continuing base program.

The Marketing Agreement Act does not permit the use of frozen or fixed bases in milk marketing orders.

How Can Dairymen Figure Out the Monthly Volume of Base Milk and Excess Milk They Deliver?

Dairymen can compute their monthly base by multiplying their daily base by the number of days in the month. The volume of base milk delivered is the monthly base unless deliveries are less than the monthly base. In this case all of the milk delivered is base milk.

The volume of excess milk is computed by subtracting the monthly volume of base milk from total deliveries for the month.

How Can Dairymen Compute What Their Return For Milk Would Be If Bases Were Used?

The return for base milk and excess milk would be figured separately and then added to obtain the total return for all milk delivered.

The volume of base milk should be multiplied by the estimated base price to get the return for base milk.

The volume of excess milk should be multiplied by the excess price to obtain the return for excess milk. For March 1958, the estimated base price was \$4.76 per 100 pounds of 3.5 per cent milk at the 201-210 mile zone.

The estimated excess price was \$3.02 per 100 pounds of 3.5 per cent milk. The same butterfat and location differential used in computing the producers uniform price for March should be applied to the base price. Only the butterfat differentials should be applied to the excess price.

The total return for both base and excess milk should be compared with the return that producers actually received for milk during March. This comparison should be made for each month that base and excess prices are announced.

Why Was July Through November Chosen As the Base Period?

Several different base periods were proposed during the hearing in which base rating programs were considered. The periods of August through November, September through December and July through November were all proposed. The latter period was selected as the base period in the present experimental program because experience in

BASE RATING PLAN

EXAMPLE FOR PRODUCER IN 201-210
MILE ZONE FOR 3.5 MILK

(A) March total production	173.29 cwt.
(Example is average March delivery per dairy in pool)	
(B) If base per day was 444 lbs., Base milk for March (444x31)	137.64 cwt.
"Excess" milk (amount produced over monthly base)	35.65 cwt.
(C) Estimated "Base" price 201-210 mi. zone	\$4.76
(D) Estimated "Excess" price	\$3.02
What value would be under base-rating plan:	
(Base) 137.64 cwt. @ \$4.76	\$655.17
(Excess) 35.65 cwt. @ \$3.02	\$107.66
Total 173.29 cwt.	\$762.83

Actual value of March milk to dairyman used in this example was:

173.29 cwt. @ \$4.30 = \$745.15

To figure how you would fare under Base Rating: (A) substitute your own production for March. (B) multiply the daily "base" received from your handler by 31. (C) add to or subtract from the \$4.76 price, the freight differential of 1.4¢ for each zone between you and the 201-210 mile zone; add or subtract butterfat differential; add, when applicable, the nearby differential and direct delivery differential. (D) add or subtract butterfat differential to or from the \$3.02 price for excess (but do not add or subtract freight differential; and do not add the nearby differential).

other markets has shown a tendency for a sharp decline in milk production in the months immediately preceding the base period. Furthermore, the period of low production in the milkshed has shifted from late fall to the early fall and summer months. A July through November base period would tend to improve this situation. The use of this base period in the present experimental program does not necessarily mean that the same period would be used in any future program that may be adopted.

Does the Current Base Program Provide For the Transfer of Bases?

No, the present program does not provide for the transfer of bases. A producer who takes over a dairy farm from another operator does not receive any base.

The present program is unrealistic in this respect. Insufficient evidence was presented at the hearing to permit the writing of transfer provisions in the present order. Any base program actually used in pricing milk in this market in all likelihood, would contain provisions for transferring bases.

In What Months Would Bases Be Used in Pricing Milk In Any Future Base Program?

This question is impossible to answer at this time. Two basic types of base plans are in use in milk marketing orders, and both types were proposed during the hearing in this market that considered base plans.

One type of base (Continued on Page 19)

IT'S "FROSTY" IN JUNE!

Get your new home freezer in the month of June! You'll save money, and you'll have a quality freezer that will make an attractive addition to your home. It's Freezer Sale Time at your local G.L.F. Store.

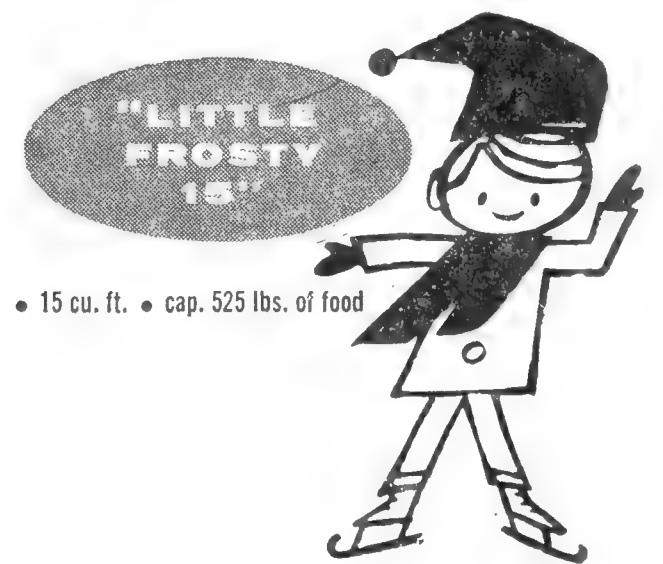


22 CU. FT. UPRIGHT

- takes only 8½ sq. ft. of floor space • holds 770 lbs. of food
- extra thick insulation • ice cream bar holds a gallon • juice bar for 26 six ounce cans • slide-out basket • tilt-out bin • 4 wide shelves • adjustable shelf for odd shaped packages • safety latch opens from inside

Special June Price... **\$345.00**

Terms available with \$34.50 down



- 15 cu. ft. • cap. 525 lbs. of food

20 CU. FT. CHEST

- attractive white baked enamel finish will not discolor or chip
- holds 700 lbs. of food • 91 lb. fast freeze compartment • sliding storage baskets • polystyrene finish inside—makes cleaning easy • interior light • safety latch • outside shell is treated on its inner side against corrosion.

Special June Price... **\$295.00**

Terms available with \$29.50 down



- 16 cu. ft. cap.
- 560 lbs. of food



- 30 cu. ft. cap.
- 1050 lbs. of food



"JACK
FROSTY
20"

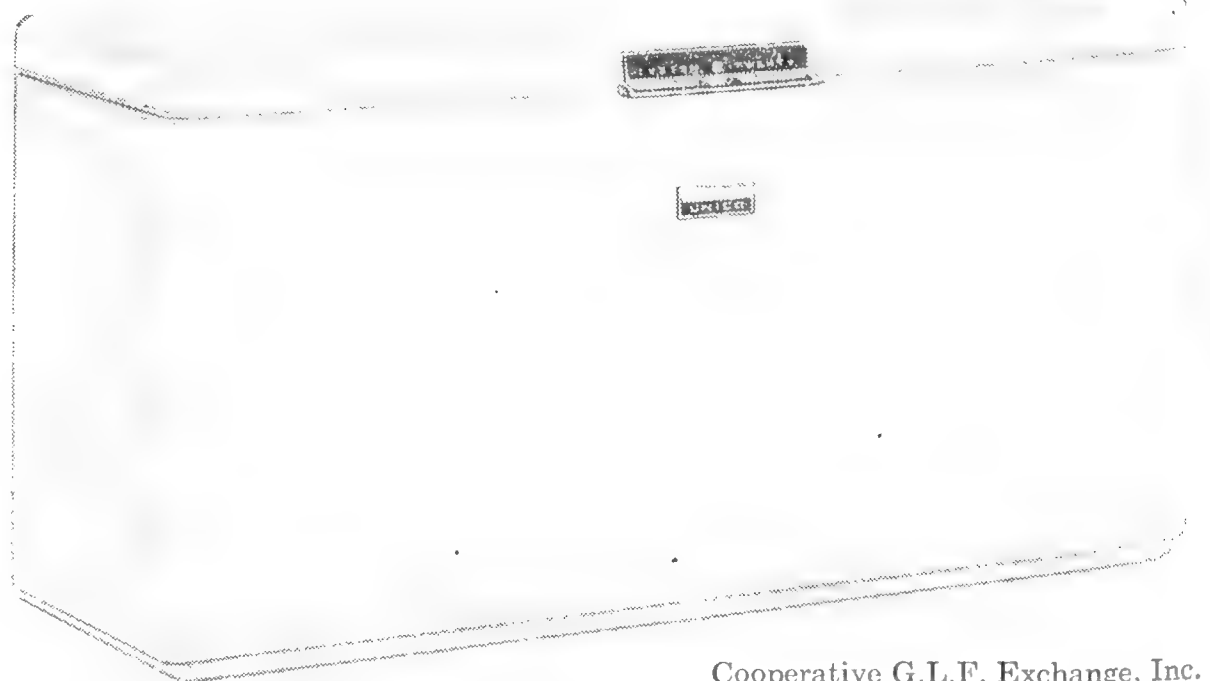
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Fall Vacation Tour

HISTORIC NEW ENGLAND

OLD QUEBEC • BAY OF FUNDY • NOVA SCOTIA

EVANGELINE LAND

Halifax, with a day to relax and enjoy the warm Nova Scotian hospitality.

On October 7 will come one of the most fascinating parts of the whole trip. We will travel through Evangeline Land to Yarmouth, probably the first known section of North America. Evidence has been found to prove that Leif Erikson spent the summer here in the year 1000. From Yarmouth we will cross by ferry to Bar Harbor, Maine, and visit Acadia National Park.

There will be a beautiful ride through Maine's pine woods to Augusta, where we will spend the night. The next day we will follow the Maine and New Hampshire turnpikes to Massachusetts, where we will visit Salem with its House of Seven Gables, fashionable Marblehead, and Swampscott. Then on to Boston for three nights, with day tours that will bring history to life for you . . . you will see Faneuil Hall, Paul Revere House, Old North Church, Harvard College, the homes of Longfellow and Lowell, and on another day the land of the Pilgrims, traveling through Quincy to Cohasset, and Buxbury with the home of John and Priscilla Alden; then Plymouth, where you will see Plymouth Rock, Pilgrim Hall, Old Town House, First Church, and many other replicas of the Puritan Settlement. We will also visit the Cape Cod area and view the famous Cape Cod Canal, completed just before the beginning of World War I.

The last day of our tour finds us traveling through the beautiful Berkshires on our way back to Albany. We will hate to say good-bye to the good friends we have made on the tour, but our minds will be full of wonderful memories as this American Agriculturist vacation comes to a close.

If you would like to join our party, it would be a good idea to make your reservation as soon as possible. This is sure to be a very popular tour. We predict that many who have traveled with us before will be the first to make their reservations, as this is the first New England-Canada tour we have ever offered.

Here is your chance to visit some of the most famous places in northeastern America, in the easiest, most comfortable way possible. You will be traveling with the best of all company, an American Agriculturist party; you will be well looked after from start to finish; you will not have a travel care in the world, no tips to pay, nothing to do but have a wonderful time . . . and at a very moderate cost which includes everything.

Just fill out the coupon on this page and mail it to Mr. E. R. Eastman, President, American Agriculturist, Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y. We will be happy to send you the printed itinerary with further details. Or, if you wish, you may send in your reservation immediately with a deposit of \$50.00 per



—Photo: Canadian National Railways

person. This amount will be refunded to you promptly if you should have to cancel later.

The advantage of making an early reservation is that it will hold space for you. Many American Agriculturist tours sell out as soon as they are announced. We will have to limit the size of our party for this fall tour, because there is a definite limit to hotel accommodations in the Canadian Maritime Provinces. So if you want to be sure to go with us, put your reservation and check for the deposit in the mail just as soon as possible!!

Any of our New England readers who wish to come with us may join our party either in Albany or in New Hampshire. We will be stopping for lunch on the first day at Hanover Inn, Hanover, N. H. (home of Dartmouth College), and will spend that night in Waumbeck, New Hampshire.

There are few cities in the world which offer to the eye of the traveller so impressive and beautiful a skyline as the city of Quebec, with its ancient ramparts and the famous Chateau-Frontenac dominating the scene.



American history will come alive for us as we visit some of the oldest permanent settlements in North America. Below is entrance to Champlain's Habitation at Port Royal, Nova Scotia.

—Photo: Nova Scotia Bureau of Information



Mr. E. R. Eastman, President,
American Agriculturist,
Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary for your Low-Cost Fall Vacation Tour, September 27-October 12, 1958.

Name _____

Address _____

Please print your name and address

Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



COOPERATIVE OR UNION?

TO A CONSIDERABLE degree, the question of whether or not you as a dairyman join a labor union may be influenced by labor union policy rather than by farm policy.

I am told that union leaders in high places disagree as to the advisability of organizing farmers. If the present flurry of organization among dairymen in the New York and New Jersey milk shed makes progress, and the final decision by union leaders is to go ahead, the time may come when you as a dairyman have no choice—it might be, “join or lose your market.” In fact, I am told that that threat is already being used to persuade dairymen to join.

Being forced to join a union against your will is a frightening prospect, but it is not inevitable. It can be stopped short if dairymen individually will think through the implications of union membership and will definitely refuse to join in spite of arguments and implied threats.

We have no quarrel with honest labor unions. We merely say, let them bargain for wages; let dairymen, through their cooperatives, bargain for prices for their products.

It's easy to promise great results; it's more difficult to deliver. The logical, sure way to get a milk price justified by market conditions is to support and strengthen the milk cooperatives already in existence. Over a long pull, no agency can get more than such a price. To those who say that the cooperatives have failed to get results, we ask, what have you done to help?

CONGRATULATIONS!

AFTER MUCH discussion and some compromise by representatives of four dairy cooperatives in the New York-New Jersey milk shed, it now looks as though we are going to have action on a program of milk promotion and advertising. Our sincere congratulations to all concerned for their patience and hard work!

In many markets where it has been tried, the figures show quite conclusively that advertising and promotion of milk has increased consumption. It is easy to see that the higher the quantity of milk sold in bottles at the fluid price the higher will be the blend price to producers.

Visits with many farmers lead me to believe that a vast majority of dairymen approve the program, and that the number who refuse to contribute will be exceedingly small.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

AGAIN THERE IS some danger that the acreage of potatoes planted, if favored with good weather, will bring a crop that will depress prices below reasonable levels.

It is interesting to look back over the history of potato growing. Since 1935 there has been a drastic reduction in potato acreage, and a phenomenal increase in yield per acre due largely to better insect control.

In addition to insect control, better varieties and more certified seed have been produced. In general, more bushels of seed are planted per acre, and more fertilizer is applied per acre.

There is no question but that a moderate-sized crop brings the growers a better income than a large total crop. For example, in 1954 the total crop was about 220,000,000 cwt., and brought growers about \$395,000,000. In comparison, the crop in 1953 was 232,000,000 cwt., and brought only around \$252,000,000.

FULL SPEED AHEAD

SOME YEARS ago when I visited a large ranch in New Mexico I found that one man put in his full time catching predatory animals. In the western range country an animal that strays from the group is an easy mark for such predators.

To a degree, the same can be true of individual dairymen or individual milk cooperatives. That is why most small co-ops have banded together in groups.

Charlie Baldwin will be sorely missed by dairymen both as a friend and as a capable leader and administrator. It is entirely natural, when such a leader passes, for some uncertainty to develop over policies and administration until a successor is chosen.

Fortunately, in Ralph Smith the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency has a loyal, capable man who will carry on effectively until an executive secretary is chosen. Meanwhile, the executive committee and the directors will use more time in laying plans. A sound, forward-looking program will be continued, and expanded, one which will win the support of member organizations and the dairymen who belong to them.

The need for strong farmer cooperatives was never greater. The opportunities for service by cooperatives were never greater. Strong, loyal support by members will permit them to grasp the opportunities, meet the responsibilities, and serve the men who milk the cows.

NEPPCO ON THE JOB

NEPPCO, Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council, is pushing for three changes in the Federal Poultry Inspection regulations which will become compulsory next January first. These changes are:

1. Postponement, until supported by research, of the requirement to remove kidneys.
2. Permission for states and private brands to use the grade designations A-B-C where products meet or exceed the Federal standards.
3. Permission to handle both inspected and non-inspected products in qualified plants during the permissive inspection period, and until January 1, 1959 when inspection becomes mandatory.

TAX FREEDOM DAY

MAY 13, 1958, was called “Tax Freedom Day,” so designated by the Citizens Public Expenditure Survey of New York because it marks the first day of the year when the average citizen worked for himself rather than for government.

When you think about it that way, it sort of staggers you, and the jolt is even greater when you realize that “Tax Freedom Day” this year

is three days later than it was a year ago, and six days later than it was ten years ago.

As a matter of interest, “Tax Freedom Day” is figured this way. The personal income for 1958 of United States taxpayers is estimated at around \$350 billion. Taxes—Federal, state and local—take an estimated \$125 billion, or 36%. So the average taxpayer works 36% (132 days) of the year to pay taxes—and this year the 133rd day of the year was May 13.

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

“Let me congratulate you wholeheartedly on an excellent job in your book, *LIVE AND LEARN*. I especially want to congratulate you on your chapter entitled ‘Understanding Our Economic System.’ Far too many people have given lip service to the so-called free enterprise system without understanding our particular American brand of ‘free enterprise.’ There is both danger and opportunity within our particular kind of capitalistic structure.”—Herschel D. Newsom, Master, National Grange

DANGER and Opportunity! What greater challenges could young people have? But how essential is understanding, and in Mr. Cosline's book, “Live and Learn”, are some of the most “readable” chapters that young people could wish for. High school students and youth leaders alike could profit by reading it. It will never be “dated,” for the principles it exemplifies are fundamental.

Topics such as “Getting an Education,” “Choosing a Life Partner,” “Being a Leader,” as well as the one referred to by Mr. Newsom, are stimulating and thought-provoking. Copies can be obtained from AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., for \$3.50—a good investment.—I.M.L.

TRAINING A COW DOG

A GOOD COW DOG can be the equivalent of an extra hand on the farm.

But well-trained dogs don't “just happen.” It takes a lot of work and patience—on both sides—before an awkward, ungainly pup becomes the kind of dog that is a pleasure to watch.

If you have trained a dog to drive cows, write us a letter telling us how you did it. Perhaps you have trained him to other duties, too. Don't make your letters too long, and address them to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Contest Department, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

The writer of the letter that is judged most interesting will receive a check for \$5.00. The second best letter will receive \$3.00, and all other letters that we can find space to use in the paper will be paid \$1.00. No letters will be acknowledged, and the contest will close June 18.

They Say - - - -

CHARACTER makes the man, experience makes the character, and mistakes make the experiences.

* * *

Man is the only animal that works himself to death to get money so he won't have to work so hard.

* * *

About the only thing modern day youngsters will do for a dime is argue that it should have been a quarter.

* * *

This is the final test of a gentleman: his respect for those who can be of no possible service to him.—William Lyon Phelps



AA's Farm Dollar Guide

MILK PRICES: On this page in the February 15 issue, Professor Story of Cornell indicated that the April 1 drop in price supports would decrease milk prices less than many had anticipated. He was right. The uniform price in the New York-New Jersey milk shed for April, the first month in which the price support decreases were effective, was \$3.99 per cwt. compared to \$3.97 in April, 1957. Some are now predicting that the uniform price for the next six months will at least equal 1957.

In the May 17 issue, milk price estimates in the New York-New Jersey market were given for coming months. Here are estimates of the Milk Market Administrator for the Boston market for the next few months:

	1957	1958		1957	1958
April	\$4.07	\$3.87	June	\$3.89	\$3.60
May	3.84	3.60	July	4.54	4.15

USDA states that the feed grain carryover on October 1 will be 62 million tons, which will be 13 million tons above a year ago and twice as much as was carried over five years ago.

DAIRY MONTH: Excellent promotion in the way of a joint butter and egg promotion, with the theme "Tomorrow Morning Fresh Eggs Fried in Butter," is being planned by the American Dairy Association and the Poultry and Egg National Board. P.E.N.B. is sending out thousands of "recipe releases" to newspapers, featuring milk and butter in combination with egg dishes.

CHERRY ORDER: On May 20, 125 interested growers attended the hearing in Rochester on a proposed State marketing Order for cherries to provide for a grower assessment for promotion, advertising and research of up to \$3.00 a ton on marketable sour cherries. No objections were voiced by growers at the hearing.

The next step could be the drafting of an Order by Commissioner Carey. If approved by two-thirds of the growers voting, it could become effective with the 1958 crop.

GAS TAX REFUND: If you neglected to get a refund on your Federal gas for the first six months in 1956, you may still be able to get it. Watch for definite announcement. It is felt that because the refund idea was new many farmers failed to take advantage of it. Also, plan to get your refund on the Federal gas tax for gas used on the farm in the first six months of '58.

BRUCELLOSIS: The following New Jersey standards are to be met if New York dairymen are to maintain their New Jersey markets:

- 1. Milk Ring Test:** (a) The milk ring test, if employed routinely, shall be conducted at intervals of not less than once every six months; (b) Negative milk ring tests shall continue to qualify the animals in the herd; (c) Herds found to be suspicious to the milk ring test, shall be blood-tested within 45 days after the ring test.
- 2. Blood Test:** (a) Herds must be blood-tested every 12 months when no milk ring tests are employed; (b) Blood tests disclosing no reactors shall qualify the herd for the 12 months following the blood test; (c) Reactors revealed on blood tests shall be eliminated as a source of milk and within 30 days of the positive blood test shall be eliminated from the herd and within 60 days the herd shall be retested.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR said the other day, it's hard work making farming pay; there's bugs and pests to bother us, the weather gets obstreperous, then if the season is all right, the prices drop clear out of sight. That feller works from daylight till the sun has sunk behind the hill, and often it's long after dark before he's finished and can park his worn-out carcass in the bed and rest his bones and buzzing head. If toiling eighteen hours a day is really what makes farming pay, my neighbor'd be a millionaire without a worry or a care.

The fact is, all of neighbor's pains have never made him many gains; the fate of us farm folks depends upon the way the season ends; if our crops all should turn out good while others raise half what they should, then we'll have money in the bank and only our good luck to thank. I ain't so very

rich, by gee, and prob'ly I will never be but always I've enough to eat and at day's end I'm not all beat; a little work is all okay, but as for toiling ev'ry day, for all the cash there is in it there's not much point, I'd rather sit.

Hanson makes winds work for you "Swath-o-matically"



SIDE WINDS

Hanson Swath-o-matic Brodjet

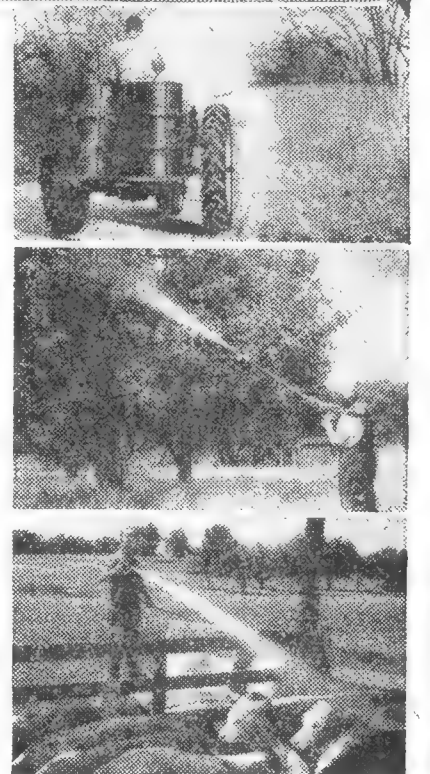
Now, you can take advantage of the wind by always spraying with it, never against it! Hanson "Swath-o-matic" Brodjet does it all for you automatically. When operating in strong side winds, you can spray to either side of your tractor with swaths up to 40-feet. Or in normal or head-wind, tail-wind conditions, you can spray to both sides with swaths up to 68-feet. Photos above illustrate.

It's FIVE farm sprayers in ONE, too!

You'll also like the outstanding versatility of the Hanson "Swath-o-matic" Brodjet—actually handles every job in a complete, year-round spraying program. A few are shown at right. This popular sprayer, less pump kit, costs only . . .

\$79.50

F.O.B. Factory



Hanson

. . . complete trailer, pump kit and boom sprayer, featuring . . .

E-Z Spray

ceramic nozzles!

Here is the kind of spraying dependability for which Hanson is famous, at a price you just can't beat. Included are Hanson's ceramic nozzles with truly amazing resistance to wear and corrosion; semi-automatic, 8-way control manifold; 3-section boom sprayer; nylon-roller pump kit; and an all-welded, steel trailer with roller wheel-bearings. Get yours today!

\$199.50

F.O.B. Factory

New Fiberglass sprayer tanks...

Strong, lightweight 200-gal. tanks — won't rust or corrode. Translucent Fiberglass always shows chemical level; calibrated at 1-gal. intervals.



Free! Spraying Charts!

Hanson

HANSON EQUIPMENT COMPANY
4368 Charles St., Beloit, Wisconsin

Rush details about Hanson equipment and free spray chart to:

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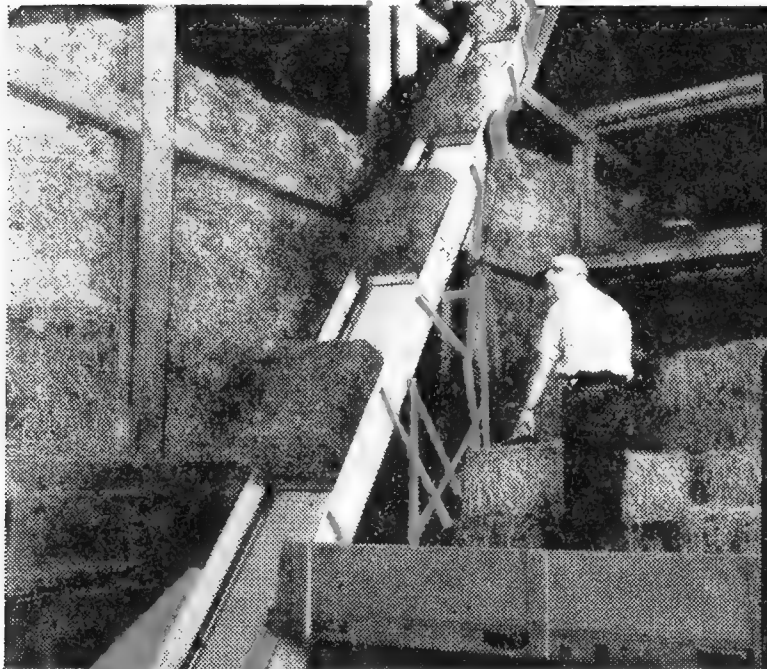
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**TOP DRIVE
PULLS LOAD UP**
greater efficiency
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moving parts . . .
safeguards
operator.

**60° ELEVATION
WITH SAFETY**
Smoker's exclusive
4½" non-tilting
flights provide
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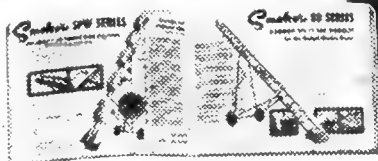
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Get this FREE booklet.

Tells how to pick the best farm
elevator for your needs.

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high . . . save more time and work . . .
than other size larger elevators. 60°
elevation is exclusive with Smoker . . .
provides more elevating reach per foot
of elevator length. When you compare
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foot of elevating reach . . . Smoker is
the real economy buy.



SMOKER FARM ELEVATORS, INC., Intercourse, Pa.

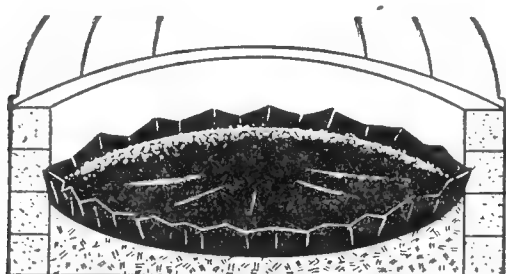
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Stop spoilage—make feed more nourishing
—cut feed cost. And you save MORE at
this new price.

More value from your silage. Seamless plastic seals in nutrition . . .	\$4.99
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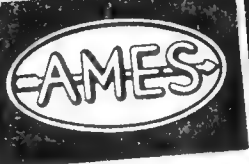
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The super-penetrating rust
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rust and corrosion.

AT HARDWARE STORES, GARAGES,
FILLING STATIONS EVERYWHERE
RADIATOR SPECIALTY CO.
Charlotte, North Carolina



Supplemental irrigation, using light pipe, fire hose and centrifugal pump to sprinkler-
irrigate two acres of potatoes on George Donnelly's Erie County farm.

Get the Most for Your Irrigating Money

By M. M. WEAVER

(Soil Conservation Service Engineer)

IRRIGATION is suffering severe
growing pains in New York State.
It has been a much-discussed sub-
ject. Still is. There are those who advo-
cate irrigation and others who say that
it doesn't pay.

Whether or not you irrigate is up to
you. If, however, you are going to irri-
gate, there are several broad principles
to follow to get the most for your
money. Let's talk about some of them.

We assume that you have an ade-
quate source of water. It may be a lake
or a stream. It may be a farm pond but
it takes a big one to store enough water
for irrigation. It takes storage space
for about 325,000 gallons to irrigate one
acre. This is equal to one foot of water
over one acre of ground. We have to
keep in mind that seepage and evapora-
tion will take a share of the irrigation
water before it gets to the crops. Net
use will be only 60 to 70 per cent of the
water stored.

If you're going to irrigate, don't be
stingy with fertilizers or it'll cost you
money in the end. Use all the fertilizer
needed to grow a good crop. Be pre-
pared to use even more if necessary
with irrigation. Use at least the maxi-
mum recommended for the crop.

It pays to keep the organic content of
your soil high. Organic matter holds
more water in the soil for plant use.
And a mulch will cut down evaporation
once you get the water into the soil. So
mulching is a profitable practice. It's
cheaper to store water in the soil than
it is to pump it to the soil.

Good drainage is important. Water-
logged fields can't grow good crops.
With the added expense of irrigation,
every part of every field has to give its
maximum yield.

Check Your Soil

Know your soils and what they can
do best for you. You can get help on
this from the Soil Conservation Service
through your soil conservation district.
You can also get help from the Exten-
sion Service. The technicians, without
charge, will tell you about the type of
soil, its water-holding capacity, infiltra-
tion rates and an application rate for
irrigation water. They will also give
you information on the relative eleva-
tions of your source of water and the
high and low areas in your field.

No one can design a good irrigation
system without this information. When
you get this information, take it to a
reliable equipment dealer who has had
irrigation experience and can design a
system tailored to your farm.

A portable sprinkler irrigation sys-
tem is designed to cover a part of the
field at one setting. After water is ap-
plied to that part, the system is moved
to another area of the field. A good de-
sign allows time to cover these suc-

cessive areas before the plants in the
last area suffer for lack of water. Sprinkling should get back to the first
setting before more than half of the
water in the plant root zone is used.
This plan allows time to complete the
second cycle of the areas before the
plants suffer. We're assuming a com-
plete lack of rain during the irrigation
period.

Don't Waste Water

For conservation irrigation, no more
water need be applied than can be
stored in the effective root zone. Water
that goes below the root zone is wasted.
Besides, it takes with it some of your
most valuable fertilizing elements.
Water applied too fast runs off over the
surface. That, too, is a total loss, and
you pay for it.

Get a pump of the right size so that
the motor will not loaf or over-work.
Make allowance for future needs. Many
irrigators have wasted their money on
systems not designed to fit their needs.
They have had to trade in their pumps.
And, second-hand pumps fetch little
more than last year's overalls.

See that the pipe is large enough to
keep friction losses low. It costs money
to buck friction. Too much friction in
the lateral lines causes an uneven dis-
tribution of water. So it's important
that the main line and laterals be based
on economical pipe sizes according to
allowable friction losses. If all sprink-
lers don't operate at their proper pres-
sure and capacity, you may waste water
at one end of the system while the
other end does not get enough.

A good designer considers all these
items, along with the crops you want
to grow. It would help if you'd ask your
equipment dealer to furnish you with a
performance curve for his pumps and
specify the efficiency rating for the ca-
pacity required to meet your needs.

Consider other possible uses of your
irrigation system. It can give a boost
to small seeds, such as onions or let-
tuce, at planting time. You can greatly
reduce the loss resulting from wind
blowing the seed out of muck land.

Sprinkler irrigation can control frost
damage to certain truck crops. It takes
a different lay-out and more equipment
though present equipment can be
adapted to frost protection by changing
nozzle sizes and lateral spacing. New
York farmers have found that irrigat-
ing can mean the difference between
profit and loss during spring frosts.

Think over your irrigation needs and
allow time to prepare a proper design
based on your crops and soils. If you
wait till the new crop year is upon you,
there's danger you'll buy a "pump and
pipe" rather than an irrigation system.
A system costs no more. In the end, it
may cost much less.



The Hayliner 68 is available in twine- or wire-tie models: engine-powered or P.T.O.

“Just look at our new *Hayliner* go!”

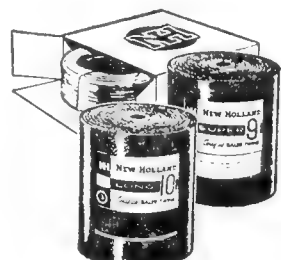
It's the fastest, gentlest baler in its class. Replate your old model baler with this sturdy, streamlined Hayliner 68—and you'll finish up this year's haymaking in a breeze!



FLOW-ACTION makes the difference!

Greatest advance in baling in 18 years! Aluminum feeder tines measure off right amount of hay . . . move it gently toward bale chamber . . . distribute load evenly to make firm, square, uniformly sliced bales. There's no auger; no wadboard. Hay has no leaf-stripping corners to turn. New Holland Machine Company Division of Sperry Rand Corporation, New Holland, Pennsylvania.

Twine and wire. Super 9, 9,000 ft., 325 lbs. average tensile strength. Long 10, 10,000 ft., 290 lbs. New Holland baler wire is tempered for toughness.



Still got plenty of baling to do? It'll be a lot easier and quicker with New Holland's Hayliner 68!

What's more . . . you'll get the leafiest, tastiest, richest bales you ever fed your livestock. Because the Hayliner 68 saves the leaves . . . packs evenly for quick, nutrient-saving drying.

It's the *most advanced* baler you can buy—because it has New Holland's ex-

clusive Flow-Action. It's *proven* with over a year's successful operation on thousands of farms behind it. It's the *most wanted* baler—has outsold any other since its introduction.

The Hayliner 68 pulls lightly . . . has fewer moving parts. That means operation and maintenance are simpler and cheaper. See it at your New Holland dealer's . . . or send coupon below . . . *today!*

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NEW HOLLAND MACHINE COMPANY, 1106 Oak Street, New Holland, Pa.
Please rush me free catalog on Hayliner 68.

Name: _____

Address: _____

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Brush Killer 32

The most imitated brush killer in the world

1. This is the *original*—yet it costs no more
2. Use it either as foliage or basal spray—at any time of year
3. Kills over 100 woody plants

Buy
**WEEDONE BRUSH
KILLER 32**

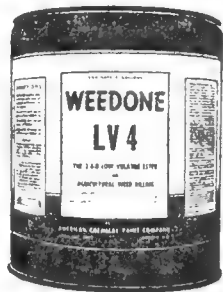


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2. Kills the tough weeds where others fail
3. Costs less

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MILK NEWS • Promotion Pact Connecticut Order?

CO-OPS AGREE ON ADVERTISING PROGRAM

THE way was mapped at Syracuse last month for a unified fluid milk promotional program designed to bring better income to dairymen in the New York milkshed.

The plan, except for some minor points, was agreed to by the four major milk cooperatives in the milkshed. When these final points are taken care of, the proposed plan will be submitted to Secretary of Agriculture Benson and to Dr. C. J. Blanford, market administrator of Order 27, for their approval.

Norman Myrick of New York, editor of the *American Milk Review*, was chairman of the meeting at Syracuse. Representatives from each of the four milk cooperatives were headed by: James A. Young, president of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency; Owen Crumb, public relations director for the Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Association; Dr. Kenneth Shaul, president of the Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives; and Lee Hamrick, public relations director of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association.

The points agreed upon by the four cooperatives included:

1. The establishment of the "Milk Market Development Authority of the New York-New Jersey Milkshed." The membership of this Authority will be made up of 14 people: Two from each of the four cooperative groups; three representatives of unaffiliated independent producers to be appointed by the commissioners or secretaries of agriculture in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey; and the Deans of the Colleges of Agriculture in these three states, or their representatives. The Deans, or their appointed representatives, will serve on the Authority in advisory capacities without voting power.

2. That all members of the Authority be appointed by June 15 in the hope that it can meet by that date.

3. That Norman Myrick, who moderated the Syracuse meeting, prepare the letter of transmittal to Benson and Blanford outlining the general policy to be followed by the Authority. This is to be submitted to the various groups for their study in order that any changes agreed upon may be incorporated in the final draft by Myrick.

4. The Authority will be bound by the following points:

- a. It will conduct a research and testing program to determine the best means of milk promotion.

- b. Solicit voluntary assistance and cooperation among handlers.

- c. The amount to be deducted from producers will be no more than one cent per cwt. during the first year.

- d. The positive letter program will not begin until the market administrator certifies that 90 per cent of the handlers, by volume of milk processed, have sent out letters to the producers. (The positive letter or so called set-aside letter is one notifying producers of the deduction of one cent per cwt. for promotion which gives the producers an opportunity to instruct the handler not to deduct the money from his check if the producer it not in favor of such a promotional program.)

- e. The deduction program will stop if less than 75 per cent of the producers participate for a period of three consecutive months.

- f. Cancellation privileges are always to be present in the program.

5. Until such time as funds are available for the expenses of the Authority, the four qualified cooperatives will share legitimate expenses on an equal basis.

It has been estimated that if all dairymen in the milkshed participated in this program, funds for the promotion of fluid milk would total one million dollars annually.

WANT CONNECTICUT UNDER ORDER 27

THREE of the four major milk cooperatives in the New York milkshed filed petitions with Secretary of Agriculture Benson, May 14, requesting that Connecticut be added to the New York milkshed.

In the petitions it was pointed out that Connecticut is unable to produce all of the milk it uses, and draws heavily on New York State farms, and from Berkshire County in Massachusetts. It was contended that annexation of Connecticut would slightly increase the fluid utilization of the milkshed production and for this reason raise the blend price paid to farmers.

The cooperatives submitting the petition were Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives, the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency and the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association. The fourth major cooperative, Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Association, did not file a petition, but Owen Crumb, Eastern's director of public relations told the *Syracuse Post Standard* that his organization believes there is a definite need for regulation of Connecticut and that a method should be adopted whereby adjacent milk producers would receive protection.

The Metropolitan Agency and the Dairymen's League took a secondary position in their petitions stating their belief that "orderly marketing conditions can be attained, but much less effectually, through a separate Connecticut order with Putnam, Dutchess and Columbia counties in New York state and Berkshire county in Massachusetts included in the marketing order."

Petitions have also been filed with the U.S.D.A. by the Connecticut Mutual Milk Producers Ass'n. and other groups, requesting a separate Federal Milk Marketing Order covering the entire State of Connecticut.

COUNTRY STORIES

All in Code

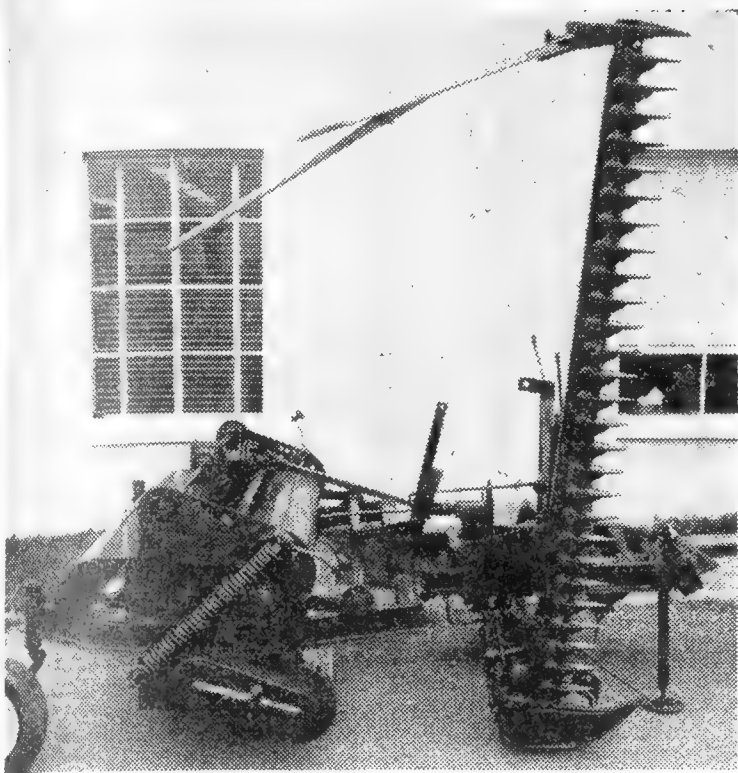
By George S. Edmonds

TWO telegraph operators, en route to a convention, occupied the only available but separate seats in a crowded railway coach. Soon one of the men noticed the familiar code in the rattling of a loose window latch and he picked up this message from his friend in the seat behind him:

"When we enter the tunnel just ahead, I shall lean forward and give that gorgeous blonde sitting beside you a smack right on her rosy cheek, and she will hand you one right on your big kisser."

Then the latch on the window behind the sender rattled furiously and he picked up this message:

"If you do, old boy, when we leave this train I shall smack you one right on your eye. She is my wife."



Here is a close look at a conditioner connected up with a mower. Note the pto shaft which takes the power from the mower back to the gear-box on the top of the conditioner.

By
THOMAS E.
CLAGUE

The What, Why and How of HAY CONDITIONERS

JUST what is a hay conditioner . . . what does it do . . . and how does it do it? The hay conditioners now on the market are pto-driven, trailing machines which contain one or more pair of heavy rollers. The hay runs through these rollers and is "conditioned" — the stems are broken open so they will dry more rapidly.

This is important because the relatively thin leaves dry so much more quickly than the heavier stems. Usually, by the time the stems are dry, the leaves are **overdry**—so they shatter and are left on the ground. Since the leaves contain 75% of the protein and calcium . . . 60% of the total digestive nutrients and the phosphorus . . . and most of the carotene or Vitamin A . . . you can see that losing the leaves is a pretty costly business.

So costly, in fact, that Leo Fryman, extension dairyman for the University of Illinois, says that leaving half the leaves in the field costs you about as much as leaving 25 bushels of corn per acre. This is with good alfalfa. And he says that a poor job of hay-making often costs you half the leaves.

Now if you had a corn picker that was costing you 25 bushels of corn per acre, you'd probably try to reduce that loss by spending some money for repairs, or trading it for a better machine. With that kind of a loss, you could afford to.

Two-Way Help

And it is entirely possible that you could afford to buy a hay conditioner because of these two ways in which it can improve your return per hay acre.

The first way is by greatly reducing your leaf loss, during a normal harvest-cycle — thus improving over-all hay quality. This is hard to measure, but some dairy farmers have found that feeding of conditioned hay has allowed them to cut their grain and supplement ration substantially—and still maintain high production.

One farmer had this clearly demonstrated last winter when he used up all of his own conditioned hay, and had to buy hay. As soon as he started using "ordinary" hay, he had to double his ration of grain and supplement to maintain production.

The second way you'll improve your return per hay-acre is by reducing weather-loss. If you can keep hay from getting rained on, it will be of much higher quality. Conditioned hay dries in 1/3 to 1/2 less time than unconditioned hay — according to work reported by Michigan State University, Cornell University, Kansas State College, University of California, and others.

Thus, if you use a hay conditioner, you will harvest your hay more quick-

ly after mowing it . . . and stand a better chance of beating the rain.

Exactly how much this gain, due to eliminated weather-loss, would be worth over a ten-year period, is a statistical estimate, at best . . . but it is a big consideration.

How many acres of hay must you have to be able to afford a hay conditioner? This, again, is a matter for some careful guessing. Let's say you could buy a conditioner for \$1,000, and that you'd pull it in combination with the mower. Since you don't add any extra operations, you won't increase your operating costs appreciably.

If you depreciate it over ten years, you would have an annual cost of about \$125 for depreciation and interest.

Suppose you take half of Mr. Fryman's estimated loss of the equivalent of 25 bushels of corn per acre. You could then figure on saving enough extra leaves per acre to be worth 12 1/2 bushels of corn. At a dollar a bushel, this would give you a break-even point of about 10 acres, for depreciation and interest alone. And this is not considering the second type of gain — the elimination of weather-loss which is made possible by quicker drying.

These figures are not intended to make you rush right out and buy a hay conditioner. You don't want one unless it is a sound investment. But if you haven't considered a hay conditioner as an important member of your line-up of hay machines . . . perhaps you should. It is a fact that there are relatively few of them in use . . . but all practices must have a beginning.

If possible, conduct your own investigation. Ask your local dealers where some conditioners are located. Go and see them at work. Examine the hay during the harvesting process. Talk to people who have fed conditioned hay. If possible, rent a conditioner. Or, hire someone to condition some of your hay. In short, find out all you can about this practice of conditioning hay. After all, if it is a sound economic practice, you can't afford to pass it up.

AMERICAN CREOSOTING CORPORATION

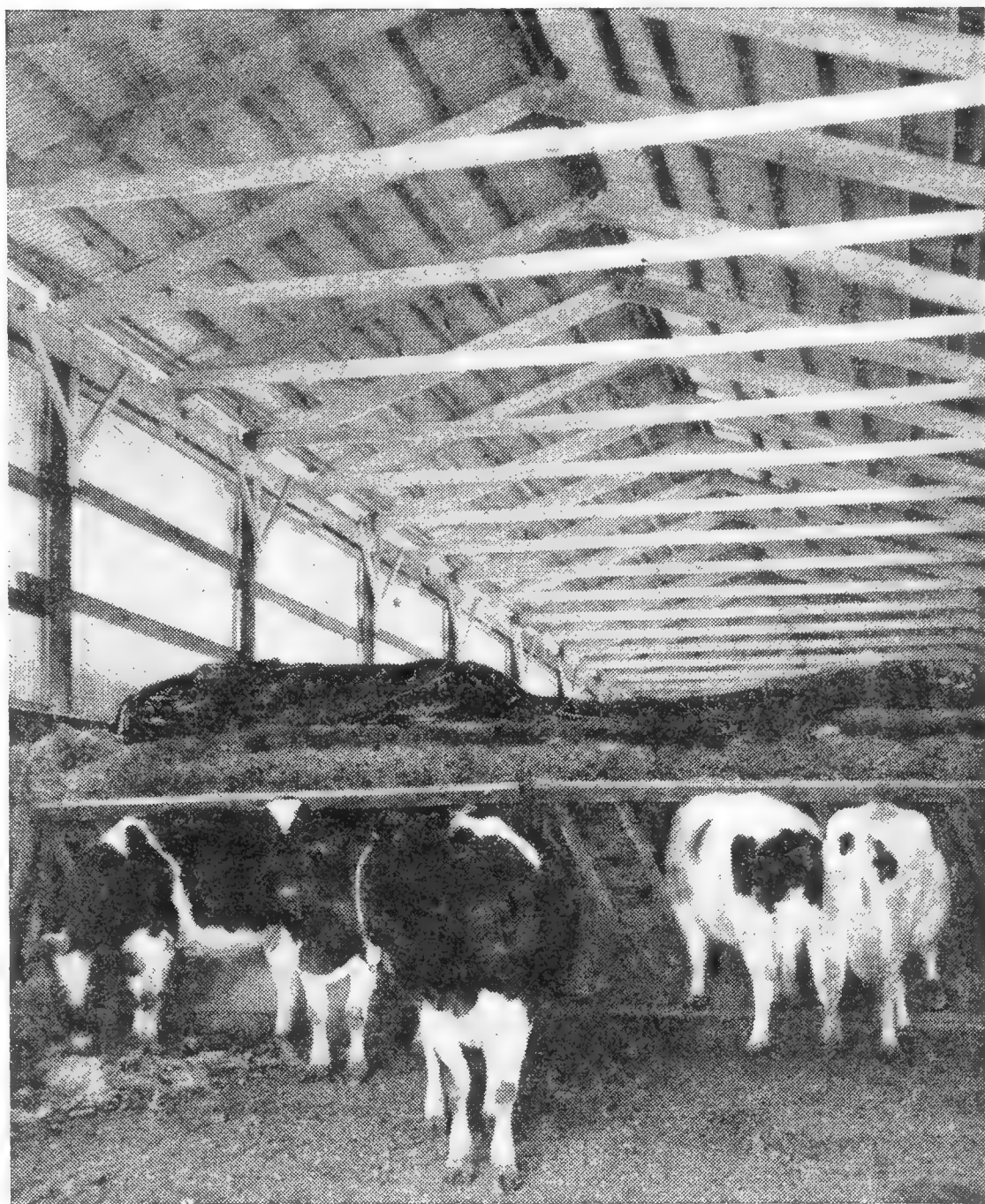
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Dealer Inquiries Welcomed.

This box silo built of pressure-creosoted poles and lumber stands in a feed barn. The cows feed themselves. The only labor—moving the gates and cleaning. The roof and sides are U. S. Steel Galvanized Steel Sheets.



Put up a box silo . . . Put down your pitchfork

Pitchforks and efficiency just don't go together. Every day more and more good farmers recognize this fact and do something about it. Today box silos are appearing on farms all over the country. And for good reasons:

- Box silos cost less to build.
- Box silos are easier to fill.
- Dairy and beef cattle feed themselves.
- Cut silage feeding time to minutes a day.
- The bonus: more free time and no work pitching silage.

Put up a box silo. The pressure-creosoted wood will keep it up for years. One more point: when ordering your posts and lumber, make certain that they are *pressure-creosoted* 6 to 8 pounds per cubic foot.

Put up a box silo . . . put down your pitchfork.

See your dealer for our booklet, "Horizontal Box Silos," or write to us direct: United States Steel, Room 2831, 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania.

Note: U. S. Steel does not sell pressure-creosoted wood but supplies creosote to the wood-treating industry.

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G.L.F. Commodity Technical men are specialists in irrigation layout. Here are some of the things they will take into consideration when planning a system for your particular farm.

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| 3. Crops to be watered. | 8. Wind velocity. |
| 4. Soil types. | 9. Friction loss. |
| 5. Area to be covered. | 10. Type, size, horsepower requirement of pump. |

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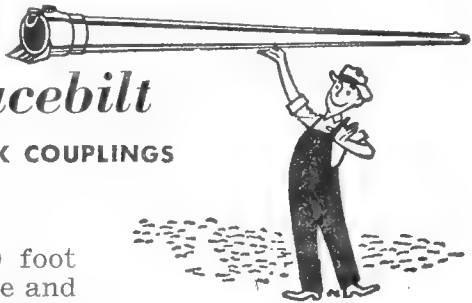
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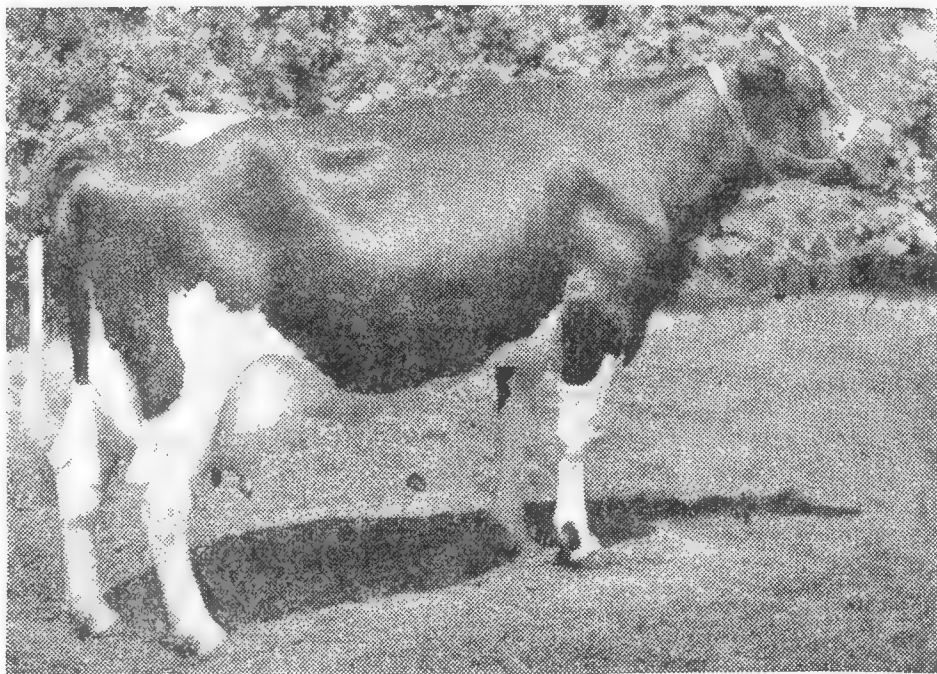
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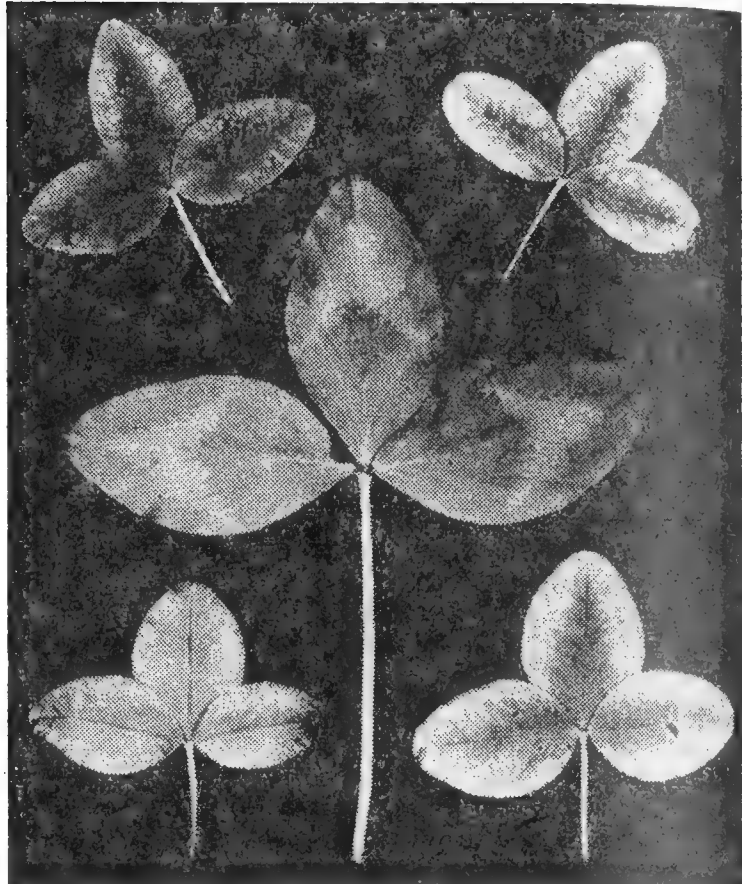
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Typical "low-potash" spotting on legume leaves. This is alsike clover, but the symptoms on red clover and alfalfa look exactly like this. Normal leaf in center.



POTASH DEFICIENCIES SHOW NOW

THIS IS the time of year to keep an eye out for the trademarks of potash deficiency—on legumes it is white spots of pinhead size around the margins of the leaves. On corn, it is firing of the leaf edge. Even on farms in the Northeast with better than average fertility programs, there may be areas in fields where potash is very low.

What does such a symptom mean in terms of yield loss? Anything from a minimum of 25 percent to a 75 percent

loss in yield. No one can afford this.

What to do about it? Take soil samples as soon as possible; find out how much fertilizer is needed and make plans to apply it before the next crop year. One possibility—if the legume stand is good enough, it can be top-dressed right away with 200 to 400 pounds per acre of an 0-20-20 or an 0-10-30. This treatment will pay off yet this year in higher yields the last cutting.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE CORNER:

How Much Grain Should Cows Get?

I SEE no hope in the immediate future of feeding less grain to dairy cows, especially on these gravel flat valley farms.

To be sure we are all spending hundreds of dollars for the very latest and best forage crops. To get lasting stands of these crops is very dependent upon the weather: rain at the right time and a good cover of snow before the ground freezes, along with lime and plenty of fertilizer. Four of the last five years there has been very little rainfall and no snow until the ground was frozen a foot or more. The water table has dropped several feet in the last forty years. Last year in August the ground was bone dry to the depth of five feet, (I don't know how much farther as my post hole digger goes no deeper.)

The valley farmer with a good stream that doesn't go dry can irrigate and save his hay and pasture, the rest of us cannot do this because there is not enough water in the top 100 feet.

The shortage of rain and lack of irrigation has resulted in about four to five weeks' pasture period, depending how early the grass starts in the spring. This has forced us to feed in barn or feed lot all our cattle, young stock as well as milkers, for about eleven months out of the year.

For this purpose we have resorted to Sudan grass and sorghum to carry the cattle until nearly winter, and sometimes nearly all winter. These crops we have field chopped and hauled to the feed bunks because we could not afford to lose a spear by lodging or trampling which occurs in pasturing these crops.

This process has kept more land under the plow than we like and forced new seedings which didn't pan out because of lack of rain. Back ten years with plenty of chicken manure and rain at the right time, keeping seedings was no problem.

Now I'll answer your question as to grain feeding. We feed 1 to 4 to 4% cows; 1 to 3½ to 4½% cows and 1 to

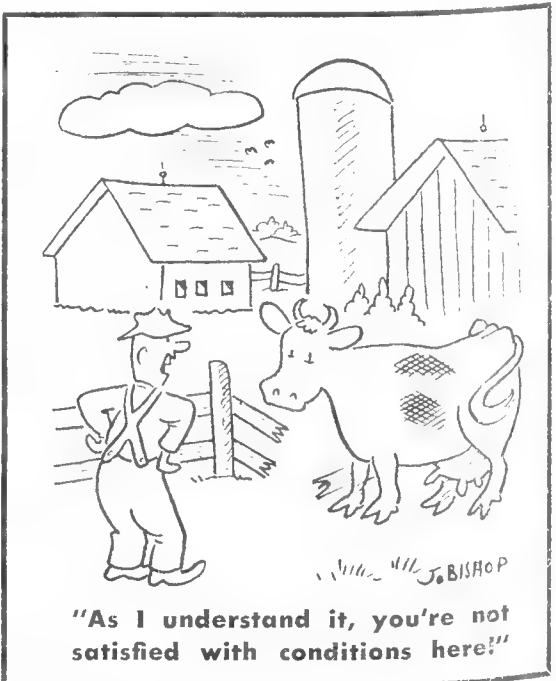
3 to 5% cows. When I can buy grain at a dollar or more below the price of milk, then it appears to me that I am getting an added profit on each extra pound of milk I can get from a cow.

Since protein feeds have been generally lower in price than the cereals we have stepped up our protein to 16 to 20 per cent depending on the roughage consumed. The higher protein seems to keep the cows in better working condition, not so fat. And we have had nowhere near the number of milk fever and acetone cases and those we have had recovered quickly. The calves have been born bigger boned and thinner and have done much better.

It is evident to a good caretaker that he cannot feed 1 to 3 to a seventy or eighty pound producer when she is at her peak, so he must have built up in her reserves during the dry period that she can draw upon at this peak period.

There may be four weeks on the average when cows go to lush pasture when they refuse grain. Aside from this we follow the schedule of feeding very closely with a close watch of each individual to make necessary variations.

—Si Stimson, Spencer, N. Y.



How to Root ROSE BUSHES

By DORIS E. STEBBINS

YOU can grow a whole new rose bush from one five inch stem! Lewis Lipp, noted plant propagator, originated a method which is both simple and practically fool-proof. Living examples of this stand in my garden, in the lovely peach and rose tones of two Lady Elgins and three radiant Montezumas started in this manner as experiments.

The technique calls for the following procedure. Fill a wooden flat with three inches of coarse sand, water it thoroughly, and hammer it with a brick to firm. With the aid of sharp shears, cut pieces of stem five to six inches long from each rose, making the base cut just below a node and the top cut just above one. Remove all but two or three leaves from each stem. Dip each cutting first into water, and then into a rooting powder known as Rootone, mixed with just a trace of Fermate. Insert your cuttings into the flat of sand, inserting each down about two inches, and leaving space of two or three inches between each cutting.

Flattened arches can easily be made from two or three coat hangers, depending, of course, upon the length of your flat. Insert the wire ends of these into the sand along the sides of the flat, making a supporting framework which you cover with cheesecloth and place over the flat.

Next step is to cover the cheesecloth and the whole flat—bottom, sides and top — with Ultron, which is a plastic material, or with Polyethylene film, which is equally as effective. Place finished flat where it will receive the full afternoon sun.

This won't need much watering; in fact, none at all is necessary for a period of five to six weeks, as the plastic

or other covering prevents the cuttings from drying out.

It takes about five weeks for the cuttings to root, and you will undoubtedly notice some new top growth on some.

The next essential step will be what can be called a "hardening off" process. To do this, remove the plastic covering gradually, over a ten-day period, first removing it from under the flat, and then uncovering a little more each day. Caution must be taken here, because too sudden a change from the humid atmosphere within the plastic covering would be fatal.

In a few days the plants will be sturdy enough to transplant to a sandy loam soil in a sunny part of the garden. They should be completely shaded for three or four days, and from the noon-day sun for two weeks more; after this, they are ready to go on their own, storing up sun without wilting.

So whether you may wish to grace your grounds with a hedge of roses, or enchant your garden with their bright charm, you can go beyond the bounds of your pocketbook and let your imagination take happy reign with the plastic method.

— A. A. —

TOMATO CONTRACT PRICE IS DOWN

THE tomato contracts of Hunt Foods, Quaker Maid, Lipton, College Inn, East Pembroke and Haxton Foods have been approved by the New York Canning Crop Growers Cooperative, according to Don Nesbitt of Albion, chairman of the Co-op's Tomato Policy Committee.

This year's contract price of \$37.50 for No. 1 grade and \$25.50 for 2's, \$1.50 a ton less than last year, conforms to the decrease in the prices paid in the other important tomato areas.

In New Jersey the price is off two dollars a ton from 1957. Only in California, which has a flat price of \$22.50 as compared to \$20 and \$22.50 in 1957, has there been a price advance.

The acreage to be planted to tomatoes in the United States in 1958, as announced by the Crop Reporting Board, will be 318,000—about the same as last year.

California will grow 130,000 acres, Indiana 32,000 and New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio are each scheduled to plant 21,000 acres. New York's intended acreage is listed at 12,200.

— A. A. —

DON'T KID YOURSELF

THE weatherman has cooperated so well that haying isn't apt to be any later than normal. Don't kid yourself into thinking that hay won't be ready to cut till late. Have some haying under way by mid-June and stick with it. Hay cut after the 4th of July costs you more money that you can make farming with it. The number of bales you get may impress your neighbors and you, but what the cow looks for is quality! Furthermore early cutting followed by fertilization means heavy second cuts.

The result is good quality throughout and lots of hay to boot. Maybe a third cutting thrown in on alfalfa, too. Early cutting gives you (the cow) the most TDN per acre. If you are after lots of bales, grow reed canary grass and cut it in July—both you and the cows will starve.

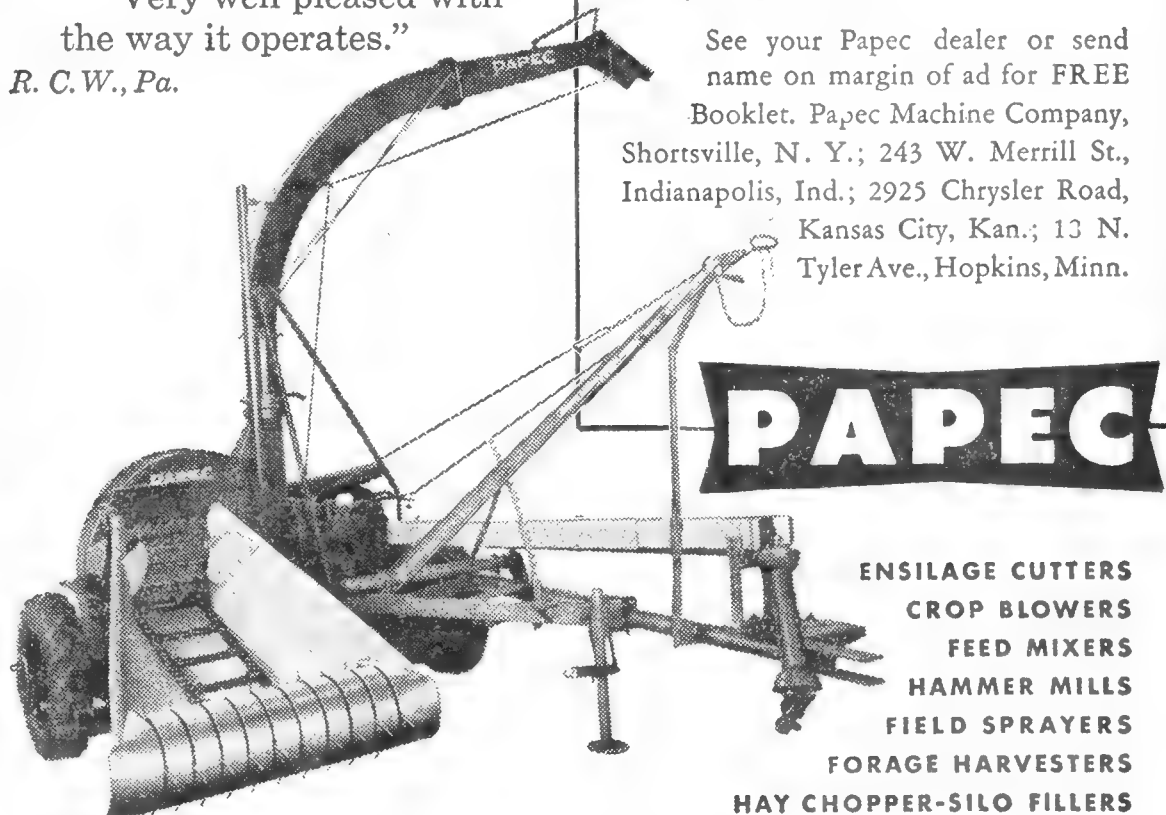
Good hay cuts the cost of producing milk. If farmers were as interested and as eager to cut production costs as they are to get a bigger price for milk, there would be a whole lot of money made — for a little while at least. Which can you do the most about this year?

— John C. Page, County Agent, Bennington Co., Vermont.

"My NEW PAPEC far surpasses other harvesters I have owned"

"Filled silo with grass in the spring. Put all my hay and straw away. Filled silo in fall with soybeans, sorgo and Sudan grass. No repairs and no operating delays or troubles. Very well pleased with the way it operates."

R. C. W., Pa.



In addition, the Papec "32A" Forage Harvester has enormous capacity on hay pick-up. It is an easy running, highly maneuverable machine yet it will handle more silage than many bigger, more expensive harvesters. And the Papec is PRICED LOWER THAN ANY OTHER MAKE.

4 QUICK-HITCH ATTACHMENTS—1- and 2-Row, Direct Cut, and Hay Pick-up Attachments. Change from one to another can be made in minutes.

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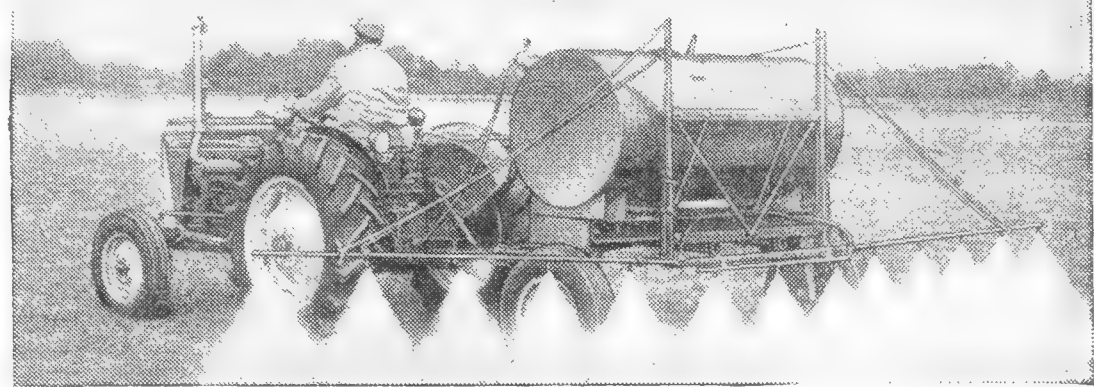
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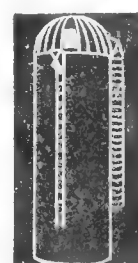
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INSECTICIDES FOR VEGETABLE GARDEN

FOUR insecticides will see vegetable gardeners through the coming season.

Dr. A. A. Muka, entomologist, at the New York State College of Agriculture, recommends Malathion, Methoxychlor, DDT, and rotenone for home gardeners battling insects.

The Cornell scientist advises careful use of insecticides. Just because something has six legs and happens to be in your garden doesn't mean it's harmful, he says. Insects such as ladybird beetles feed on aphids and other insects. Bees pollinate crops, so don't spray or dust when crops are in bloom.

Try to catch the unwanted culprits before too many invade your garden. This means keeping a careful watch for harmful "bugs." Often plants need treatment before they bloom.

Malathion provides good control of aphids and plant lice. However, warns Dr. Muka, don't apply it to young cucumbers or melons, particularly if they are wet. The Malathion could cause some stunting or a little burning of the outer edge of the leaf.

Methoxychlor controls many insects, among them, cutworms and cucumber beetles. Rotenone, an old standby of plant origin, will keep the Mexican bean beetle down. Rotenone is safe to use and may be applied up until one day before harvest.

DDT is useful for control of flea beetles on potatoes, tomatoes, or on the cabbage group of plants. It also controls corn borer and the corn ear worm.

No matter what insecticide you use, be cautious, advises the specialist. Read and follow directions carefully. If you spill some insecticide on you, wash thoroughly with soap and water as soon as possible.

LEGISLATION OF FARM INTEREST:

New York Laws Passed and Bills Vetoed In 1958

By E. S. FOSTER

Executive Secretary, New York Farm Bureau; Secretary, New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations

IN TERMS of the traditional Biblical seven fat years and seven lean years the 1958 session of the Legislature cannot be considered one of the fat years in terms of some of the bills vetoed.

In spite of this personal reaction, I am making no comments for I am sure that the readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are perfectly capable of determining for themselves the merit or lack of merit of the following new laws and the ones that were vetoed.

For the purpose of brevity, no mention is made of whether or not the Conference Board organizations were for or against the following issues:

Some Bills Signed

State Aid for Schools has been increased by \$53½ million for the school year beginning September 1. This represents an increase in basic state aid of a little over 8% with larger benefits going to hard pressed districts.

Teacher Minimum Pay increased from \$3,500 to \$4,000. Effective July 1, 1958. New York now has highest scale in country.

Central School Annual Meeting may be held on third Tuesday in June as well as first Tuesday in May or second Tuesday in July.

Machinery Dealers, like farmers, can now move machines not in excess of 13 feet in width on public highways without permit within 50 miles of place of business. No distance limitation applies to farmers.

Group Hospital, Surgical and Medical Insurance now available to employees State Colleges of Agriculture, Home Economics, Veterinary, Geneva Experiment Station, any institution under management and control of Cornell University and State College of Ceramics at Alfred University. This includes county extension service employees.

Rabies Indemnity Payments continue to March 31, 1959 to owners of cattle, horses, sheep, swine and goats dying as a result of rabies.

Golden Nematode program continued on Long Island with rental payments for infested land not to exceed \$60. per acre.

Litterbug. Stiff penalties established for throwing refuse on highways and adjacent land. No person shall throw, dump, deposit or place upon any highway, or upon private lands adjacent thereto, any refuse, trash, garbage, rubbish, litter or any offensive matter. Does not prohibit use in a reasonable manner of ashes, sand, salt or other material for the purpose of reducing the hazard of, or providing traction on snow, ice or sleet. Penalties are \$50 fine or 15 days in jail, or both, first infraction; \$100 fine or 45 days in jail, or both, second infraction; and \$250 fine or 90 days in jail, or both, third infraction. Effective July 1, 1958.

Raccoons injuring property on occupied farms or lands may be destroyed by trapping or by firearms by owner, occupant, or employees. Continues indefinitely law which would expire on July 1.

Agricultural Commission continued to April 1, 1959. This Commission headed by Senator Erwin has been asked to study 10-year town road improvement program looking toward 10-year extension on expiration of present plan.

Irrigation Commission continued to March 31, 1959. Commission headed by Senator Van Lare is working on water

policy and development of water resources.

Flood Control Commission continued. Chairman is Assemblyman Black.

Commercial Feed Law has been rewritten defining screenings as "commercial feed" necessitating guaranteed analysis and minimum seed content of this material. Effective January 1, 1959.

Milk, Pasteurized on farm where produced, can be sold in unlimited quantities on farm by owner without milk dealer's license.

Labor Camp Commissary operator must now have permit from Department of Labor and must conspicuously post prices of items offered for sale.

Farm Labor Contractor or crew leader must now keep payroll records for each worker showing wage rates, wages paid, hours worked, and all withholding deductions with copy to be given to worker at time of payment.

Alfalfa Weevil research appropriation of \$10,000 made to College of Agriculture.

Large Back Tag for Hunters will be required of all hunters of large and small game. Effective October 1, 1958.

Wildlife Conservation Districts Law, enacted a year ago, will be implemented by \$135,000 appropriation.

School Bond Guarantee could result through amendment to Constitution, to authorize the Legislature to make the state liable, as guarantor, for payment of principal and interest on bonds and other obligations thereafter issued by school districts. If the new Legislature in 1959 passes this identical bill the people in the general election November 1959 will vote on this proposal.

Proposal is designed to make school bonds more attractive investments at lower interest rates.

Bills Vetoed

Protection of Producers of Perishable Farm Products against losses resulting from strikes and labor disputes, provided in bill by Wise and Mason, would have made it possible for courts and judges to invoke restraining injunctions without the necessity of holding hearings. The objectives of this bill had their genesis in the annual meeting of New York Farm Bureau November 1956 as a result of the picketing of potato grading plants in Suffolk County which delayed harvest more than a month, resulting in serious losses to growers. Two milk strikes in 1957 sharpened the interest of farmers for the need of a state policy providing greater protection for producers of perishables who are very vulnerable to losses resulting from labor disputes for which farmers are not responsible and over which they have no control.

"Labor Dispute" term as now contained in Section 876-a of the Civil Practice Act would have been amended through bill by Sadler and Wise, to the end that it would not be construed to include controversy concerning organizational association or representation of farmers, gardeners, dairymen, livestock farmers or fruit growers for purpose of negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing or seeking to arrange prices or terms and conditions for marketing of products.

Signing this bill into law would have made it possible for judges and courts to issue restraining injunctions, without having to hold public hearings, to restrain a labor union from performing functions outlined above in connection

with marketing farm products. Labor unions were organized to represent employees—not independent businessmen such as farmers. This legislation resulted from press announcements concerning the activities of the Teamsters' Union.

Already the Teamsters' Union has control of transportation from country points to the Metropolitan market, transportation within the market, as well as city and country plant employees. If it is the aim of Teamsters' Union to control a small percentage of milk on farms and then declare all other milk "hot cargo" with Union members having a fluid market and other dairymen only a manufacturing market or no market at all, chaos could result throughout the Milk Shed.

As a result of these developments this bill was sponsored by several farm groups aimed at protecting freedom of farmers and the public welfare.

Young Persons 12-14 Year of Age, under bill by Waters and Hatfield, when accompanied by parents or with

written permission of same, could work harvesting berries, fruits and vegetables for a four hour period in any work day between 9 and 4 when school is not in session.

Food Technology Teaching, under a \$30,000 appropriation, would have been stepped up by College of Agriculture as provided in bill by Enders and Erwin. New agricultural engineering building has fine facilities for this important work but progress is handicapped by lack of personnel.

Milk Vending Machine would be defined as "store" for marketing of milk, making it exempt from dealers' license.

Feed Store or Hatchery could legally mix drugs and medicines in poultry and animal feeds, registered with Agricultural Department, and sell such mixtures as veterinary preparation and vaccines for animal and poultry diseases except those restricted to prescription sale for use by veterinarians only.

Erwin Roads built prior to January 1, 1957, when approved, could have surface binder applied with state aid.



No, this isn't one of the beavers that work for Harry Elmendorf and Joe Clark, but at least he is closely related.

Beavers Help FRUIT GROWERS

By HUGH COSLINE

shown that irrigation doesn't improve apple yields enough to make it worthwhile.

SOME OF the most unusual farm helpers I ever saw are on the fruit farm of Harry Elmendorf and Joe Clark, near Stone Ridge, Ulster County, N. Y. The workers I am referring to are 12 to 14 beavers, who have built and maintain a dam which provides ample water for spraying 90 acres of fruit. True, the pond has killed half a dozen fruit trees, but Harry and Joe figure that the benefits far outweigh this small loss.

The beavers built the dam about nine years ago, and in some places the pond is as much as five feet deep. It has its pleasurable side, too, because as you will see in the accompanying picture, it is provided with a boat from which the boys not infrequently land a few pickerel for dinner.

The pond contains ample water for irrigation, but on this farm tests have

In discussing the fruit operation, county agent Bill Palmer, who was with me, pointed out that most growers now get trees in bearing in five to six years instead of from ten to twelve as was once the case. This is done by good care, ample fertilizer, and insect control. It is common practice to use a complete fertilizer on young trees, followed by a straight nitrogen carrier when they get into bearing, with some growers applying a complete fertilizer every third year.

About a hundred orchardists in the county are using leaf analysis as the basis for fertilizer applications. Incidentally, some young orchards on the Elmendorf and Clark farm are set 15 feet apart in rows 30 feet apart. This helps increase the yield per acre which, growers agree, is extremely important in keeping costs low.



Harry Elmendorf standing beside the pond which beavers built for him.

overwhelmingly
Owners are enthusiastic
about revolutionary

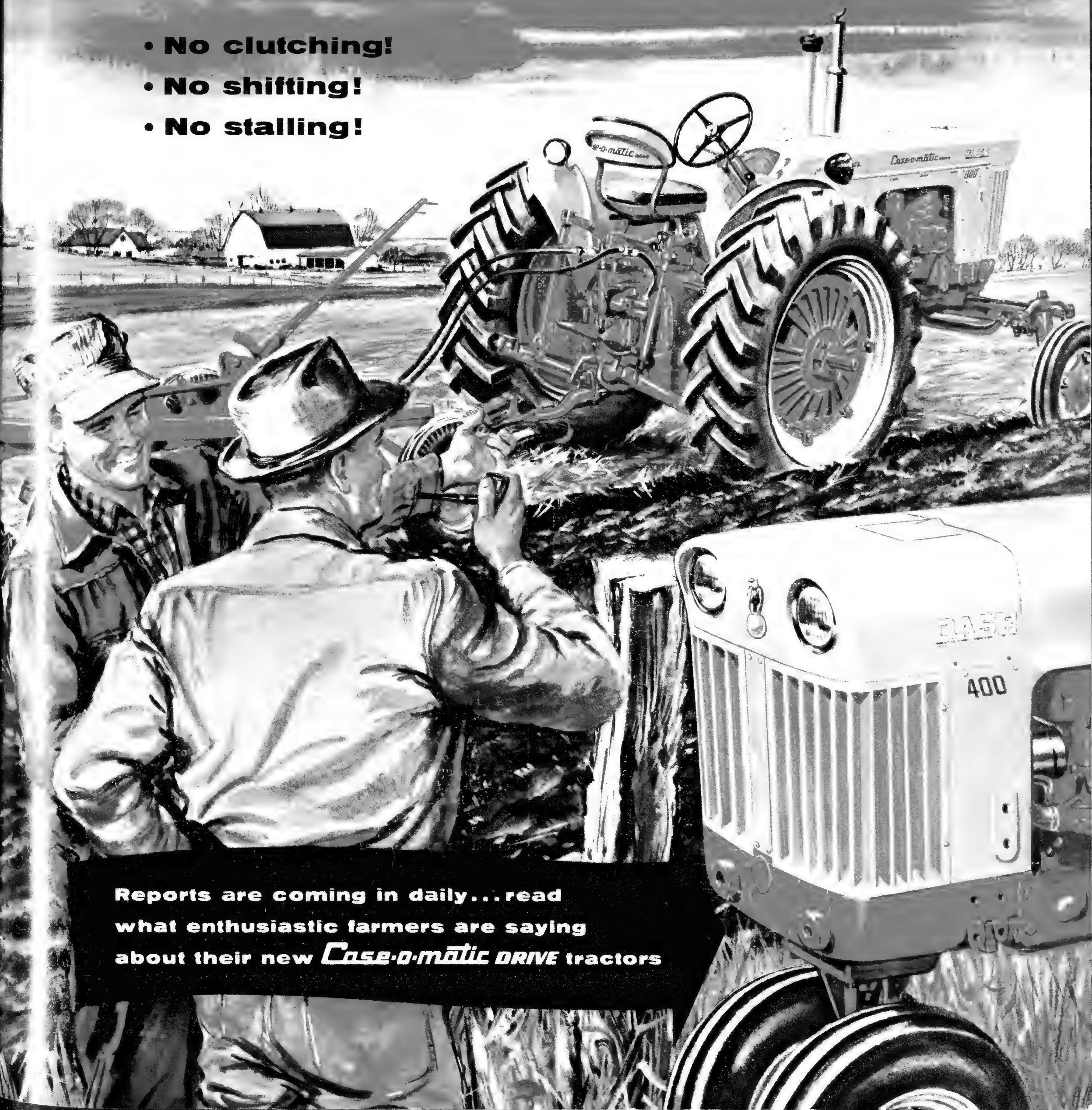
Case-o-matic DRIVE

that

DOUBLES PULL-POWER

Instantly-precisely-automatically

- No clutching!
- No shifting!
- No stalling!



Reports are coming in daily...read
what enthusiastic farmers are saying
about their new *Case-o-matic DRIVE* tractors

Proved in the field Case-o-matic DRIVE is setting new standards of performance

NEW YORK

Alex Saroka, Ithaca:
"My Case-o-matic sure speeds up work. I just put it in high gear, give it the gas and keep going. Starts smooth as silk, never have to shift."

IDAHO

Robert Jarolimek, Rupert:
"We specialize in land clearing and leveling for irrigation. This tractor's pulling ability under severe conditions on rough land is the most outstanding we have experienced."

TEXAS

L. M. Collier, Pecos:
"My Case-o-matic Drive Tractor is giving me more traction without adding wheel weights, and its pulling power is outstanding as compared with similar size tractors."

SOUTH DAKOTA

Kenneth Killian, Yankton:
"I feed a lot of green-chop, need steady PTO power for heavy chopping—that's why I got a Case-o-matic—it gives priority to the PTO."

GEORGIA

W. D. Liles, Leslie:
"Big plows take lots of traction and pull-power. My new Case-o-matic Drive Tractor has it. Was able to use a higher gear, never had to down-shift."

ALBERTA, CANADA

Ed Thimer, Winterburn:
"I previously owned a Case 'D' and had many good years from it. After increasing my acreage, I checked all makes, then decided on Case with Case-o-matic Drive."

NORTH CAROLINA

W. C. Johnson, Lillington:
"Subsoiling has always been one of my toughest jobs, until I got my Case-o-matic tractor. Talk about pull-power. Never had to down-shift once, finished up a lot sooner."

NEBRASKA

N. W. Lautenschlager, Doniphan:
"I have very tough plowing on one end of my field and easy plowing on the rest. My Case-o-matic pulls right through the tough spots at higher speed."

CALIFORNIA

Raymond Brothers, Caruthers:
"We're using a new 2-bottom two-way plow on our new Case-o-matic tractor and find we have plenty of pull-power without down-shifting, and also on turns."

NORTH DAKOTA

Christ Kirschenman, Regent:
"I bought this tractor because I liked the principle of Case-o-matic, its smoothness of operation, and the way it moves out in any gear from a standing start."

MISSISSIPPI

James Bright, Shannon:
"Spring was early this year. I had to disk while parts of the field were still wet. Case-o-matic Drive pulled me through these spots without shifting."

KANSAS

Maurice Lawson, Penola:
"My Case-o-matic tractor handles easier, gets through the tough spots without shifting—no jerking, jumping or spinning. I can also pull larger loads at a faster speed."

OHIO

Charles Newton, Piketon:
"My soil is hard to plow. Sometimes I used to remove the rear plow bottom to pull through. With Case-o-matic Drive I can plow easily with all bottoms."

OREGON

Maurice Du Val, Silverton:
"I especially like the extra pull power for plowing hills and through the tough spots where bent grass is coming back, all without shifting gears or stalling."

MINNESOTA

August Cordes, Amboy:
"I've been hauling manure with my Case-o-matic, and I can start out with a heavy load in road gear far easier than with other tractors in lower gears."

WISCONSIN

Ray Thompson, Barneveld:
"With my 60 cows I have to haul my manure every day. My Case-o-matic handles my big 125 bushel Spreader easily even in muddy or snowy fields."

OKLAHOMA

E. M. Spears, Ninnekah:
"Plowing is a pleasure. I never have to down-shift, and especially like the extra pull power that gets me around the corners and through the tough spots."

ILLINOIS

Glen B. Pfister, Carmi:
"Sure like its smooth, easy handling. I have used my new Case-o-matic to haul grain and it sure handles fine on the road. Never stalls at intersections."

Match farm-proved *Case-o-matic DRIVE* with **CASE**® harvesting machines

★ Enjoy top-efficiency PTO operation!

★ Give traction in soft fields!

★ Handle heaviest stands without shifting!



Smooth and powerful as a jungle cat, the hydraulic torque converter of a Case-o-matic Drive tractor gets the best possible performance from harvesting machinery. With Case-o-matic Drive you'll move right through the heaviest stands... there's no slugging down... and there's no need for clutching or gear-shifting. The secret of this superior performance is simple—Case-o-matic Drive automatically gives power priority to PTO work, regardless of crop or field conditions.

For example—suppose you are combining under normal conditions, rolling right along. You come to an extra heavy stand and your machine starts to load up. Forward travel speed is automatically reduced *but PTO speed continues at the same RPM*, thus allowing the machine to clear itself. You need the time and money-saving advantages of Case-o-matic Drive. See your Case dealer now.

Case-o-matic Drive gets top performance from the new Case 135 wire-tie baler because you slow down automatically to handle heaviest windrows without clutching or shifting—PTO speed remains constant. The low-cost Case 135 with new four-way bale tension and foolproof wire twister makes firm, stay-tied bales. Engine model also available.

With Case-o-matic Drive, the 7-foot Case 77 combine gains top efficiency in unfavorable crop conditions without slowing down threshing action. Choice of spike tooth or rub bar cylinder with variable speed drive. Sieves and fan speed adjustable to provide clean, thrifty handling of all kinds of crops from big, heavy beans to light, fluffy grass seeds.



Case-o-matic Drive enables you to slow down the tractor and pick up heavy windrows without clutching or shifting down. The Case 133 baler with sure-tie knotter turns out thousands of 14 x 18 twine-tied bales without a miss. This popular, light-running, low-cost baler is simple to adjust and easy to operate.



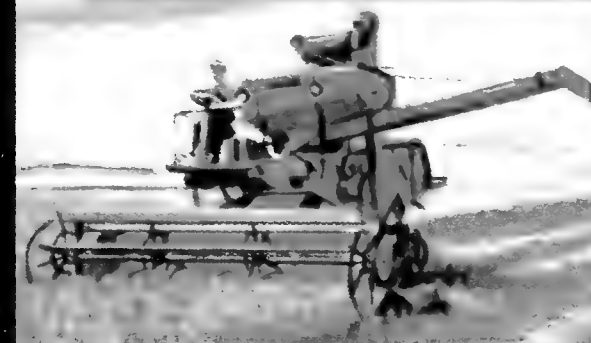
Case-o-matic Drive eliminates the need for constant clutching and shifting... saves time, saves effort. The Case 140 bales up to 10 tons per hour... makes neat 14 x 18 bales of 70 to 85 pounds. Comes with 4-way bale tension control; wagon hitch and bale loader available. Wire or twine tie, PTO or engine-operated models.



Case-o-matic Drive allows the operator to bale into heavy bunched windrows... the baling mechanism operates at recommended RPM... eliminates gear and gear changing. The high-capacity Case 160 baler makes big 16 x 18, and bales at the rate of 12 tons per hour. Wire tie or twine, PTO or engine-operated models.



Case-o-matic Drive improves traction... lets you harvest the crop even if fields are soft. The Case 110 combine has large-capacity, fully-adjustable sieves, choice of 9 or 12-foot headers, spike-tooth or rub-bar cylinders. Famous "Air-Lift" cleaning gently floats off chaff and dust while small seeds or grain drop through.



Hydraulic power provides instant, accurate, effortless control of header height and ground travel speed on the grain-saving Case 150 self-propelled combine. Hydraulic power steering is optional. Centered, quick-detaching 10, 13, or 15-foot header permits fast change to new two-row corn head.



Double-swing frames keep the 15-foot Case 302 hillside combine hugging the ground. Side-leveling by all-mechanical worm drive assures stability on steep slopes. Header has retracting-finger auger, straight-line feeder spout. Available with hydraulic-powered rear wheel for added traction on sharp turns and hills.

Here is America's Biggest *Case-o-matic DRIVE* Farm Tractor Line... 12 Power Sizes... 124 Models



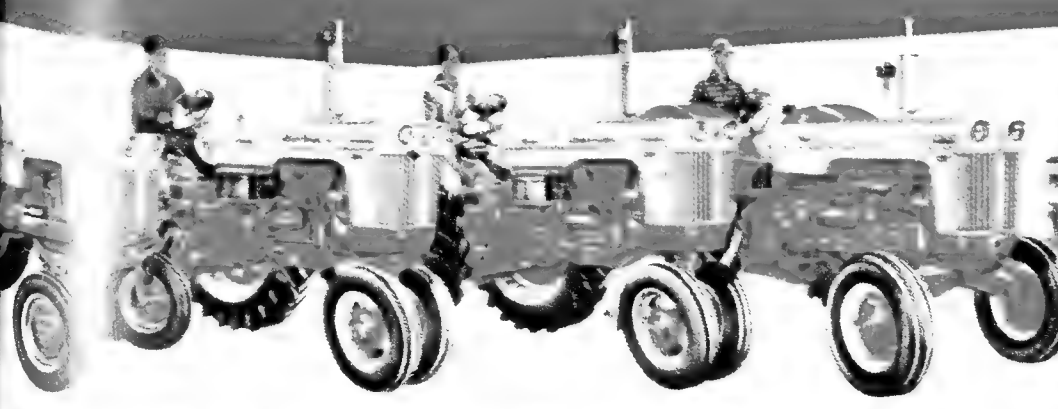
NEW NEW NEW NEW

200 2-Plow Gasoline Tractor; 4-speed, 12-speed tri-range transmissions. Row crop with dual wheels or adjustable front axles; standard or constant PTO; Snap-lock Eagle-Hitch.

300 3-Plow Tractor; diesel, gasoline, LP-gas, distillate fuel; 4-speed, 12-speed tri-range and shuttle transmissions; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axles.

400 3+ Plow Tractor with Case-o-matic Drive; gasoline or LP-gas fuels; 4 or 8 working shuttle; standard 4-wheel, dual wheels, adjustable front axles.

500 3-4 Plow Tractor; gasoline, diesel, LP-gas; 4-speed, 12-speed tri-range, shuttle transmissions; standard 4-wheel, row crop with dual wheels, adjustable front axles; hydraulic.



NEW NEW NEW NEW

600 5-Plow Tractor with Case-o-matic Drive; diesel, gasoline, LP-gas, distillate fuel; 8 power ranges; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual front wheels, adjustable front axles.

700 5-6 Plow Tractor; diesel or LP-gas; 6 forward speeds; standard 4-wheel; power steering and duo-control hydraulics; deluxe Health Ride Seat.



NEW NEW NEW NEW

800 Hi-torque 42 gross horsepower Case engine with 3-speed transmission. Hydraulics, PTO, belt pulley, toolbar and 3-point Snap-lock Hitch, toolbar-doxer combination.

900 Choice of gas or diesel 62 gross horsepower engine, Terramatic transmission. Four gear ranges forward and reverse—hydraulic power shift. Dual hydraulics... rear mounted toolbar... dozer available.



NEW NEW NEW NEW

1000 80 gross horsepower, with either diesel or gasoline engine and Terramatic transmission for independent power control of each track. Four gear ranges forward and reverse. Dual hydraulics... toolbar for implements... dozer available.

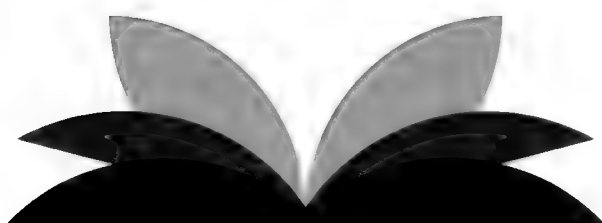
1100 100 gross horsepower diesel engine, four gear ranges forward and reverse—hydraulic power shift and Terramatic transmission. Dual control hydraulics... rear mounted toolbar... dozer available.



NEW NEW NEW NEW

1200 100 gross horsepower diesel engine, four gear ranges forward and reverse—hydraulic power shift and Terramatic transmission. Dual control hydraulics... rear mounted toolbar... dozer available.

BHL



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Get higher production in less time... Get the crop when it's right

Top PTO Efficiency ★ Sure-footed traction in soft fields
with a **Case-o-matic** Tractor teamed with **CASE® Forage Machines**



Case-o-matic Drive gives mowers a smooth, shockproof, instant-cutting start. Case T-10 trail-type mower hitches to drawbar of any modern tractor with PTO. Has perfect balance for fast, easy hookup.



Case 200 side delivery rake rounds out the Case haying team. Available in models for hook-up to Case 3-point Eagle-Hitch tractors or to draw-bar of any tractor. Has short side-stroke for fast, gentle handling of hay.



Case-o-matic Drive automatically gives power priority to power take-off work regardless of crop or field conditions. Case forage harvesters mount four quick-change heads: cutter bar, windrow pickup, row-crop, corn harvester.



Case-o-matic Drive gives superior PTO performance... keeps low-cost Case utility harvester cutting, chopping and loading steadily for daily green feeding or silage. Rotary cutter blades fold back if obstacle is hit. Mounted or pull-type models.

2

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| <input type="checkbox"/> 110 combine | <input type="checkbox"/> 133 baler | <input type="checkbox"/> 200 forage harvester |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 150 combine | <input type="checkbox"/> 140 baler | <input type="checkbox"/> Utility harvester |
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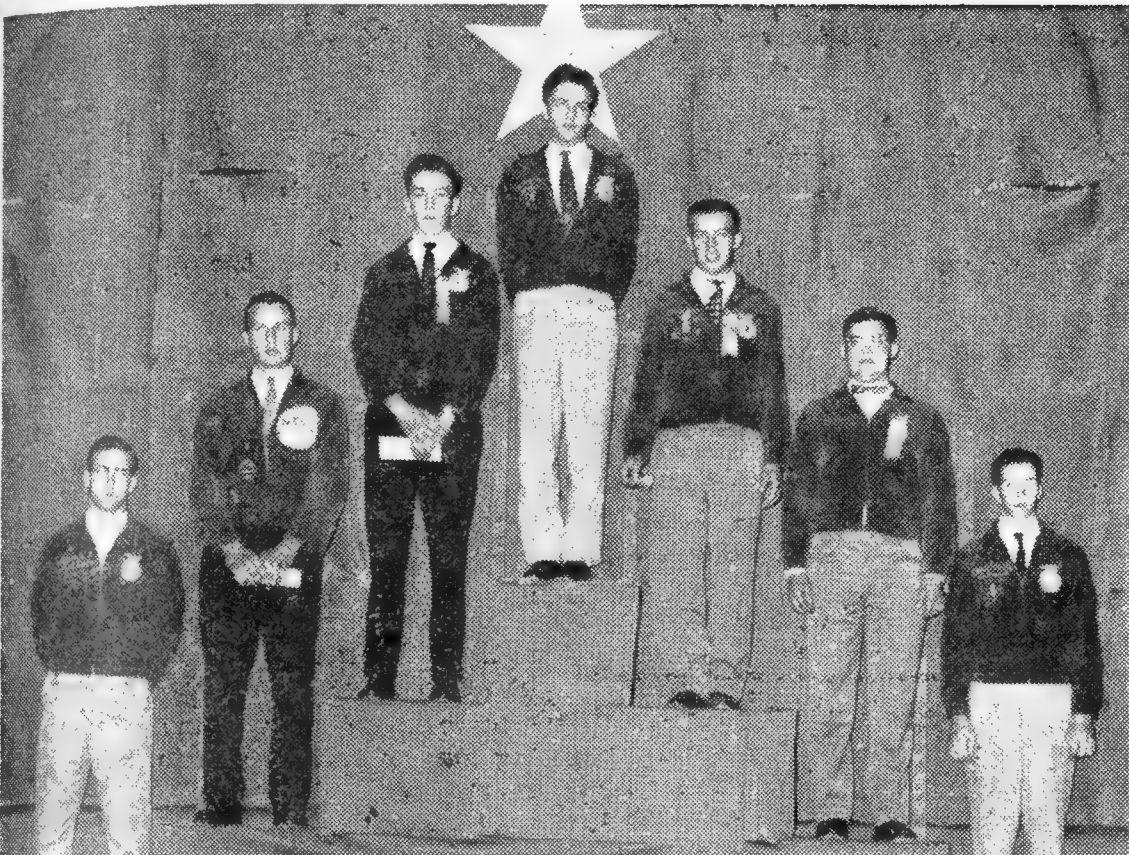


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• **SPECIAL FREE TRIAL OFFER** The best way to find out what one of these revolutionary Case-o-matic Drive tractors will do is to try it. Let your Case dealer bring a Case-o-matic Drive tractor to your farm—free-for-a-day—to do your toughest jobs. There is absolutely no obligation on your part. Just call your Case dealer—he'll arrange to bring a tractor and leave it with you. Only then will you fully realize the great advantages of this outstanding Case engineering achievement.

• **CASE CROP-WAY PURCHASE PLAN** Don't wait any longer for the savings, the comfort and convenience you can have with a Case-o-matic Drive tractor and new Case implements. Buy now, using your present tractor as a down payment, make later payments as you have money coming in. Your savings of labor, time and operating costs—plus the better work you'll do—will cover much or all of the installments. And—don't forget, Case gives you a double warranty on Case-o-matic Drive. Ask your Case dealer about the Case Crop-Way Purchase Plan today.



Top winners of FFA Foundation Awards from left: Leon Adams, Phelps, Farm and Home Safety; Joseph Boyko, North Syracuse, Soil and Water Management; Henry Beneke, Hillsdale, Dairy Farmer; Robert Taylor, Cazenovia, State Star Farmer; James Shaw, Downesville, Farm Mechanics; Edwin Hunt, Wellsville, Electrification; Stuart Lamb, Hamilton, Speaking Contest.

Award Winners, Officers At State FFA Convention

THE HIGHLIGHT of the New York Future Farmers three day convention at Canton last month was the naming of Robert Taylor, 19, as the State Star Farmer. Robert was in the Cazenovia Central School class of '57. Robert, winners of several other top awards, and the newly elected officers are pictured on this page.

Five Empire Farmers of the New York Association were recommended for the American Farmer Degree, which is FFA's highest national honor. If the following boys are approved by the national organization, they will be elected to the top degree during the National Convention in Kansas City, Missouri, October 13-16:

Scott F. Acomb, 19, Dansville; Calvin C. Collins, 20, Blossvale; Lawrence H. Cooke, 20, Oak Hill; Paul C. Perl, 20, Johnsonburg; and Maurice Schleede, 20, Lyons.

Lawrence Cooke was also chosen as the New York candidate to be proposed for the Regional Star Farmer Award.

Other winners of Foundation Awards were:

Dairy: Grant Langdon, Hillsdale, second; Robert Scramlin, Cherry Valley, third; Lewis Coulter, Walton, fourth; Clair Johnson, Jr., Wayland, fifth.

Farm Mechanics: Harvey Fletcher, Afton, second; William Ketchum, Genoa, third; Lewis Coulter, Walton, fourth; and Carl Freisinger, Florida, fifth.

Soil and Water Management: Clifford Beck, Elnora, second; David Zaleski, West Winfield, third.

The New York State Holstein-Friesian awards went to Henry Beneke, Hillsdale; Grant Langdon, Hillsdale; Lewis Coulter, Walton; and Carl Hulbert, Walton. New York Federation of Ayrshire Clubs award went to Clair T. Thompson, Jr., Wayland.

Individual awards in the Community Improvement Program were won by Tom Kiehle, Dansville; David Lewis, Greenville; Brent Rogers, Brookfield; Henry Polgreen, Schoharie; and Ronald Bolster, Afton.

Winners of Bankers Association awards of a scholarship to the Bankers School at Cornell were Dennis Hill, South Kortright, first, and Carl Hulbert, Walton, second. Alternates were John F. Sassenbury, Boonville, first, and Charles C. Robson, Geneva, second.

Runners-up to Stuart Lamb of Hamilton in the Public Speaking Contest were: Wilbur Mull, Albion, second; Douglas Blood, Geneva, third; Thomas Ambramowski, Port Jefferson, fourth; and Lawrence Fitts, Homer, fifth.

Winners in the Milk Quality Control and Dairy Management Contest sponsored by the Dairymen's League were: Roger Shaner, Palmyra Central School, \$100; Gene Walter, Grahamsville, \$75; and Norman Bloss, Mexico, \$50.



State FFA officers elected for 1958-59 were: Front row from left: Peter Signor, Genoa, VP district 3; Glen Warner, Vernon-Verona-Sherrill, Secretary; George Heideman, Kendall, President; Richard Milewski, South Kortright-Stamford, Treasurer; Robert Scramlin, Cherry Valley, Reporter. Back row: John Bates, Cobleskill, Sentinel; Robert Wicks, Afton, VP district 5; Clair Johnson, Jr., Wayland, VP district 2; Hubert Pritchard, Westmoreland, VP district 4; Clair Prutsman, Delevan-Machias, VP district 1.

Squire Applegate says...



**"KEEP
AHEAD
OF THE
WEATHER"**

These June days, lawns seem to be at their green best; many flowers are in their prime; vegetable gardens promise an abundant harvest. Could any picture be more optimistic?

A lot of planning and hard (but pleasant) toil has gone into your lawn and garden already.

To make sure your grounds continue to flourish the rest of the summer, take the Squire's friendly advice and "keep ahead of the weather". By that he means, do the jobs that need to be done at the right time . . . spraying for weeds, insects, diseases; liming and fertilizing; mowing, raking, watering . . . all the little jobs that mark you as a "green thumb".

Here's the point: best results depend on cooperation with the weather. If you start with reliable information, the battle's half-won.

Why not listen to WEATHER ROUNDUP over RURAL RADIO NETWORK and affiliated stations? You'll get direct reports on current conditions from several spots across New York State; then a complete, summary and forecast from the most accurate, reliable source . . . the U. S. Weather Bureau at Albany and Buffalo.

WEATHER ROUNDUP is broadcast at 6:25 and 7:15 A.M. and 12:15 and 6:15 P.M. Tune in any of the following stations:

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Niagara Falls-Buffalo	WHLD-FM	98.5 mc.
Olean	WHDL-FM	95.7 mc.
Poughkeepsie	WKIP-FM	104.7 mc.
Troy-Albany-Schenectady	WFLY-FM	92.3 mc.
Utica-Rome	WRUN-FM	105.7 mc.
Wethersfield	WRRL	107.7 mc.

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Binghamton	WNBK	1290 kc.
Buffalo	WKBW	1520 kc.
Elmira	WELM	1400 kc.
Hornell	WWHG	1320 kc.
Ithaca	WHCU	870 kc.
Jamestown	WJTN	1240 kc.
Massena	WMSA	1340 kc.
Newark	WACK	1420 kc.
Newburgh	WGNY	1220 kc.
New York	WQXR	1560 kc.
Niagara Falls	WHLD	1270 kc.
Olean	WHDL	1450 kc.
Plattsburgh	WEAV	960 kc.
Poughkeepsie	WKIP	1450 kc.
Rochester	WHAM	1180 kc.
Schenectady	WGY	810 kc.
Scranton (Pa.)	WEJL	630 kc.
Syracuse	WHEN	620 kc.
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Watertown	WWNY	790 kc.

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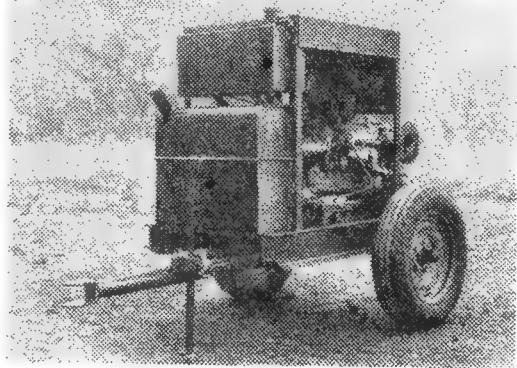


For Crop, Orchard and
Pasture Irrigation

Insist on **HALE** Irrigation Pumping Units

FOR MORE WORK AT LOWER COST

You may find the HALE type PIR (trailer or skid mounted) just what you have been looking for—pumps 500 GPM at 100 PSI; 700 at 75 PSI. Other units range from CIRV (1560 GPM at 75 PSI) to the FZ or new HALE "TORRENT," suitable for low cost irrigation of small acreage. NOTE: Now available, Model 3PTF for use with farm tractors. Pumps 350 GPM at 80 lbs.



Ask for Free Demonstration
of the HALE "TORRENT"
Self-Priming Portable . . .

Send for details on our Irrigation Pumping Units

Name _____

Address _____

Water Source _____ No. Acres _____
IRRIGATION DIVISION—Dept. AA

HALE FIRE PUMP CO.
CONSHOHOCKEN, PA.

Say you saw it in **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**

Will It Pay to Buy Started Pullets?

HAVE you ever asked yourself the question, shall I raise my own replacement stock or should I buy started pullets? If you have, you are not the only one, for this is an important problem all over the Northeast. It looks as though started pullets are going to become much more popular in the future.

It was not very long ago when poultrymen would not even consider buying started pullets. If they did consider it, they probably would not have admitted it. Buying them could be compared to using old litter; it was frowned upon by those who knew best.

Bringing started pullets on to the poultry farm in the past was considered dangerous from the disease viewpoint. Not only might you buy pullets with disease, but if disease did exist you would stand a good chance of spreading it to the older hens. In addition, one might bring in a new disease on the farm that would remain for years to come.

Most of us are taking a second look today at the idea of buying started pullets. When you give the problem some thought, there are two sides to the story. Instead of just disadvantages, there definitely are some very strong advantages. Many of these advantages could more than offset the disadvantages for some poultrymen.

Why are started pullets getting so

much play at the present time? The main reason is that many of them were available last year and there will be even more for sale this year. The truth is that the hatching business has become so competitive that some of the operators have been forced to think of new ways to sell chicks. One approach is to grow the pullets and sell them as started pullets.

If these hatcherymen do a good job

By **ROBERT C. BAKER**

of raising the pullets, they could make a good deal for themselves. There really isn't any reason why the hatcheryman cannot raise as good pullets as most poultrymen. As a matter of fact, there is every reason to think that he might do a better job because he soon will become a specialist.

Who is going to be interested in these started pullets? I don't believe that every poultryman is going to stop brooding — that doesn't make sense. How about the fellow, however, that just does not have brooding facilities, or the poultryman who has old, obsolete brooding facilities and equipment. These people, rather than spend a lot of money on brooding facilities

and equipment, might well consider buying started pullets.

There is also the poultryman who just doesn't have the labor to brood chicks. He is already working more than he should and to brood chicks is too much. These poultrymen in most cases cannot hire capable help so they are likely customers for started pullets.

How about the poultryman who always has a problem in growing pullets with a disease such as leukosis? Every year he has enormous losses with range paralysis. If he can bring started pullets on the farm that have a resistance to leukosis because of age, things would be much more encouraging.

There are other reasons for considering buying started pullets. Some poultrymen are crowded for layer space and they could use the housing that is being occupied by growing pullets. It is also true that on many poultry farms, the layers are neglected during the brooding season. A person just cannot be in both places at the same time and on many farms the layers are not given the best care during the brooding season.

Are there any advantages to raising the pullets in a central place? Certainly on paper it would seem so. With only one age bird in one place the disease problem should not be as great. There would not be hens to pass diseases on to the younger birds. Vaccination and inoculation programs would be more easily administered with layers and young stock on different premises.

The people in charge of young stock only would become quite expert at the job. There is no reason why they should not be able to turn out a better pullet than the average poultryman who also has layers to contend with.

What About Costs

It makes sense that the job of raising many pullets in one place can be done somewhat more economically than on most individual poultry farms. There would be large buildings, more automatic equipment, etc., and so the labor cost would be less per pullet. In addition, the feed cost should be somewhat less, due to quantity buying.

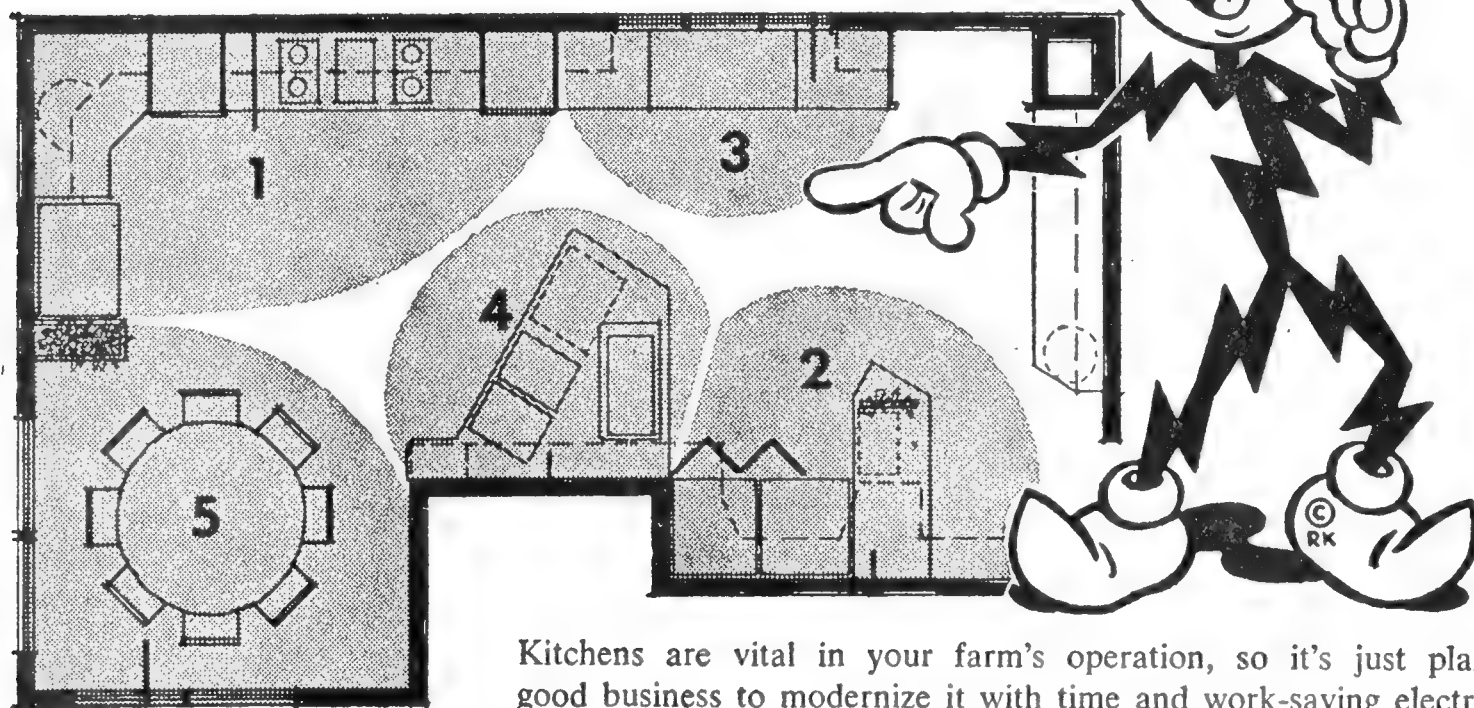
I realize that a profit will be expected by the hatcheryman or whoever sells started pullets. To date, however, there have been started pullets sold in New York State at a lower price than studies have shown it cost to raise pullets on the average poultry farm.

There are going to be disadvantages and drawbacks to buying started pullets, nobody can deny this. There are going to be some people selling some that have been poorly grown, maybe as a result of disease or just poor management. This fellow won't stay in business long, for he will eliminate himself. It will not be long before the started pullet business will be just as competitive as the chick business is today. Only the best and most efficient will remain in business.

One of the biggest drawbacks to the idea worries me. What is going to happen if the fellow who sells started pullets just does not have your birds when you go after them. You placed your order in time, but there was a disease problem that killed a part of the flock. This may not happen but if it does, then what? It will be too late to start chicks and somebody will be out of business for a while.

In the future, I believe we are going to hear more about started pullets. There is going to be a demand for them. For some poultrymen it will be smart to buy them. On the other hand, there will be poultrymen that will never buy started pullets and that is the way it should be. If we all did the same thing, this would be a funny old world to live in.

UPDATE YOUR FARM KITCHEN with these Electric CENTERS



Kitchens are vital in your farm's operation, so it's just plain good business to modernize it with time and work-saving electric appliances. Modernization doesn't have to be done all at once, either. Smart farmers find it wise to make a master plan, then start with . . .

- 1** Cooking and baking center where all needed utensils and ingredients are grouped around the electric range.
- 2** Laundry center so dirty clothes can be accumulated and sorted near the automatic washer and electric clothes dryer for effortless laundry.
- 3** Planning and sewing center, a kitchen office for planning, records and recipes as well as a convenient place to sew.
- 4** Clean-up center for dirty dishes, pots and pans, with everything needed right at hand.
- 5** Dining-family section, a cheerful, pleasant spot for family meals and relaxation.



Of course, planning should include provision for full Housepower and good lighting. You can get expert help through your electric appliance or farm equipment dealer. Or you can call on our Home Service Representative. Begin your plan today so you can enjoy the benefits of a modern, convenient, electric kitchen.

NEW YORK STATE ELECTRIC & GAS

Base Rating

(Continued from Page 1)

plan is to use bases in pricing milk only in the flush season. Milk would be priced as it now is during the remaining months of the year.

The other type of plan is to use bases in pricing milk in all months.

It is possible that any future base plan in this market would provide for the use of either of these types of base plans. Dairy men should compute the effect of a base program on their return for milk on both a flush season and year around bases.

Will a Base Plan Be Used In Pricing Milk in This Market at Some Time in the Future?

It is impossible to answer this question at this time. There is not sufficient information available at the present time to determine whether a base pro-

gram is desirable or feasible in this market. The present experimental program will provide much of the information needed, to determine the desirability and feasibility of a base program in this market.

In any case, bases cannot be used in paying producers for milk until this has been considered in a future hearing and until an order including a base program has been approved in referendum.

— A. A. —

CELEBRATE A FIRST

AT A meeting in Westport last month, Essex County was officially recognized as the first in New York to become a modified certified Brucellosis-free area. A certificate of award was presented to Frank Russell, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the Board of Supervisors, by Paul Smith, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets.

Essex County was declared a modi-

fied certified Brucellosis-free area on October 30, 1957, when it was determined that less than 5 per cent of the dairy herds and less than 1 per cent of the total cattle reacted to Brucellosis tests. Less than three weeks later, November 18, Schoharie County was certified.

Present for the celebration in Essex County, in addition to Commissioner Smith and Mr. Russell were: Dr. M. J. Cerosaletti, Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry; Dr. Charles R. Omer, U.S.D.A., Veterinarian in Charge; Grant Johnson, Assemblyman; Walter E. Collins, Chairman of the Essex County Board of Supervisors.

Also Drs. Donald O. Bixby, Ralph T. Ellison, Frank J. Tanneberger, Raymond J. Pierce, and Robert Lopez, veterinarians; Wallace Johnson, Chairman of the Essex County Dairy Project Committee; Ray Bender, County Agricultural Agent; and Robert Hall of the Valley News.

COMING MEETINGS

June 10-13—NEPPCO Egg Quality School, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.

June 14—Maine Annual Hereford Day, By-a-Brook Farm, West Buxton.

June 15—Southern Vermont Dairy Goat Ass'n. annual show, Rt. 9, Marlboro, Vt.

June 16-19—20th Annual Homemakers' Short Course, Univ. of Delaware, Newark.

June 17-19—Home Demonstration Short Course, University Rhode Island, Kingston.

June 22—Northern New York Rabbit Breeders' Club Rabbit Show, Town Fire Barn, Watertown, N. Y.

June 22-27—37th Annual 4-H Clubs Statewide Camp, at Univ. Rhode Island, Kingston.

June 24-27—State 4-H Club Congress, Cornell University.



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Here's How

"Self Help"

Stabilizes the Income of Dairy men's League Farmers

Dairy men's League farmers own and promote their own business all the way from the cow to the consumer.

By giving their milk and milk products a trade-marked identity and prestige-value, they cause consumers to seek out and buy DAIRYLEA products by name. They build public confidence in . . . and desire for . . . the purity, quality and food value of milk and milk products produced by Dairy men's League members.

DAIRYLEA advertising and promotion has been used continuously for almost 40 years. Pictured here are just a few examples of the television, newspaper, radio, billboard, car card and point-of-purchase advertising that sells DAIRYLEA milk and milk products in 21 large consuming areas throughout the milkshed.

**DAIRYMEN'S
LEAGUE
CO-OPERATIVE
ASSOCIATION, INC.**



The other day I bought one of those picture books for a 2-year old nephew. You know, the kind that helps babies learn the names of things. One place it showed a picture of a Bantam and said "This is a Chicken."

I thought to myself . . . "Chicken?" . . . Maybe. But if she's a layer, I'M SUPERMAN!"

'Course it was always kind of fun to have a "Banty" around the place, but you'd never keep a flock of them where you're serious about the egg business.

Today's hen is a marvelous piece of egg-making machinery. She does things we never even dreamed of a few years ago. 75% production is typical in a well-bred, well-fed flock. And every now and then you'll see a fine flock that does 85% to 90%.

Maybe you didn't realize it but today's high-producing hens will lay their own weight in eggs in a month or two. Just compare that and you'll see what an efficient machine the 1958 hen really is. A 5-pound hen only has to lay 40 2-ounce eggs to equal her body weight . . . so she lays her own weight in eggs about every 6 weeks.

Of course, production like that puts a whale of a burden on the nutritional content of your layer feed. If a bird kept right on laying she'd lay herself into extinction in a few days . . . if you didn't keep shoveling in the right "makings" for eggs.

Actually, a hen uses about 2/3rds of her feed for herself and about 1/3 goes into the egg. So to lay the flood of eggs they do, it really does take a whale of a feed.

And that's just what you get on the Watkins Layer Program . . . a whale of a feed. In the most recent survey of Watkins customers, they were getting 78.5% production. Cost of production was 12.2¢ per dozen total, including grain . . . and only 6.3¢ per dozen out of pocket.

Such low-cost production is possible because you get a TOP QUALITY ration for "bargain" ration prices. The only thing that you buy from Watkins is the fortification, the MINerals and VITamins, in Watkins MIN-VITE for Layers. You buy the protein locally, use your own grain and mix according to formulas Watkins supplies. TOTAL feed cost with good birds and good management . . . about 12¢ per dozen.

It's really worth checking into. Get the whole story on MIN-VITE for Layers next time you see your Watkins dealer.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.



UNFIT?

YOU PEOPLE seem to take a very special delight in knocking unions, and that in itself makes your magazine unfit in my home. Therefore, please do not send any more of the same to me.—E.F., Maine

• Editor's Note: We have said many times, and will continue to say, that we believe in unions and wish them success. However, we feel sure that some practices of labor unions are bad for farmers, bad for consumers, and bad for union members. We believe that a majority of union members agree with this, and would like to see conditions changed.

Every time we state our position, we run the chance of making somebody mad. In theory, we could end up by making everybody mad and having no subscribers. I guess we'll just have to take that chance, and continue to say what we really believe.

PAYING THE PIPER

AS I SEE IT, most of the efforts to combat the depression are efforts to escape paying for our mistakes of the past.

How can people be expected to buy to boost business when they have already obligated themselves to pay a big percentage of this year's salary, not to mention next year's, for something they have bought on the instalment plan. The worst thing that could happen would be for the government (tax-payers) to go further into debt in an attempt to make jobs.

Farmers have already had their recession. They tightened their belts and cut costs. It isn't easy—but if other groups would follow suit it would help a lot to get business back to normal.—J.K., N.Y.

FAVORS SUPPORTS

MAINTAIN that government support or controls for the broiler industry is preferable to monopolistic integration. Is it not sheer stupidity to have supports on wheat and corn unless we have it on broilers?

Would Ford, Chrysler or General Motors pay top money for steel without knowing what they are to receive for their cars?—B.S.A., Mass.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

ALREADY your editors are looking ahead to next fall's Forum Issue. In it we hope to publish the opinions of a cross section of our readers on a number of subjects.

One of these subjects is the effect of labor unions on agriculture. We would be very glad to have comments from any reader on the following questions:

1. Do you feel that labor unions are essential?
2. Do you feel that, at present, labor unions are wielding too much power for the good of agriculture?
3. If your answer to the previous question is "Yes," what do you think should be done to correct the situation?

Write soon and direct your letters to the Editor, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

BETS A HAT

I SEE THAT you think the President's veto of the price support freeze is a good thing for dairymen. I'll be willing to bet a hat that as a result of the drop in price supports on dairy products the government will be buying more rather than less.—J.L., N.Y.

• Editor's Note: Past experience indicates that the writer would lose his bet! Government purchases of dairy products have increased when supports have gone up, and have decreased when they were reduced. There are two generally accepted reasons: high supports (1) encourage production; (2) discourage consumption.

ANOTHER HUNDRED YEARS

I WOULD feel very bad to miss the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST paper. It has been in our home ever since I can remember, and I will be 69 in April. It would be like losing a wonderful friend to not have the paper.

I only wish some of the magazines that are found on news-stands today were half as good as the wonderful AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST paper.

God bless you all, and may the paper continue as good for hundreds of years.—Mrs. L.B., N.Y.

EMPHASIS ON MARKETING

I FOUND your treatment of the problem of integration—will it destroy or save agriculture?—most interesting. My pet theme is "Take the emphasis off production and place it on marketing."

I believe that integration by farmers themselves (and that integration carried down the line as close to the consumer as possible) would be productive of benefits for the farmer. But out of his hands, it's just another program to contribute to his serfdom.—Harold S. Wright.

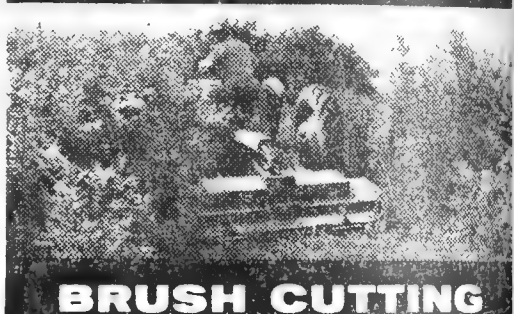
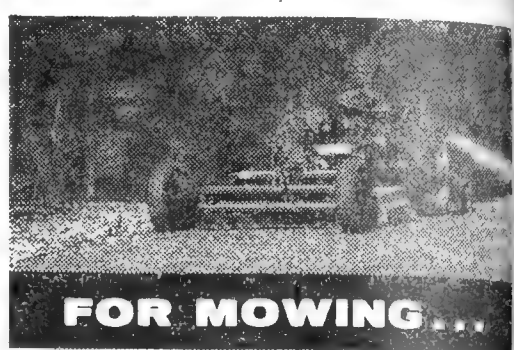
MILK PROMOTION

IN YOUR April 5 issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, you ask for news on Milk Promotion Programs. Last year on June 29 the Steuben County Pomona Grange sponsored a Dairy Festival at Maple City Park in Hornell, New York.

The program included a parade of floats furnished by subordinate granges and local bands at 11 a.m., followed by an afternoon program in front of the grandstand. A Dairyland Sweetheart was chosen from 24 candidates; a milking contest between mayors of two cities, a rolling pin throwing contest and cow calling contest were held to round out the afternoon program. At 6 p.m. a Dairy Banquet was served to 185, followed by a free dance at the Armory.

It was a fine promotion program and plans for the Second Annual Festival on June 7 are underway. We plan a much larger program. I might say that the following are working with us at this time to promote it: 4-H, FFA, Farm Bureau Extension Service, Milk Cooperatives, DHIA, Artificial Breeders (donate a calf for a prize), subordinate granges and, of course, Steuben Pomona.—Mrs. Howard De Mun, Troupsburg, N. Y.

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High speed pasture clipping—fine mowing—straw and stubble shredding—brush clearing. Big jobs, small jobs . . . spring, summer and fall, your all-purpose Model 80 is never idle! Built rugged—for the toughest job!

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"Grow-Em" Milk Replacer and Mineralized Stock Food for all livestock. Ask your nearby International Stock Food representative

Visiting Hayfields

By
TOM MILLIMANN. Y.
THRUWAY
Milepost 372

Bloat Season Here

TO CATTLEMEN with legume pastures, death from bloat is an always present threat. Since use of legumes is the soundest and most profitable grazing practice, most of us face the problem beginning in early June, on hot days, generally in the afternoon. Of all legumes, ladino clover is by far the worst offender, and Birdsfoot trefoil of any variety is much the safest. I've never seen a case of bloat from Birdsfoot, and those I've heard of were mild.

The following article is by Dr. R. W. Dougherty, Professor of Physiology in the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell, who is the best authority on bloat of my acquaintance. He has done research work on it for years, and readily agreed to write the article to help me out in a temporary period of poor health. It is timely and reliable. Neither Dr. Dougherty nor I place any dependence on recent releases from the upper South to the effect that liberally phosphated soil creates no bloat trouble. The only cases of bloat Hayfields ever had arose from grazing legumes on soil which had been fully phosphated for years. Now Dr. Dougherty—

"Attention to bloat has shown a remarkable increase during the past 25 years. This interest has been world-wide.

"In the U. S. A., the upswing has been caused by two factors: first, the large increase in the acreage devoted to legumes; and second, during the past 8 years, substantial appropriations (Federal and others) have made it possible for more specialists to study the problem. The Agricultural Research Service has held biennial conferences on the subject. This has stimulated coordination and cooperation that did not exist before.

Prevention of Bloat

"Definite progress has been made, but there are times and places when no single method of prevention is adequate.

"Feeding hay before turning on to bloat-producing pastures has been effective in some places and in others quite ineffective. Sudan hay has been effective in some of our western states. Ten pounds of Sudan hay was partially effective, but 17 pounds afforded complete protection in experiments in California. The main difficulty in my experience is to get cows to eat hay when they are on high quality pastures.

"Pasture management. Many people feel that bloat can be largely controlled by maintaining pastures with no more than 50 per cent legumes. This will probably reduce the incidence, but it is not a guarantee against bloating.

"Strip grazing has been practiced with some degree of success; however, it is difficult to accurately judge the amounts of pasture needed for optimum production. It also means that the herd, when confined to a relatively small area, may damage land. Trampling also can be a definite problem.

"Legume soilage (zero pasture). Cutting and feeding legumes in various stages of wilting has been recommended, but has proven to be disappointing.

"Penicillin. Procaine penicillin has been fairly effective in preventing bloat. The dosage has to be carefully regulated and controlled. Seventy-five to 100 milligrams given orally 4 to 6 hours before the animals go on bloat-producing pastures has been effective. This prophylactic treatment lasts only 2 to 3 days, then it must be repeated throughout the bloat season. If given in the feed, regulation of the 'proper' dosage schedule is difficult; and if given orally, the mechanical aspects of the treatment present a problem. There is

always the possibility of the bacteria becoming resistant to the antibiotic.

"Oils. Vegetable oils sprayed on pastures have been effective in preventing bloat in New Zealand. The oil emulsion is sprayed on the pastures at the rate of 3 to 6 ounces, depending on rainfall, denseness of foliage, and other factors. The extra labor and the cost of spraying are the two principal drawbacks to this method of control. If the oil is given as a single drench, orally, it lasts only for a few hours.

"Other oils have been shown to be effective prophylactically, but the paraffin oils reduce the blood carotene levels.

"Other fats and oils. Tallow, lard oil, soybean oil and corn oil all have been shown to be effective in preventing bloat. They have been used in the feed (concentrate), in the drinking water and on roughage. All of the vegetable oils and animal fats can be digested and in some cases their cost is covered with increased production.

"Some of the work on the use of animal fats and vegetable oils is summarized in a Report of the 1957 Rumen Function Conference in Chicago, put out by the Agricultural Research Service, U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C.

Treatment of Bloat

"Although advances have been made in treating bloat, they are not quite as encouraging as those that have been made in the field of prevention.

"Vegetable oils may relieve some early cases of bloat, but are not too dependable in advanced cases.

"Silicones have been reported by some workers as being very effective in the treatment of bloat. Others report disappointing results. Some of the silicones are extremely active in the test tube, but are less active in the cow. This may mean that they are incompletely dispersed. It may be that more active silicones will be found or that they can be combined with 'spreading' agents. They will bear watching.

"Household detergents have been used and seem to be effective in certain places. Others have found them to be relatively ineffective.

"Stomach tube. This is always worth a try if time permits. It may be quite disappointing in cases of 'foamy bloat.' The tube should be as large as can be passed without danger of injury. It should be turned and brought backwards and forwards in the hope of finding gas pockets.

"Trocization (puncturing) is one of the 'last resort' methods. In 'foamy bloat' the trocar should be quite large. It is quite often a disappointing procedure.

"Rumenotomy (stomach surgery). This is the only method known to be even partially successful when a cow is in extreme distress. Care should be taken to minimize peritoneal contamination. It is wise to have a veterinarian finish the surgery and to keep the animal on a good antibiotic regime.

"Definite advances are being made in our knowledge of bloat and how to prevent and handle this serious problem. The ultimate advance will be in knowing how to handle our soil and plants so that they will not aggravate the animal factors.

"This writer has no knowledge of any fertilizing scheme or plant breeding program that will definitely reduce bloating to a minimum. We will have to know more about the causes of bloat before the agronomists can enter into the picture with an intelligent program."—R. W. Dougherty, D.V.M.

CORN EARWORMS

TO ERADICATE the corn earworm before he can harm corn crops, an early application of DDT is advised by William H. Lachman, professor of olericulture at the University of Massachusetts.

Lachman points out that one earworm can consume an entire ear of corn including all other worms which may be in it. To prevent the earworm's destructive work, he adds, a five per cent DDT dust (10 per cent dust under severe infestation) should be applied when the first silks begin to show.

Early application is needed since eggs are laid on the silks by the adult moth and when the larvae hatch, they feed down the silk into the kernels.

Entomologists prefer sprays to dusts, Lachman says, and they suggest using three quarts of 25 per cent emulsifiable concentrate of DDT in 100 gallons of water. It is imperative, he warns, that the spray or dust be driven into all silks of each ear and that the treatment be repeated every other day in hot weather or every three days when cooler.

For complete control, Lachman adds, a total of four to five applications for each crop are necessary.

— A. A. —

OAT SILAGE VS.
OAT GRAIN

Oats harvested as silage produced 48 per cent more total digestible nutrients (T.D.N.) per acre than did oats for grain in 1956 University of Minnesota research.

Oats as silage averaged 2,374 pounds of T.D.N. per acre, while oats put in the grain bin averaged only 1600 pounds T.D.N.

The increase in feed value of oat silage was equal to 17 bushels of corn or 33.9 bushels of oat grain.



Some of the reasons why — UNADILLA

1. Wood has 10 times the insulation value of masonry.
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5. Unadilla has extra heavy front lugs for heavier silage loads.
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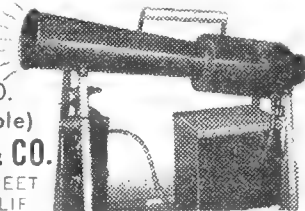
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THEY MILK BETTER... LAST LONGER... AND COST LESS

Try MAES inflations on your own cows in your own barn. One milking will prove Maes out-perform any inflation on the market! We back this statement with a **MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE.**

MAES MILKERS, Dept. A-68, Marshall, Michigan

I enclose \$ _____ for Maes A-S Large _____ Maes A-S Medium _____
Inflations, at 85¢ each, for use on my Surge milkers. (On orders of less than \$6.00, add 25¢ for postage.)

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No. Cows Milked _____ Breed of Cows _____ No. Surge Units _____

I understand you will send my Maes Inflations postpaid if my order is for \$6.00 or over. If the inflations do not satisfy in every respect, I may return them undamaged, within 30 days and receive my money back.

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DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

EMPIRE LIVESTOCK MARKETING Cooperative stockyards are good places to sell and buy dairy replacements. Regular livestock sales every Monday at Dryden, Tuesday at Caledonia, Gouverneur, West Winfield; Wednesday at Bullville, Greene; Thursday, Bath, Oneonta, Watertown. Ask your nearby Empire Stockyards Manager for schedule of special dairy replacement sales, daily calf markets and for information on Empire's farm auction service.

WANTED TO BUY 20 HEIFERS for early fall freshening or entire herd on a milk consignment. Phone Gasport SP-2-5572, Box 514-BK, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE: BRED HEIFERS due late fall, yearling and heifer calves. Choice, well-bred and well grown individuals from proven cow families and sires. Also top herd sire prospects. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

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WE ARE SELLING ALL calves this year. We will have calves every month through February 1959. Come or write your order for these top calves to Harold Doane, Chemung, New York. Phone Chemung, 2471.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR ANGUS BULLS and registered heifers write Red Creek Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.

ANGUS BECAUSE THEY GIVE you more, you get more! Information—New York Angus Association, Wing Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bulls of breeding age. Tuberculosis and certified Brucellosis free. Heckman Farm, Earl Heckman, Victor, N. Y. Phone 3938.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE for Holstein cattle—30 purebred Angus females. This herd has been selected to do well on forage alone and has produced the winning bull calf in the Cornell Progeny Test. Priced to sell at once. Robert Stiles, RD No. 4, Cortland, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—REGISTERED POLLED Herefords, cows with calves. Two herd sires. Jas. M. King, Chenango Forks, New York. Phone 3210.

POLLED HEREFORDS—Purebred, certified herd. Cows with calves. 3 yearling bulls, 7 heifers. Francis Warner, Chenango Forks, R.D. 1, N. Y.

START A REGISTERED POLLED Hereford Herd. Yearling heifers sired by ALF Beau Mixer 53", from a line of National Polled Champions. Yearling bull sired by a 100% dehornor, East Advance Domino 35". Also yearling heifers by East Adv. Domino 35" and a bull by ALF Beau Mixer 53". Byron and David Benson, Cloverland Farms, Meriden, N. H.

REGISTERED POLLED HEREFORD bulls and heifers. Also few horned cows with polled calves at foot. Robert J. Generaux, Reeds Corners, Gorham Road, Canandaigua, N. Y. Phone Stanley 3022.

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FARMS AND COUNTRY HOMES for sale throughout northwest New Jersey. What do you need? Charles G. Ort, Box A, Hackettstown, New Jersey.

VILLAGE FARM IN CENTRAL Maine. Very good buildings, nine room house with bath, city water, steam heat oil furnace, 25 head cattle, 150 gal. bulk cooler, 1955 Ford tractor, Case tractor with full equipment. Custom tractor work year around. For pictures, more particulars, contact Homer Hubbard, 98 Madison Ave., Madison, Maine.

240 ACRES FULLY EQUIPPED; 331 acres bare; 137 acres fully equipped; 94 acres bare; 291 acres full line machinery, no cows, 9 room house with 9 cabins, 2 car garage, lovely condition. James Vickerson, East Springfield, Phone Cherry Valley 5756, N. Y. Salesman for Alexander Foster, Broker.

DAIRY AND POULTRY FARM, 55 acres, 1 mile from town on hardtop road. 7 room semi-bungalow, all conveniences. Large poultry house, garage, nearly new barn and milk house. All in excellent condition. Owner retiring. Wm. A. Simmons, Berkshire, N. Y.

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ONE OF THE BEST—dairy farm, 350 acres situated east side of Susquehanna River Valley. Over 100 acres corn, wheat, oats and hay land. Large house, conveniences. Tenant house, 2 barns, silo, milk house, poultry house. Machinery and milking equipment. 22 choice Jersey cows, 6 yearlings, 5 calves. Blacktop location, miles from Towanda. \$50,000. Terms! No. F-4567. West's, V. T. Struble, Rep., R.D. No. 5, Towanda, Pa.

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JOHN DEERE G. ROW CROP tractor—3 plow size, hydraulic control and front mounted saw IHC 12' self propelled combine, reasonable. Tufano Brothers, Athens, New York.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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(Continued from Opposite Page)

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USED INTERNATIONAL TD-9 crawler tractor with high lift and blade. Valley Implement Inc., Warsaw, New York. Phone 540.

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MEN'S TEE SHIRTS—dacron reinforced collar, combed yarn, processed for minimum shrinkage, super fine white. Sizes small, medium, large, extra large. Buy a year's supply, \$6.95 a dozen. Postpaid. Check or money order. E. Mathers, Stafford, N. Y.

DRESSES 24c; SHOES 39c; MEN'S suits \$4.95; Trousers \$1.20. Better used clothing. Free catalog. Transworld 164 AF, Christopher, Brooklyn 12, New York.

IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, made specifically for tatting. Full 10 1/2" size, white only. \$1.50 a dozen, prepaid. Excellent value. E. & S. Sales. Dept. A.P.O. Box 417, New Haven, Conn.

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NYLONS HALF PRICE. Ladies first quality \$1.99 3 pair box. Men's good irregulars 49c pair, stretch knit to fit any foot, colors, long wear. Satisfaction or money back. O. E. Huse Agt., Kents Hill, Maine.

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FAMOUS CALIFORNIA DESIGNER — Pattern-maker reveals how patterns are made for dresses, skirts, jackets, blouses, coats, slacks. Many illustrations. Easy enough for sewing beginners. Mail \$1. Emanuel, Box 48442W, Los Angeles 48.

LADIES—GARDEN IN BEAUTY and comfort. Japanese silk "Fan Hat." Chic for beach wear. Winsome and practical. \$1.00 postpaid. Hammond Imports, Dept. A, Box 81, Masonville, New Jersey.

TATTERS!! PATTERNS, PICTURES, articles, shuttle-knits. \$1.00 yearly. Shuttle Art, Dorothy Tooker, Editor; 319 (AA8) Cumberland Road, West Hartford 7, Conn.

AYRSHIRE HERDS WIN TOP HONORS

THE NATION'S two highest producing Ayrshire herds in the 5- to 15-cow division for 1957 were those of Abigail Ann and Silas Stimson II of Spencer, N. Y. This was announced last month at the convention of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association in Jackson's Mill, W. Va.

In recognition of this accomplishment, Abigail and Silas each received a silver French Trophy annually awarded by the association.

Abby won a second French Trophy for having the highest Constructive Breeder Award honors for any herd in 1957. Both she and Silas have previously earned top honors in the division for 5 to 15 cows.

— A. A. —

GUERNSEY RECORD

A NEW JERSEY registered Guernsey cow has broken all records for her testing division to set the highest fat production ever for a Guernsey cow under five years of age on twice-daily milking.

P. B. Butterfat Que Teska, a senior four-year-old owned by Lloyd B. Westcott, Mulhacaway Farm, Clinton, New Jersey, has produced 18,662 pounds of milk and 1,083 pounds of fat in 365 days on twice-a-day milking. This record is high for her testing division in both milk and fat.

Que Teska was bred at the Plushanski Brothers Farm, also in Clinton. She was sired by Mulhacaway Butterfat Quartus, with 16 tested daughters that have an average production of 9387 pounds of milk and 480 pounds of fat, 305-2x M.E. Quartus also has 11 daughters in the Mulhacaway herd which have been officially classified.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

WANTED POSTAGE STAMPS from Montgomery Ward parcel post shipments. (Albany, N. Y. only). Help me collect these stamps. Send Montgomery Ward stamps to me, receive one new three-cent stamp for each in return. Bruce C. Wemett, Hemlock, N. Y.

MAKE NEW, DELIGHTFUL, soapless shampoo at home. Materials to make one quart, \$1.00. Sample, 25c. Nothing to add but water. Moon Chemical, Martville, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

RUBBER STAMP with your name and address. 3 lines. \$1.00 postpaid. Free catalog. Champlain Industries, Grand Isle 2, Vermont.

PILES? NO NEED TO suffer from protruding, painful and bleeding piles. "Rectal-Eze," an amazing new hemorrhoidal ointment often gives immediate relief. Prepared by registered pharmacist. Money back guarantee. Send only \$1.00 for immediate delivery. Leonard Laboratories, PO Box 33, Cincinnati 29, Ohio.

YOU CAN PREVENT BACK-UP, bad odors, filled septic tanks, clogged drainfields, with Prevent. New, effective, biological treatments. Harmless. No messy mixing—just flush down toilet. Money-back guarantee. 8 weeks supply \$2, postpaid. C. E. Hammond, Dept. A, Box 81, Masonville, N. J.

NO TRESPASSING SIGNS, samples, prices free. Cassel, 65 Cottage, Middletown, N. Y.

SHAVE ALL YEAR for only \$1.00. Direct factory shipment 100 blades, double edge, precision cut, surgical steel, will give the perfect shave of your life or it won't cost you a cent. Send only \$1.00 to LeBeau Sales, Box 584, New Haven, Conn.

SONGPOEMS AND LYRICS wanted! Mail to: Tin Pan Alley, Inc., 1650 Broadway, New York 19, New York.

COMPLETE LIGHTNING ROD SERVICE. Designed for you. Underwriters Laboratories approved. Free inspection. Free survey and estimates. Morse-Collins, Inc., 148-H Coddington Road, Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 4-0445.

WHOLESALE CATALOG, tremendous savings, nationally advertised merchandise. \$1.00 deposit, refunded first order. Desmond Co., Stony Point, New York.

FIFTY DOUBLE-EDGE razor blades for \$1.00 postpaid. Finest Swedish steel. Razorblades, Box 13, West Newton 65, Massachusetts.

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BRAND NEW warm air furnaces complete with blower for forced air heating, \$149.50, FOB factory. Send for details. Edwards Furnace Company, Wellsboro, Penna.

"BACKWOODS JOURNAL" — \$1.00 year. 20c copy. Log Cabin Life, Old Forge 16, New York.

WATERLOX RESISTA-CRETE for problem basement floors, milk houses, wash rooms and laundries. Protects concrete from erosion, fungus resistant. Advised in dairies and food processing plants. No toxic additive, high moisture resistance. No odor when dry. Colors: red, white, grey and light tan. \$7.10 per gallon. Shipped prepaid in New York State. Teemley Hardware, Montour Falls, New York.

Two were Excellent, seven Very Good, and two Desirable.

The dam of Que Teska is Glengeran Countess, with three daughters classified one Excellent and two Very Good. Two of her daughters sold for more than \$1000 each.

Que Teska's feeding program during her record-breaking lactation found her consuming a high of only 13 pounds of grain with six pounds of beet pulp. She had plenty of good hay—first-cutting alfalfa. During the winter, she also received about 25 pounds of corn silage a day.

— A. A. —

A New Book—

VETERINARY HANDBOOK FOR CATTLEMEN

By J. W. BAILEY, D.V.M.

A second edition of this helpful book is just off the press. It is filled with the most up-to-date information on almost everything pertaining to livestock, poultry, feed, and even farm law. And the price is still the same, \$5.00. The author writes occasionally for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST under the heading of "Your Veterinarian Discusses." The book is published by Springer Publishing Company, Inc., 44 East 23rd Street, New York 10, N. Y.

— A. A. —

WOOL POOLS

A TOTAL OF 14,425 pounds (gross) of wool were consigned to the two most recent pools, sponsored by the Schuyler County Sheep Breeders Co-op. According to chairman Hubert Burrell, Watkins Glen, N. Y., 51 bags were consigned by 11 growers at the April 22nd pool to give a gross weight of 6,408 pounds. The May 20 pool had 23 growers consigning 69 bags for a total of 8,017 pounds (gross).

The wool consigned goes to the National Wool Marketing Corp., Boston, Mass., where it is graded and sold to woolen mills and other manufacturers.

— A. A. —

WIN SCHOLARSHIPS TO CAMP MINIWANCA

TWO New York State young people are recipients of 4-H Club Leadership Training Scholarships to attend the American Youth Foundation Camp, Camp Miniwanca in Michigan.

The announcement was made today by W. F. Pease, State 4-H Club Leader.

Scholarship winners are Miss Mary Jane Dever, Homer, Cortland County, and Alex E. Huntley, North Chatham, Columbia County. Alternates are Miss Lorna Mae Lamb, Darien Center, (Genesee) and Stuart Lee DeMar, Oswego.

The scholarships are awarded each year by the Danforth Foundation in cooperation with the Ralston Purina Co. to a 4-H girl and boy in each state. Selection is based on scholastic standing, leadership in 4-H Club work, character, and athletic activities.

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1:00 P. M. (D.S.T.)

IDEAL FARM, VESTAL, N. Y.



Featured are the daus, and granddaus, of Chief's Son of Etta, Grand Champ. Bull at the Nat'l. Jersey Show the past 3 yrs. He and his full sister, who was also Grand Champ. at the Nat'l. Jersey Show, made up the 1st prize Produce of Dam—both bred by Ideal Farm! Many of the females are daus, and granddaus, of some of the Breed's greatest cows incl. cows that have topped nationally known sales and have made production records of over 700 lbs. fat. Bangs and T.B. accrd. herd. Calf. vac. Machinery and a splendid line of dairy equipment to sell at 10:30 A.M.

WALTER L. JOHNSON, Owner LYNN LYONS, Manager—For catalogue, contact: GENE SLAGLE & SON, Auctioneers and Sales Managers. P. O. Box 89 Marion, Ohio

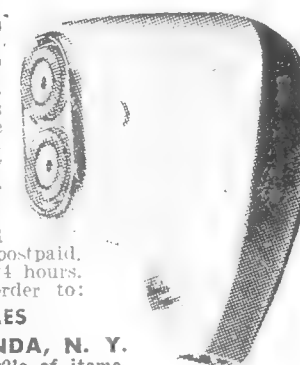
We specialize in dairy sales!

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Catalogues: Alfred Partridge, Windham, N. Y. Auctioneer: Milton Crosby, Sharon, Conn.

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Curry Weatherby

Circulation Manager

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Delightful Dairy Dishes

by

ALEERTA D.
SHACKELTON

ARE YOU using lots of milk, cheese, butter, cream and ice cream in mouth-watering and healthful dishes for your family? June, with its generous supplies of dairy products, is a good time to take stock of these foods that know no season. Don't forget that milk is one of the best foods you can use, and one of the least expensive in proportion to its high content of calcium, protein, and riboflavin.

Who needs milk? **Everyone** needs milk. It's very difficult to plan menus which are adequate in calcium and riboflavin for children and adults if milk and milk products are not included. One quart of milk each day is recommended to meet the needs of growing children, and 1 pint daily for adults.

Watching your weight? A well balanced reduction diet is based on milk . . . 2 cups daily. Milk is not a fattening food. Use skim milk if you prefer . . . but be sure to choose for one of your daily vegetables a green or yellow one to furnish Vitamin A lacking in skim milk.

Milk is a 'round-the-clock food, usable in dishes, beverages, and for between meal snacks. In cooked foods, as cereals, soups, puddings, pie fillings, pancakes, waffles, etc., or teamed with cheese and butter in casseroles, timbales, souffles, and scallops, milk provides wonderfully good eating. Cheese adds interest to salads and relish trays, and with crackers or fresh fruit it is popular for snacks and desserts.

With simple additions of sirups, flavorings, eggs, and ice cream, milk can be converted into glamorous cool refreshers for home use or gay parties. Why not serve this attractive Party Punch for one of June's festive affairs? Gaily decorated cookies or small cupcakes will make a nice accompaniment.

PARTY PUNCH (for 25)

- 6 cups strawberries, washed and hulled
- 3 cups sugar
- Dash salt
- 4 quarts cold milk
- 2 quarts strawberry ice cream
- 2 quarts green mint ice cream (or pistachio)

Strawberries for garnish

Mash strawberries, add sugar and salt and blend well. Place in punch bowl. Add the cold milk, stirring until thoroughly mixed. Top with scoops of strawberry and mint ice cream. Garnish with whole or sliced strawberries.

FRUIT SHERBETS

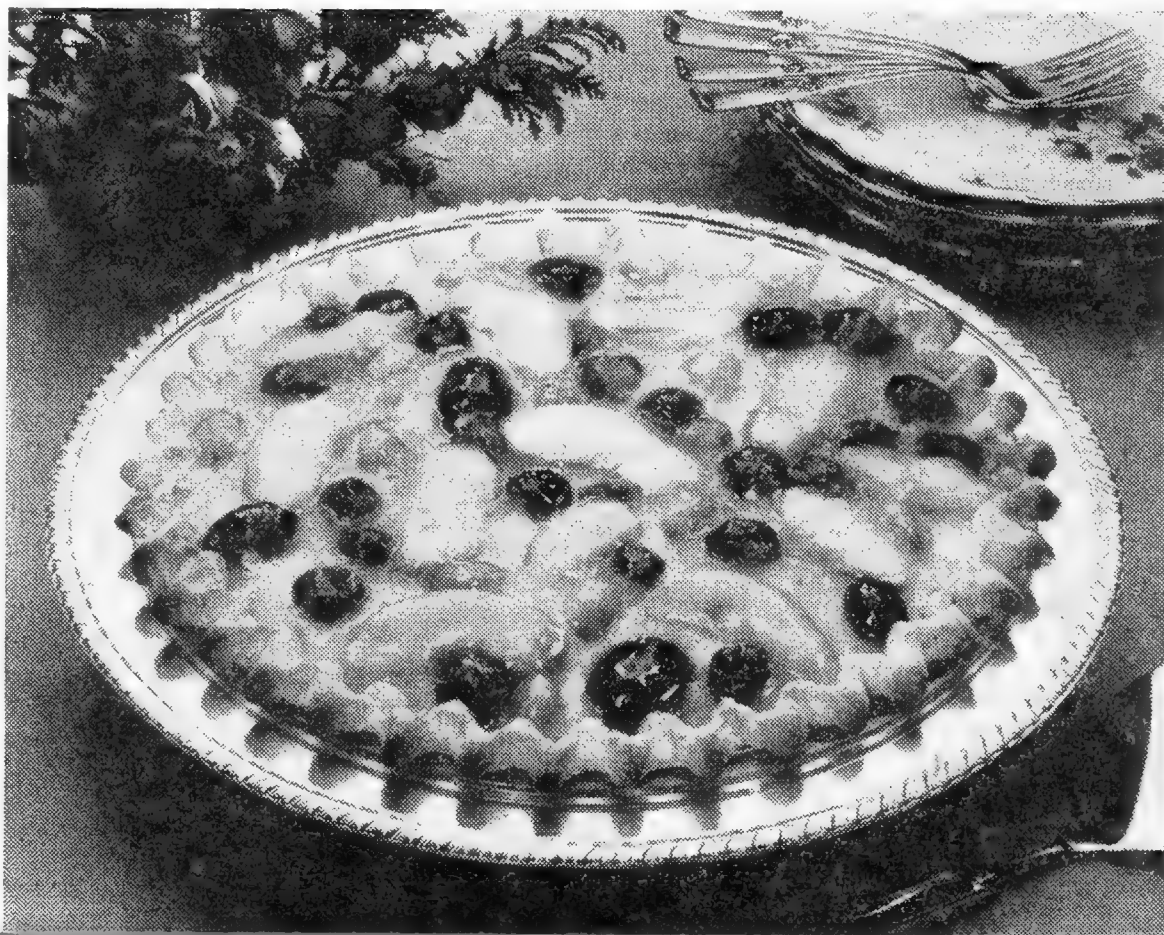
- Juice of 3 lemons
- Juice of 2 oranges
- 1½ cups sugar
- 1/8 teaspoon salt
- 4 cups milk

Combine juices, sugar and salt, and stir the milk in gradually (mixture may curdle but disappears with freezing). Pour into two freezing trays. Freeze until outer edges are solid but centers mushy. Remove to a bowl and beat with rotary beater until smooth and fluffy. Return to refrigerator trays and freeze until just firm. Serves 8 to 10.

Pineapple Sherbet. Follow the above recipe and fold in 1½ cups drained, crushed pineapple after beating with beater.

Berry Sherbet. Follow the above recipe and after beating frozen sherbet fold in 1 ten-ounce package of frozen raspberries or strawberries (mashed thoroughly) and return to freezer.

The next recipe is for the delicious Cheese Cake that was featured at the



This fruited Pudding Pie is colorful, creamy and delicious. It can be made in a jiffy too. See recipe on this page.

Cornell Farm and Home Week, and is printed here in response to many requests from readers:

CHEESE CAKE

- 1½ cups fine graham cracker crumbs (about 18 crackers)
- 1/3 cup sugar
- 1/3 cup soft butter
- 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1 pound cottage cheese (2 cups)
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 2 tablespoons flour
- Dash salt
- 1 egg
- Juice of 1/2 lemon
- 2/3 cup milk
- 1 cup sour cream
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Combine crumbs, the 1/3 cup sugar, soft butter, and cinnamon, mixing well. Line a well greased 10-inch pie plate or spring form pan.

Press the cheese twice through a sieve for a creamy smooth consistency, and stir in the 1/2 cup sugar, flour, and salt. Add the combined egg and lemon juice, and then the milk and mix until well blended. (A blender may be used to combine the filling.) Pour into the graham cracker crust and bake for 30 minutes in moderate oven (350°).

Remove from oven, top with the sour cream well mixed with the 2 tablespoons sugar, and vanilla. Return to oven and bake for 10 minutes longer until richly glazed. Chill. Serves 8.

VEGETABLE CHEESE CASSEROLE

- 1 package mixed, frozen vegetables, cooked
- 1 can onions, drained
- 4 tablespoons butter
- 4 tablespoons flour
- 2 cups milk
- 1 to 2 cups sharp grated cheese, as desired
- Salt and pepper to taste

Place vegetables in buttered baking dish. Make a white sauce of the butter, flour, and milk and stir in the grated cheese until melted. Season to taste. Pour over vegetables. Top with buttered crumbs if desired. Bake in a mo-

derate oven (350°) until heated through and crumbs lightly browned. Serves about 6.

(Note: In place of the above cheese sauce you may thin out one of the processed cheese spreads with milk. 1 cup cooked rice may be combined with the vegetables before adding the cheese sauce.)

FRUITED PUDDING PIE

- 1 8-inch baked pie shell
- 1 package vanilla pudding and pie filling
- 2 cups milk
- 1 12-ounce package mixed fruits, thawed
- 2 teaspoons cornstarch

Prepare pie filling with the milk as directed on package. If you prefer, use your own favorite recipe for cream pie filling. Pour into pie shell. Chill. Drain mixed fruit. Add cornstarch to fruit sirup and cook over medium heat, stirring constantly, until thick and clear. Gently stir in the fruit and pour over cooled pie filling. Chill. Serve with whipped cream, if you wish. Serves 6.

MOLDED CUSTARD (with variations)

- 4 cups milk (use part cream for richer custard)
- 6 eggs
- 3 tablespoons flour
- 2/3 cup sugar (use brown or maple for variation)
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 1 cup whipped cream

Scald the milk. Combine eggs, flour,

sugar, salt, and vanilla and mix well. Stir the milk into the egg mixture gradually and strain into a buttered 1½-quart casserole or ring mold. Set in a pan of hot water and bake in a slow oven (325°) about 30 minutes or until a metal knife inserted in center comes out clean. Remove mold from water. Cool thoroughly and unmold on flat serving plate. Surround with strawberries or raspberries or blueberries and serve with whipped cream, sweetened and flavored with vanilla. Serves 8.

Chocolate Marshmallow Custard. Add 2 to 3 squares cut up chocolate to the milk before scalding. Cover bottom of buttered casserole or mold with marshmallows and pour in custard carefully so as not to disturb marshmallows.



For one of June's festive affairs, this glamorous Party Punch.

Coffee Custard. Scald milk with powdered coffee to taste.

Caramel Custard. Add 1/2 cup caramelized sirup to the scalded milk. To make sirup, melt 1 cup sugar in a heavy pan over slow heat, stirring constantly until golden brown. Remove from heat and add 1/2 cup boiling water very slowly and - heat until caramel is dissolved.

Glazed Caramel Custard. Place 1/2 cup caramel sirup in bottom of casserole and pour in plain custard carefully so as not to disturb sirup.

Coconut Custard. Add 1 cup shredded coconut to custard mixture.

FROZEN FRUIT SALAD

- 12 marshmallows, quartered OR 3/4 cup miniatures
- 1/2 cup fruit juice
- 3-ounce package of cream cheese
- 1 cup heavy cream, whipped
- 1 cup mayonnaise
- 1/2 cup maraschino cherries
- 2 cups mixed, canned or fresh fruit (peaches, pears, white cherries)

OR

fruit cocktail or halved grapes, cut pineapple, and mandarin oranges

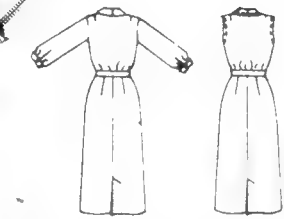
Combine marshmallows and fruit juice and let stand until softened. Stir cream cheese until very soft, fold in whipped cream, and mayonnaise and mix until creamy. Fold in marshmallows and fruit. Pour into freezer tray or individual molds and freeze until just firm. Cut in squares and serve on greens. Serves 8.

Fashion turns toward Summer...

8501... Smart shirtwaist sheath, with oversized collar, slightly bloused bodice. Sleeveless version promises to be cool all summer long. Quick 'N Easy to Make. Printed pattern in Jr. Miss sizes 11-15; Misses' sizes 12-18.

Price 50c.

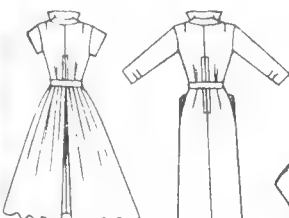
8614... Magic-to-Make scoop-necked blouse with wide collar, cap sleeves... perfect companion for skirts or shorts. Printed pattern in Misses' sizes 12-20. Price 35c.



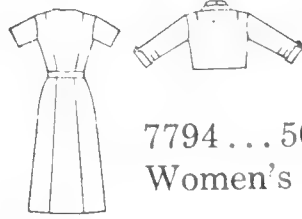
8501... 50¢
Jr. Misses' 11-15
Misses' 12-18



8614... 35¢
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7750... 50¢
Misses' 12-20



7794... 50¢
Women's 14-44

7794... Easy styling in Women's sizes. The short-sleeved dress has square neckline trimmed with ribbon; skirt features four unpressed pleats in front for extra softness. Make a matching bolero to complete the ensemble. Printed pattern in Women's sizes 14-44. Price 50c.

7750... Tailored and trim neckline with or without rolled collar. Two choices in skirt designs to meet your needs and preferences. Contrasting trim gives cool crisp look. Printed pattern in Misses' sizes 12-20. (See both versions at left and above) Price 50c.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please print name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose total amount of patterns and send to:

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161 Sixth Avenue, New York 13, New York

* Patterns will be sent to you promptly by first class mail



Expert cook is also a swimming instructor

Young Mother from Cortland, N. Y. Wins 4 Cooking Awards at State Fair

Son David lends a helping hand as he decides just where those prize ribbons should go in Mrs. Gordon Thomas' scrapbook. Mrs. Thomas won them all in cooking contests—the latest just last year at the New York State Fair.

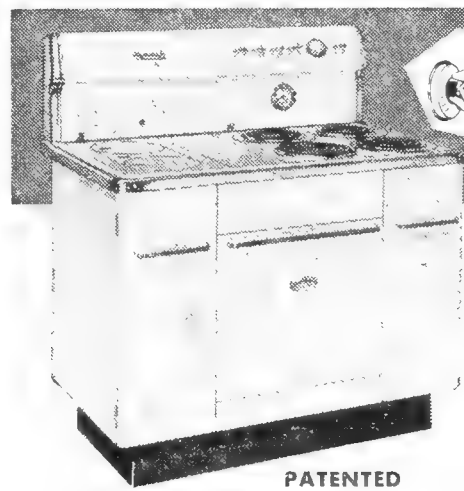
Mrs. Thomas' hobby is teaching neighborhood children to swim, and she'd certainly make an excellent cooking instructor, too. Of course, she uses Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It's fast and easy," Mrs. Thomas says. "And keeps right on the shelf."

When you bake yeast-raised specialties at home, use only

Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast—prize-winning cooks depend on it. Fleischmann's is guaranteed fresher and faster rising or double your money back. And it's easy to keep Fleischmann's handy in your cupboard... this dry yeast stays fresh for months. Get Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast for your yeast treats. And for the new Main Dishes, too—you'll find a recipe on every "Thrifty Three."



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New York, N. Y. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery. In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place. Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made

astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!" The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute. This substance is now available in suppository or ointment form under the name Preparation H.* At your druggist. Money back guarantee. *Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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Add \$.50 for postage, No COD. All sizes, Colors — Tan, Grey, Blue, Green, used, professionally laundered. Satisfaction guaranteed. Save more by extra discount — Deduct 10% on orders of \$5.00 or more.

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Let's Get Acquainted

By HELEN POWELL SMITH

IN ORDER to help you as much as possible with your sewing, I would like to know about you and your clothing preferences. Do you like the pattern designs we are showing? I wonder which ones you have liked best; where you buy your patterns; what fabrics you are using, and what questions on sewing or garment construction you would like to have me answer.

When I was giving radio broadcasts on "Let's Make a Dress," hundreds of women sent me the name and number of the pattern they were using, or a sketch of it, with a sample of the material, and they asked questions on sewing. This plan was mutually satisfying. Wouldn't you like to tell me what patterns you have used since January and send me a sample of the fabric? This will give me an idea of your preferences . . . and I shall be glad to answer your sewing questions.

It would help me to plan for future patterns and articles for these pages if you would also tell me of your family's clothing needs and your own ideas in regard to them . . . or anything else that you would like to have me discuss on this page. Of course it would be wonderful if I could sit down and visit with you as I have done over the years with hundreds of homemakers in extension service groups, but let us take this next best way of getting acquainted.

Some people are always looking for short-cuts in today's living, and the short-cut idea can be applied to sewing

activities as well. We must remember, however, that what may be a short-cut for one person would only lead to disaster and disappointment for another, for the amount of knowledge and skill you have influences the results. Take the matter of basting, for instance. You may hear one woman say, "I never baste a thing," but she may also be a very experienced sewer with skillful fingers. So don't be discouraged if you find it necessary to take some basting stitches to hold an obstinate seam or pieces of fabric together before stitching.

Easier Sewing

However, there are ideas that help to make sewing easier for the home dressmaker and it is well to try these out for yourself. There are many tricks to any trade, and you will find that you can develop skill and speed. You will enjoy your dressmaking more, too, because you will have learned better and easier ways of doing things.

I like to call these "Hints for the Home Dressmaker." They will become short-cuts when you have done them frequently and you will be pleased with the results. Why not write to me today and ask for a copy of these "Hints," and at the same time tell me about your sewing activities and the kind of help you would like to have with your sewing and clothing plans? Just write to me at the following address: Mrs. Helen Powell Smith, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose a 3-cent stamp for postage.

Playwriting Contest!

CAN YOU write a good one-act play? If so, you may win \$50.00 with it. The New York State Community Theatre Association has just announced that it will sponsor the A. M. Drummond Playwriting Contest this year, and will award a first prize of \$50.00. The winning play will be produced later by a member group of the association.

The Drummond Playwriting Contest is a continuation of the New York State Plays Project carried on at Cornell University for many years by the late Professor A. M. Drummond, in co-operation with the Rockefeller Foundation and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST originally, and in later years with the New York State Fair Theatre.

The purpose of this annual contest is to encourage the writing of original one-act plays. Particular attention is accorded plays with New York State rural or small town settings, and plays on New York State regional themes. However, any original one-act play is eligible for entry in the contest.

The closing date of the contest has been tentatively set for September 15. Entries should be typewritten, double space, or in legible handwriting on one side of 8½" x 11" paper, and mailed without folding to the following address:

Drummond Playwriting Contest
c/o Professor George McCalmon
127 Goldwin Smith Hall
Cornell University
Ithaca, N. Y.

Writers should keep copies of their script, as no entries will be returned. For further information about the contest, write to Professor McCalmon at the above address.

The 1957 Winner

Twenty-seven plays from six states were entered in last year's contest, with first prize going to Mrs. Marion

L. Miller, 202 East Court Street, Ithaca, N. Y., for her one-act play, "To Count Thirteen." Honorable mentions were awarded to Thomas F. O'Donnell, Utica, N. Y.; Mrs. Grace L. Callaway, Syracuse, N. Y., and Mrs. John H. Hellewell, Newfield, N. Y.

The setting of Mrs. Miller's prize winning play is New York City during the occupation by the British in 1780. It is an exciting, colorful and poignant little drama, dealing with an imaginary episode in the life of Penelope Martin, a young Revolutionary patriot, and the ill-fated British officer, Major Andre. There are just three people in the cast—2 men and a girl.

Send For List

Mrs. Miller's play, and also other prize winning plays of past years, may be obtained from AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. All American Agriculturist plays are 35 cents a copy and royalty free to amateur groups. Most of them are comedies, and are easy to produce. Hundreds of farm organizations, schools, church societies, and other groups have enjoyed producing these entertaining plays.

For a complete list of American Agriculturist one-act plays, including a description of each one and number of people in the cast, write to American Agriculturist Play Dept., Box 367, Ithaca, New York, and enclose a three-cent stamp for mailing.

SHADOWS

By Edith Horton

I have seen manifest
The wonders He has made,
Watching on broad lawns
Night's advancing shade.

I contemplate the fruit,
And walls where bright leaves cling,
And often I have felt
The shadow of His wing.



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Members and advisors of New York State Council of Rural Women, meeting in Cobleskill, N. Y., to study the question of educational opportunities after high school for rural young people.

First row, from left: Mrs. Clayton Taylor, Lawtons, N. Y., Council President; Mrs. Mabel Hebel, American Agriculturist Home Editor; Miss Evelyn Hodgson, Oneonta; Mrs. Jacob Eckel, President of Cazenovia Junior College; Mrs. William Walker, Cobleskill.

Second row, from left: Mrs. Dutton Peterson, Odessa; Mrs. George Huson, Valatie; Mrs. Steve Karlik, Marietta; Mrs. Florence Potter, Truxton; Mrs. Eugene Daley, Poughkeepsie; Mrs. Clarence Carl, Copake; Mrs. Lorenzo Palmer, Williamson, and Miss Genevieve Judy, Home Service Director of Dairymen's League.

Rural Women Visit AG INSTITUTE

IF YOU'RE a farm boy and planning to operate a farm in the future, don't overlook the advantages of the two-year course in the fundamentals of farming offered by New York State's six agricultural and technical institutes, located at Alfred, Canton, Cobleskill, Delhi, Farmingdale, and Morrisville. If you haven't the time, money, or inclination to take the longer 4-year course at a college of agriculture, the shorter course at one of these 2-year colleges may be just what you need to insure your success in farming.

Even if you are not planning to operate a farm, it will be worth your while to find out about the many courses offered. There is a diversity of programs for both boys and girls, providing training for many jobs in fields related to agriculture and home economics.

The value and scope of such two-year courses was pointed out by Director Ray L. Wheeler of the State University Agricultural and Technical Institute at Cobleskill, N. Y., to members of the New York State Council of Rural Women, who visited the Institute recently to see the school's facilities and to study the question of declining enrollments by farm boys.

The Council, composed of eleven representatives of nearly 90,000 women members of State Grange, New York State Home Bureau Federation, Dairymen's League, and Rural Church Institute, was organized a number of years ago to unify the thinking and action of rural women and to study problems affecting rural homes and communities. Attending the Cobleskill meeting were the following Council members and advisors:

Representing New York State Grange: Mrs. Clayton C. Taylor, Lawtons, N. Y., Council President; Mrs. Eugene Daley, Poughkeepsie; Mrs. Steve Karlik, Marietta; and Mrs. Lorenzo Palmer, Williamson. Delegate from the State Federation of Home Bureaus was Mrs. George Huson, Valatie, N. Y., Federation President.

Mrs. Clarence Carl, Copake, and Mrs. William Walker of Cobleskill, represented the Dairymen's League. Rural Church Institute delegates included Miss Evelyn Hodgson, Oneonta; Mrs. Dutton Peterson, Odessa, and Mrs. Florence Potter, Truxton, N. Y.

Council advisors present were: Mrs. Rhea Eckel, President of Cazenovia Junior College; Miss Genevieve Judy, Dairymen's League Home Service Director, and Mrs. Mabel Hebel, women's editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Speaking at a dinner attended by Council members and school officials,

Director Wheeler gave the mechanization of farms as one reason why enrollment of farm boys has dropped. "Fewer jobs are open on farms today," he said, and added that another reason for farm boys shifting to city jobs was their intimate knowledge of the long hard hours of work on a farm.

"There's no 40-hour week on the farm," he said, "and you can't blame them for turning to other fields. On the other hand, for those who want to make the operation of a farm their life work, we feel that it is more important than ever for them to be well trained in the fundamentals of agriculture.

"Farming is a complicated business today, and the competition is stiffer than ever. Any one of the six agricultural and technical institutes under the State University of New York can give a boy or girl a terrific education at a nominal cost."

Considered in terms of current college expenses, Cobleskill is considerably below average in cost. The Institute is fully state supported and New York State residents may attend tuition free. A college cafeteria provides meals on a non profit basis (average cost at present about \$1.80 to \$1.90 a day). The academic year is comparatively short (32 weeks); fees are kept as low as practicable, and the program is two years instead of four. In general, expenses run between \$700 and \$850 a year depending on the student. Men are housed in private rooming houses in the village, and women students live in campus dormitories. In the case of students who live near enough to the school to commute, costs are much lower.

The major divisions of study at the Cobleskill Institute are agriculture, home economics, general education, and business. Besides production, the agricultural courses include farm machine sales and service, dairy technology, and floriculture and flower shop arrangement. In the division of home economics, there are courses in restaurant and food service administration, nursery education, and clothing. The business course includes both business management and secretarial science. Under "general education" are courses in health, science, communication arts and skills, social science, music and art.

This year, Cobleskill has a peak enrollment of 405 men and women students, and the number taking agriculture is twice as high as the year before. However, Director Wheeler told the Council members:

"In spite of the fact that we are bursting at the seams, we would like more farm boys. Only 50 per cent of our agricultural students come from farms

today, as compared with 90 per cent when the Institute was first started." He urged the Council to "talk it up in every area that the boys who are going to be farmers need more training to compete in this day and age."

The great variety of educational opportunities now open to boys and girls was emphasized by Dr. Marvin Rapp, associate executive dean for institutes and community colleges in the State University system. Speaking particularly of the broadened programs of the six agricultural and technical institutes, he said: "We are now giving rural young people a wide choice and flexibility to enable them to make choices outside of farming."

A glance at the catalogues of these six institutes shows how broad their programs are. Here are some of the courses offered: medical laboratory technology, medical and secretarial science; building construction technology, extension courses, accounting; mechanical technology, including drafting and design, heating, refrigeration and air conditioning; automotive service and repair; diesel technology; food merchandising, advertising art and design, aircraft operations; electrical technology; highway and bridge construction; industrial chemistry, dental hygiene; heating and air conditioning; photo equipment technology.

Not every one of the six institutes offers all of these courses, but the list gives an idea of the variety available.

Open House Day

The visit of the Council of Rural Women to Cobleskill coincided with the Institute's Open House Day. Besides inspecting the school's facilities, members attended two evening events, a fashion show put on by the Home Economics students and a one-act play in the school's theater. The following day, the women toured the campus and visited the greenhouses, nursery school, food and dairy technology laboratories, library, art exhibition, and campus store. The latter does a \$30,000 business annually and affords training to students enrolled in the business course.

A florist's workshop which had been transformed into an enchanting indoor garden by students in the floriculture course was one of the high spots of the tour. The garden was complete with bright flowers, tropical plants, woody corners, a waterfall, brooklet, a tiny bridge, and even a wishing well. Everything in the garden was growing, with the exception of a slender white birch tree.

The women's tour of the campus wound up with an excellent luncheon prepared by students in the Foods Ser-

By MABEL HEBEL

Home Editor

vice course. The menu consisted of frozen melon balls, broiled chicken, asparagus, salad, rolls, cake and ice cream, and was perfectly cooked and served. Miss Ada Felch, head of the Division of Home Economics, was hostess to the group.

Now is the Time

High school graduates will soon be pouring out of the high schools and now is the time to make plans for the coming year. Perhaps one of the six agricultural and technical institutes mentioned in this article will fit into your plans, or those of your son or daughter.

For complete information about the Cobleskill Institute, write to Director Ray L. Wheeler, State University Agricultural and Technical Institute, Cobleskill, N. Y. Or if you prefer a school nearer home, write to the Director, State University Agricultural and Technical Institute at any one of these locations in New York State: Alfred, Canton, Delhi, Farmingdale, or Morrisville. A free catalog listing all of the courses available will be sent to you upon request.

The New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., also has two-year courses in agriculture, as well as the four-year course. Tuition is free to residents of New York State. For further information about agricultural courses available at Cornell, write to Professor Leigh Harden, New York State College of Agriculture, 195 Roberts Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

SCHOOL IS OUT

By Alma Robison Higbee

Wash the blackboard's chalk-marred face,
Close the windows, hush the sound;
The fields are white with Queen Anne's lace,
And a silver stream is dark-fern bound.

Stack the books and wipe the pen,
Release the laughter from these halls;
Young minds are quick and winged when
The sun is gold and a brown thrush calls.

Only the mice will stay to see
The dusk in every silent nook:
School is out, the heart is free,
To read life's text from nature's book.

I Knew C. A. Stephens

By HARRY A. PACKARD

Dear Mr. Eastman:

Yes, I knew C. A. Stephens very well! I was twenty; he was well past middle age. I knew his Youth's Companion, his stories and his books.

I remember this great author as a very kindly man, small in stature and not at all imposing as one might expect a man of his caliber to be. But his was a deep knowledge of the mysteries of life. He had compassion for his fellow man.

I have some of his books: Molly's Baby, When Life Was Young, A Busy Year, A Great Year of Our Lives, and two others. The one which I prize most is the Young Moosehunters.

This last named volume came from the house of an aged man who had no interest in it. I recall I purchased it for five cents! The covers were torn off, the book out of binding, and much thumbed from having been read over and over.

Yes, I knew Dr. C. A. Stephens. He was Charley Stephens of his generation, and his ancestors were Stevens, not Stephens. This probably will surprise even you, Mr. Eastman, C. A. Stephens wrote under some 40 different names.

He sold his first story to J. T. Trowbridge who was editor of Our Young Folks, a publication of James R. Osgood in Boston, for the magnificent sum of seven dollars. In the years which followed, he became a rich man from his writings. Much of the time he was on salary with The Youth's Companion.

He Wrote Over 3,000 Stories

In his fifty years of prolific writing in longhand with pen and ink, he produced over 3,000 stories. He once wrote: "Way down east in the Pine Tree State, there is a lake dearer to my heart than all the other waters of this fair earth, for its shores were the scenes of my boyhood, when life was young and the world a romance still unread."

This was C. A. Stephens. He wrote stories of red-blooded boys and girls who schooled at the Old Academy; stories of homespun days, and in all his writings there never was an unkind word, a foul oath.

I knew Mrs. Stephens, too. She was just as lovely as the genial doctor. The doctor and his wife took care of the doctor's parents in their aging years, and for a while lived in the Stephen's place thereafter. Later, the writer built and moved across the lawn to a more palatial estate.

The Doctor tried to establish his home as more or less a shrine, and sought to benefit mankind after he had passed away. He left his beautiful sanitarium home for others to enjoy, and willed the money for its maintenance, but alas! like all "well laid plans of mice and men" his valuable antiques are beyond record, and the apple trees, before what was a stately place, blossom in vain.

The house, the great estate with frontage and pine trees on the lake he so loved, were to be given to a girls' association, or to a boys' club, anything along the lines of a YMCA organization. Or, it could be used as a hospital which would carry out his lifetime plans for a sanitarium. Ironically, a building-wrecker removed the last trace

of that which had been "The Stephens' Place."

He Made Money

Dr. Stephens wrote almost exclusively for the Companion. Mr. Ford kept calling for more and more stories, raised the price from seven dollars to ten, then fifteen and twenty. Established with The Youth's Companion, he was in a position to ask any price which he wished, but he wrote the stories and let the Companion name the prices. These prices must have been nigh fabulous because the Stephens' estate was large and frequently he would have two or three stories in a single issue of the weekly—under different names!

Mr. Ford, the editor, liked to have a drawer full of stories from which to draw, and Dr. Stephens kept the drawer full—all laboriously written with pen and ink. In later years, Mrs. Stephens corrected and otherwise assisted in the manuscripts.

And Mrs. Stephens! She was Minnie Plummer, of South Paris, Maine, a schoolgirl whose lovely voice placed her high in the operatic world. But for one thing, Mrs. Stephens would have been rated with other famous Maine singers, Emma Fames and Nordica. She gave up her operatic career for the love of a man, and Dr. Stephens was that man. At the top of her career, she abandoned it all for Edwin P. Henderson. You say she married Mr. Henderson? Well, at one time there were two serial stories appearing in The Youth's Companion which had to do with life in Russia. One was by Mr. Henderson; the other by our beloved Dr. Stephens.

The Youth's Companion at that particular time was more discussed than any other publication. Readers took sides in the relative merits of the stories of the two writers. Many people wrote to Editor Ford. Some asked for more of the Henderson stories. Others lauded the praises and ability of Dr. Stephens.

The controversy never really was settled. Both Mr. Ford and Dr. Stephens smiled. The argument among the readers was prime advertising value. The editor and the writer were content to let it go as far as the read-



Dr. C. A. Stephens, famous Youth's Companion author.

ers desired, though the matter of who was who could have been decided in half a dozen words.

Edwin P. Henderson was merely another of the names under which the beloved "Charley Stephens" wrote his true-to-life stories of days "when life was young and the world a romance still unread."

● A Cracker Barrel Story of Long Ago ●

Dear Mr. Eastman:

I enjoyed reading your article in a recent issue (Sept. 21, '57) of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST about the Little Delaware very much. Especially so as the Little Valley is not far from us, and about eight miles from Margaretville, N. Y.

This valley was settled by a very sturdy and religious people from Scotland, the United Presbyterians. A man named, Scottie Cairn, who lived on this side of the divide between the Butt End and the New Kingston valley wandered over the fields one evening, and got lost in the dark. He saw the light of a farmhouse and so made for it. Upon arriving at the house, he asked the farmer's wife where "Scottie Cairn" lived. She asked if he was not "Scottie Cairn" and Scottie replied, "Yes, I'm Scottie Cairn but I don't know where Scottie Cairn lives."

When I was a small lad, Swart & Hiss ran a store in Margaretville of "Cracker Barrel" type. The Swart half of the firm was my father. I remember hearing him tell that one year the firm handled \$40,000.00 of butter. This was quite an amount of butter as the price in those days was about 25¢ a pound.

Farmers in those days packed their butter in firkins and tubs. Due to the cold spring water and good cellars, they usually held their butter in the firkins and tubs during the summer and sold it in late summer or early fall.

I have made many trips with Father to buy butter. Not every firkin and tub was tried, but every fourth or fifth from the first made to the last.

The butter made in June when the grass was lush, and the cows had not been "fresh" too long was always the best and held its flavor better than that made later.

You speak of an iron rod as a trier, but the triers that Father used, and I have two in my possession now, were very much like a thin pipe cut lengthwise with a handle on one end. This was pushed down through the tub or firkin of butter and given a half turn. When pulled out, there was a round column of butter on the trier. I have never seen Father lick the butter, but he would run a thumbnail along the column of butter and scrape off a taste.

Riding in the Long Sleigh

Those days of butter making were the Horse and Buggy days and the farmers came to do their trading in the winter in what was called long sleighs. The sleigh box was filled with straw or hay and hot soap stones and bricks were also quite the thing as there were no covers for that style of sleigh. The seats usually were boards that rested on each side of the sleigh box. Plenty of robes and blankets kept the riders pretty comfortable.

Most farmers came to the store after

supper and the chores were done. This occasioned keeping the store open until 9 p. m. every night, and on Saturday until 10 or 11 p. m.

Big Stories

The big stove in the center of the store made a fine place for the customers to visit and swap stories. I well remember one winter evening, when just a few men had congregated around the big stove and were discussing the intelligence of wild animals. Jim White who lived up a nearby valley and Walley, the blacksmith, were in the bunch. Jim contended that a hedgehog was no fool and related how he had seen one run around a sweet apple tree until he had a nice bunch of apples piled in a heap. Then the hedgehog backed up a bit and turned a somersault, and landed upside down on the apples and carried away a peck or so, all fast to his quills.

This brought forth quite a bit of laughter. When things had quieted down a bit, Walley spoke up. "I tell you, Jim, insects know as much as hedgehogs." One winter I went lumber-jacking up in the North Woods along with some other guys. The job ran well along into the summer and the mosquitoes hatched out by the millions. You know, Jim, they grow big up there. One fellow, in order to outsmart them, took refuge under a big potash kettle that was near the camp. You know, Jim, those mosquitoes soon covered the kettle and began to drill. The guy picked up a rock and as soon as they drilled through, he crunched them. But you know, Jim, they soon flew away with the kettle."

Jim scratched his head a minute or so, and came out with "I believe that's a d--- lie."

With this, I am signing off. Hoping to hear through the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST more about the beautiful valleys like the Little Delaware of New York State, I am

Yours truly,
Fred M. Swart

P.S.: I forgot to tell you that the butter that took first prize at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 was made on the farm on which I am now living and was made by Mrs. John Cole. Her daughter, Mrs. Nettie Squire of Margaretville now has the trophy which her mother received.



"... a fine place to swap stories."

RESEARCH

An Important Farm Tool

By HARLO BEALS

RESearch, agricultural and otherwise, is a process, as is the production of milk on a dairy farm. The Land Grant colleges all over the United States are the principal producers of the agricultural type. Many of our great corporations who are interested in serving the farmer also maintain substantial facilities for this same purpose.

Some people say we have too much research. Farmers are producing more than the market can use. Why produce more? Some do not want to change.

How foolish this is! Take one little example: Gary oats were introduced into the Northeast two years ago. Why? Because they were resistant to certain types of rusts. The researcher knows about the races of rusts, the plant breeders know how to breed and reproduce a strain of oats resistant to rust, and the result is a fine crop of oats in 1957, the biggest ever.

Research men are of two general types. The first is the group who seek new facts or basic knowledge. Their interests are in the why and what is it. An excellent example is Vitamin D. Years ago we learned that the "sunshine" vitamin was necessary to sustain life. The carrier was found to be cod liver oil. The scientist dealing in basic research wanted to know all about Vitamin D, and after much study he was able to break it down into its elements. This allowed the second type of research scientist to put the parts back together, and today we have D-Activated Sterol, the end product, in unlimited quantities and at a price that all can afford.

Recently, a research group at the Minnesota Station came up with a new sterile concentrated milk which can be stored in the grocer's shelf for months without losing its fine flavor. Minnesota dairymen think this is wonderful. The market has been enlarged. But what of the dairymen in the Northeast? He wonders will it take my market? No one really knows how it will affect the Northeast, but we have a good example of how a somewhat similar product, the frozen concentrate, affected the citrus industry. Actually, new markets were opened which created new and greater demand. It could be the same with milk.

This situation illustrates a problem for all who produce to sell. A real man wants to be worthy of his hire. He wants to sell his product at a price which will return a satisfactory profit. This cannot be done unless cost is under control.

Research as a process produces better things for better living.

The Northeast's greatest agricultural product is milk, man's best food. The dairymen who produce it are solid, reliable businessmen who are continually interested in new methods which will improve their income and yet so price their product that it will be in continual demand. The average milk production per cow in New York State has increased from about 5000 lbs. in the early twenties, to about 7300 lbs. currently. This 45% increase has come about through better breeding, more and better forage and grain, better herd health, and better management and handling on the farm. It is not unreasonable to expect a herd average of 10,000 lbs. in the next 25 years.

Research has had its part all along the way, and its opportunities are still as great as they were.

Let's illustrate: For the past several years, the departments of animal husbandry, agronomy, plant breeding, and rural engineering have been striving to find ways and means of producing not

only more, but better quality forage. What are the results so far?

1. Animal husbandry has demonstrated that hay harvested around the first of June is entirely a different product than that harvested in July. The T.D.N. content will be around 1200 lbs. per ton compared to 800 to 1000 for late-cut. Cows will eat more of it and make more milk on less feed. Dairymen knew that early-cut hay was better, but they did not know just how much better. Now they can figure how much can be spent to produce and harvest this type of hay.

2. Grasses mature at different dates and respond differently to added plant food in the form of fertilizer. All of this has a bearing on the early harvest date. DuPuits alfalfa, where adapted, starts early in the spring and grows vigorously after the first crop is harvested. As a result, three crops can be taken where only two were possible before. Some areas need a slower-growing legume and one that will stay in for long periods. Empire birdsfoot trefoil will do this kind of a job.

3. Alfalfa yields are stimulated and stands extended by the annual application of phosphorous and potash fertilizers. These are known in the trade as "O" goods. Grass yields are tremendously increased by the use of nitrogen. All of these facts are comparatively new and are productive and economical farm practices.

4. Animal and poultry research is having a tremendous effect on feeding and management practices. The new knowledge in the poultry field has materially reduced the cost of feed and at the same time has made it possible for the poultryman to get the bred-in production out of a bird.

Research men see this as a beginning and are rapidly reporting new factors which can reduce the cost of feed or increase its productivity.

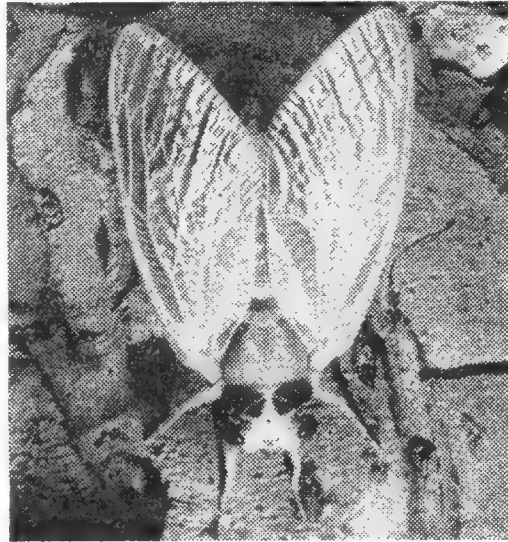
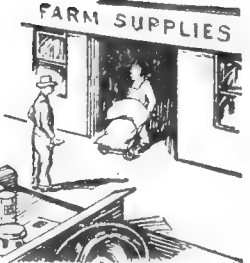
Ruminant digestion has never been thoroughly understood. Nutritionists, bacteriologists and pathologists have been making progress in finding out what happens in the cow's stomach. New knowledge may open areas which are beyond comprehension. Urea, under proper conditions, has become a substitute for a portion of the vegetative protein requirement. Stilbestrol is a regular part of some cattle feeding programs. Tranquilizers such as reserpine are being studied to find out if they have a productive place in the feeding and handling of bird and beast.

Periodically it is reported that the farmer is getting a lesser percentage of the consumer dollar than in the past. The research economists are studying this statement to determine if it is true and what can be done about it. Some of the answers are as clear as a bill board, if one can read. The supermarket has taken over the distribution of food. Big volume generates purchasing power. Big volume reduces cost of operation. It should mean better service, quality and price to the consumer. It can mean a better deal for the farmer if, through his organization, a system is developed which will meet face to face at the door this modern system of distribution.

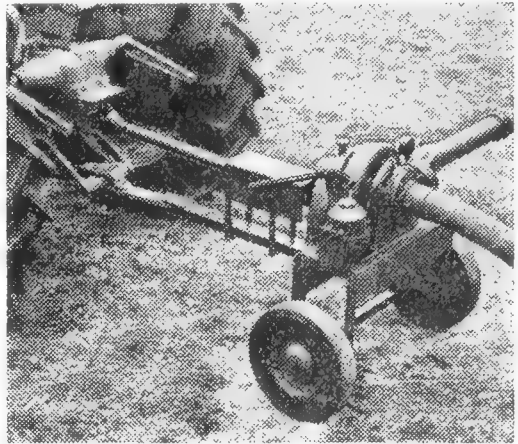
The modern businessman - farmer moves forward through the findings of research. A part of the system which brings this new knowledge or commodity to him needs to be under his control. This control factor can sort out the important and make it immediately available.

Thus we may conclude that research is an important farm tool. The system which produces the new knowledge must be kept vigorous and alert.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



Adult cicada shortly after shedding nymphal skin. When wings and body dry, the insect will turn darker. Tests indicate new Sevin insecticide, a product of UNION CARBIDE CHEMICAL CO., provides outstanding control of this troublesome pest which damages orchard and nursery trees.



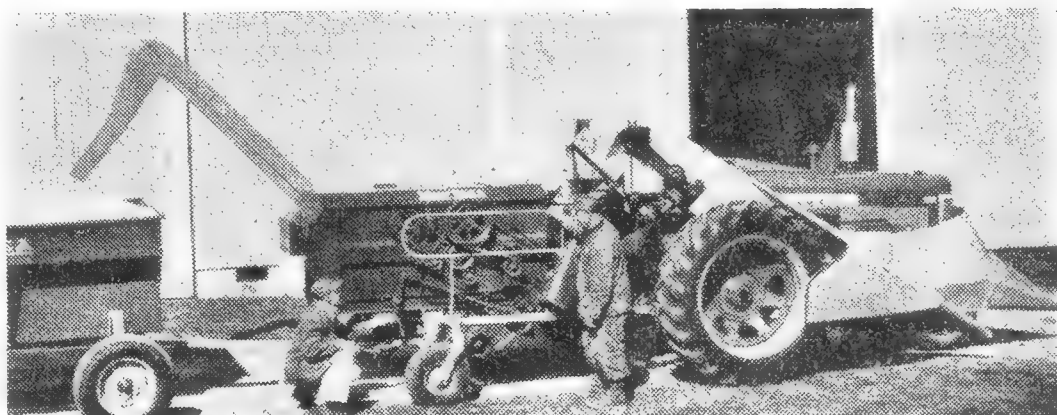
A new power take-off irrigation pump, the "Tractor-Mate", Model 3P-TF, has been announced by HALE FIRE PUMP COMPANY. Designed as a medium-sized irrigation pump with a wide range of volume and pressure, it is compact, efficient and economical to operate. For complete information on the new Model 3 PTF and the full line of Hale Pumps, write to: Irrigation Division, Dept. AA, Hale Fire Pump Company, Conshohocken, Pa.

A new forage harvester, capable of chopping over 45 tons of corn silage per hour, has just been announced by INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY. Regularly furnished for pto use with any three-pow or larger tractor, the new McCormick No. 36 field harvester can be equipped with a 49-hp, six-cylinder engine for use with smaller tractors. Three quick-change harvesting units—a 66-inch cutter bar, a 54-inch-wide windrow pickup attachment, and a row-crop unit—make the new No. 36 harvester a versatile and economical machine capable of handling almost any standing or windrowed farm crop.

"Will mechanical pasturing — or green feeding, if you like — be a profitable practice for you?" The information contained in a colorful 24-page booklet will help you answer that important question.

In this new educational booklet written for JOHN DEERE by Kenneth K. Barnes, Agricultural Engineer for Iowa State College, dozens of college studies along with many farmers' experiences have been summarized. For a free copy of "Mechanical Pasturing," write to John Deere, Moline, Ill.

FM ENGINEERING COMPANY has announced the addition of the Model 500 Roto-Egg Egg washer to its line. It features a built-in, pre-set thermostatic control for keeping water at 110° to 120°F. It permits four baskets of eggs to be cleaned in a single wash water because it maintains the water at the proper temperature. Up to 10 dozen eggs may be cleaned and sanitized every 3 to 5 minutes. For further information, write FM Engineering Co. Inc., 6501 Cambridge Street, Minneapolis 26, Minn.



Newest idea from NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT Company is this high capacity picker-sheller designed with gentle shelling action. A farmer can pick-and-shell or pick-and-husk in the same day by inter-changing the trailing husking bed and trailing sheller unit. One man can make the changeover in less than 30 minutes. Basic unit of this versatile corn harvesting system is any New Idea mounted picker or snapper. The sheller is available for use with or without a 40 bushel grain bin. An exclusive optional feature is the PTO extension to operate a self-unloading wagon box.



Ed Eastman's Page

Every Month is Dairy Month

ONE OF the most hopeful signs in the milk business is the increased consumption by children. (See the picture on this page.)

When our boys were little, there was always plenty of milk on the table and in the refrigerator, and they were constantly encouraged to use it and its products. No oleo was ever brought into the house. The result is that our sons still drink lots of milk and have taught their families to do so. More and more families are making milk available to their children and fortunately most schools now provide it.

One of the main reasons why more milk is not consumed is that it is not available. It is still hard to get in many restaurants. Do you always make it a point to ask for it? What about your farm dinners, banquets, and picnics? Is there always milk there? If not, why not? If you like coffee, you can have both.

One of the best bulletins that I have seen on milk and its uses is "MILK: how to buy, store, and use it." It was prepared by Gertrude Armbruster, Mabel Doremus, and Grace M. Foster, and published by the New York State College of Home Economics. You will want this bulletin, especially the milk recipes. Single copies may be obtained from the Mailing Room, Stone Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST when you write.

HOW DOES YOUR GARDEN GROW?

THOUSANDS of gardeners start the season with a lot of enthusiasm which rapidly evaporates as the season advances bringing the bugs and the weeds. You can keep much of your enthusiasm by good garden management.

The time to control weeds is when they start. If you don't plant all of your garden at one time, and if it is practical, you can drag the remaining part of your garden before each planting, and that will save weed trouble later.

Cultivating early is another way to get the weeds before they get well rooted. Still another good method of weed control is to use mulch. This year, I plan to use a black plastic mulch now available in many farm stores.

To control bugs and blight, there are combination dusts and sprays which are easily sprayed. Directions come with the materials.

I have always taken some pride in planting a garden early. I am beginning to wonder if this isn't a mistake for a late planted garden seems to catch up to the early ones before the season gets far along, and planting a

garden late makes it possible to keep dragging out the weeds before planting.

CHARLES H. BALDWIN

IN THE death of Charles H. Baldwin, Executive Secretary of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc. on May 2nd, farmers lost an outstanding cooperative leader and a sincere and able friend.

In the more than thirty years that I was privileged to know and work with Charles, I never saw him falter for a single moment in his work for and faith in farmers. The high qualities of his spirit and character, combined with his knowledge and understanding of cooperatives and milk marketing, put him up and beyond most of the men I have known in farm leadership. He understood farming and farmers. He was the right man in the right place, and a truly great friend to all of us who were privileged to know him well.

Mrs. Baldwin and the family have the heartfelt sympathy of Belle and myself, and we hope their grievous loss

is somewhat tempered by their knowledge of the great contribution that Charles made to farmers and to the world.

THAT "NEW LOOK" AGAIN

MY WOMEN folks used to say on the farm that if hard times came, they could always solve the clothing problem by wearing bran sacks. Well, by golly! hard times have nothing to do with it now, but women are actually wearing the new chemise dresses which resemble the feed sacks in everything except price.

Former Secretary of State Dean Acheson, speaking to an audience of young people at the University of New Hampshire, got a good laugh about the chemise dresses. "There are fashions," he said, "in everything, even in horrors, as the appearance of the chemise dress makes us so acutely aware. By the couturier's alchemy, our most curvaceous charmers are turned into bags of Idaho's famous product."

In New York city the other day, I got a laugh from a friend when I called his attention to a big fat woman on the street who was wearing a chemise dress.

"Now," I said, "I've been everywhere and seen everything."

PASTURES ARE CHANGING

WHEN I was farming, there were certain times and farm events in the year to which I always looked forward. We used to make lots of maple syrup and sugar so the tapping of the sugar bush was always quite an event. I still always think about it when the freezing nights and sunshiny days start the sap running. It's one of the signs that the seasons have rolled and spring is here again.

Turning the cows into the pasture for the first time in the spring was another real event in our farm calendar. How we watched the grass turn green

in the lane and fence corners. Maybe we just wanted to know for sure that spring had come. Anyway, how impatiently we waited until we could release the cows from their long winter prison.

How much farmers have learned about pastures. We know now that it is possible to start the cows out earlier in the spring and keep them on the grass much later in the fall. We know how to offset the old dried-up pasture of late summer by modern pasture improvement methods, and we know how greatly to improve the quality of the pasture grasses. In short, modern dairymen recognize that the pasture is one of the most important crops on the farm and needs the same attention as any other crop.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

EACH WEEK, Curry Weatherby and his Circulation Department of American Agriculturist publish a little sheet called the Pep-er-pot, which goes to our field representatives. After reporting the good records of each man and other news about American Agriculturist, the Pep-er-pot usually closes with some jokes. Here are a few samples:

The high school graduate was told that if he could sell a certain suit in the store, he would be hired. The suit in question, which had been around for months, was light purple with yellow stripes and red dots.

An hour later, his clothes torn, bloody cuts on his hands and face, he rushed up to the manager and shouted: "I sold it."

"You must have had a lot of sales resistance from the customer," the manager said.

"No, I had no trouble with the customer," said the boy. "But what a fight I had with his seeing-eye dog."

* * *

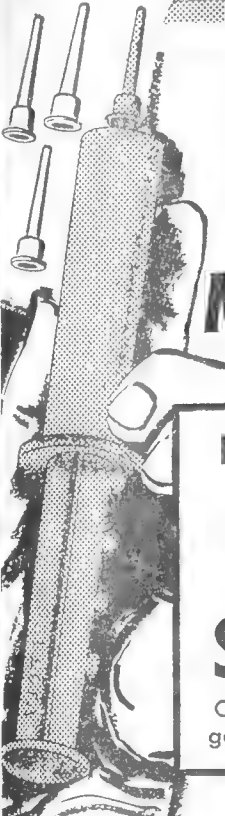
You call the driver of an automobile a motorist, until he beats you to a parking space.



"Train a child in the right way and when he is old, he will not depart from it." It's a good bet that Judy, Jim and Beth McConnell with their noses buried in milkshakes will never lose their love of milk. They are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. McConnell of Ithaca, and the grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs.

James McConnell. Thousands of you know Jim, former manager of G.L.F. and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

To get an excellent bulletin with milk recipes, see article on this page entitled, "Every Month is Dairy Month." Incidentally the bulletin is the 1,000th Cornell Extension bulletin.



highly effective against MASTITIS

HANFORD'S 44 Selecta*

Conforming with latest government regulations.

- 4** Separately packaged tips to prevent cross infection.
- 4** Accurately metered 6cc doses in each syringe.

Now, a faster, easier method of treating mastitis! The 4-shot SELECTA syringe contains 24cc of a high-potency antibiotic formula that is a medically proved specific for the usual mastitis-causing bacteria. Snap-off plastic tabs accurately measure four 6cc doses.

Each 24cc contains 400,000 units...Procaine Penicillin G...100,000 units 400 mg. Dihydrostreptomycin base as sulfate...100 mg. 200 mg. Neomycin base as sulfate...50 mg. 400 mg. Sulfathiazole...100 mg. 400 mg. Sulfanilamide...100 mg.

See and try SELECTA at your dealer's or write

HANFORD'S

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G. C. HANFORD MFG. CO.

Syracuse, N. Y.



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Guaranteed OILS - GREASES

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CEN-PE-CO scientifically correct lubricants and Motor Klenz, the modern fuel improver, guarantee safe, economical operation for heavy duty trucks and tractors.

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SILAGE PRESERVATIVE SILO-JOY

IS SOLD BY YOUR nearby ISF Representative.

Preserves Quality of silage and hay — Improves palatability — Cows eat more. You earn more.

Processed by

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CORP.

533 Broad Street Waverly — New York

READ YOUR POLICY

"Here is something I think you should warn your readers about—hospital insurance. We took out an insurance that was to pay \$100 a week from the day you stopped working until you went back.

"However, about a year later, when my husband was hospitalized, we sent in the insurance claim and found they could not help us because his ailment has its origin in an injury several years back.

"They are right, I found, after reading the policy over. So what I want to say is be sure and read your policy and read it carefully, then you won't be surprised as we were when they would not pay. It was my own fault."

Our subscriber is right about the importance of reading your insurance policy carefully and understanding it thoroughly. We know anyone is liable to skim over the provisions because of the somewhat complicated wording. Insurance policies are difficult to read because they are drawn up as legal contracts which is as much for the protection of the policyholder as for that of the company.

When a company is licensed by the State Insurance Department, it means that they comply with the strict requirements of the Department and are considered to be in a position to fulfill all of the obligations in their policies. If there is a dispute over a claim, the services of the State Insurance Department are available to the policyholder. So, if you are insured with a licensed company, you can feel sure of the coverage which is set forth in your policy.

It should be remembered, however, that the coverage of sickness and accident policies varies with the cost. That is why it is important to know just what the provisions are in your policy. If you have any questions, after reading your policy, ask your insurance agent to explain it for you.

— A. A. —

AFRAID TO TESTIFY.

"I have almost completed the posting of my property in New York State and 11 out of 27 signs have been completely destroyed. There is some evidence as to who was responsible but, because there is a strong element of fear toward persons involved, it is hard to get witnesses.

"There is no reason to doubt that once the signs are replaced they will again be destroyed.

"Is there any way by which we can bring action and see that a conviction is forthcoming on evidence already at hand and any new evidence which may be secured?"

It is a misdemeanor for anyone to injure or remove a No Trespassing



sign in New York State, but a conviction cannot be guaranteed. That depends on the evidence and it is a sad situation when honest citizens are afraid to testify in cases like this. If this situation continues and increases, it could well mean the beginning of the end for our system of government.

— A. A. —

DO YOU HAVE A CLAIM?

We have been advised by Skylark Originals, Inc. of Asbury Park, N. J. that they went into receivership on November 18, 1957 and Alvin Yale Milberg, Counsellor at Law, 806 Munroe Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J. was appointed receiver.

We understand that Mr. Milberg is not making refunds on returned merchandise which was shipped prior to November 18. These customers are general creditors of the company and will have to prove their claim in the Bankruptcy Court at the proper time.

— A. A. —

PLAIN THEFT

"A few days ago an antique dealer stopped at our farm to see if we had any antiques to sell. I took him up to the attic where he examined some and then he left. However, I was suspicious of his actions and went back to the attic and found that two antique knives were missing.

"By telephoning some of our neighbors, we located him. We called the State Police and gave them the license number and description. The man was soon picked up and he was fined \$75.00.

"I thought this would be of interest to you and a warning to your other readers, concerning some antique buyers who travel through the country."

—Mr. R. W., Antwerp, N. Y.

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of: Mrs. William Hyatt of Caledonia, N. Y.? She has been missing from home since May 5; is 4'10", 110 lbs., brown hair and eyes. She was driving a 1953 black Ford Mainline 1 J 41-63.

* * *

Harry Leighton, who lived at North Buckfield, Maine 35 years ago?

GOOD NEIGHBOR WINS \$25.00 REWARD

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.		Nº 34452	50-262 213
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N.Y.		March 28	1958
PAY <u>EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS</u>			
TO THE ORDER OF			
Mr. Raymond Cummings		\$ 25.00	
Friendship, N. Y.		AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.	
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA		<i>E. R. Eastman</i>	
ITHACA, NEW YORK		PRESIDENT	

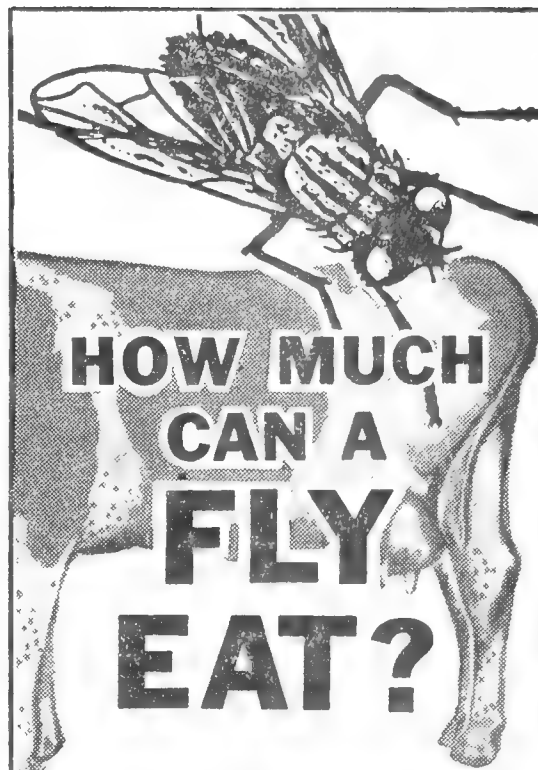
WE ARE glad to send a \$25.00 Service Bureau vandalism reward to Mr. Cummings of Friendship, New York. His neighbor, Mr. Milton L. Scutt, recommended him for the reward for his alertness in helping catch a group of boys who set fire to Mr. Scutt's haystack as a pre-Hallowe'en prank.

As Mr. Cummings was returning home late at night last October 27, he noticed two cars parked beside the road near the haystack. After arriving home, he became suspicious and drove back. He saw then that the stack was on fire

and the cars were coming his way. He followed one and got the license number which he gave to the Fire Chief, who in turn notified the State Police at Wellsville.

The next morning Troopers Jackson and Scott investigated and the following day apprehended the boys. There were six boys involved, from 17 to 20 years of age, and each paid \$21 toward the damages.

We congratulate Mr. Cummings for his part in catching the boys and we compliment our subscriber, Mr. Scutt, for his thoughtfulness in recommending Mr. Cummings for the reward.



HOW MUCH CAN A FLY EAT?

Each summer flies actually rob the average cow of \$50.80 worth of her milk... but ...

Scientists found that by using new TABUTREX FLY REPELLENT, cows were shielded from vicious biting flies in the pasture. Their tests at the University of Illinois proved that cows without flies rested more ... ate more ... and earned \$50.80 more in butterfat production than cows treated with commercial sprays without TABUTREX

WHY SPRAYS WITH TABUTREX ARE MORE EFFECTIVE!

TABUTREX sets up an invisible barrier that flies refuse to penetrate. TABUTREX repels house flies, horn flies, stable flies, even the vicious horse fly, both in the barn AND IN THE PASTURE. With TABUTREX, flies don't light ... don't bite! Cattle eat and rest peacefully and MILK PRODUCTION GOES UP! A single application is effective all day ... often several days.

INSIST ON SPRAYS CONTAINING TABUTREX!

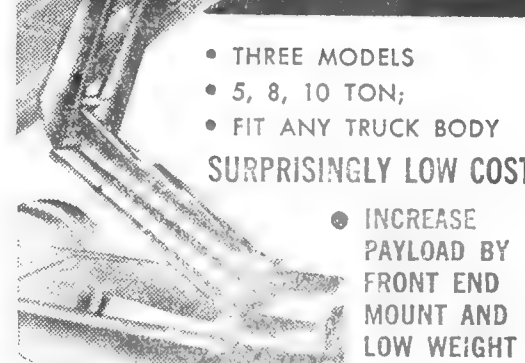
More than one hundred leading livestock spray manufacturers are including TABUTREX FLY REPELLENT in their sprays. Look for the name on the label ... TABUTREX! Don't accept substitutes! Approved dairy cattle sprays with TABUTREX are available at all leading DAIRIES, DRUG, HARDWARE and FEED STORES, from your FILLING STATION and your DOOR-TO-DOOR DEALERS.

For full information write:

GLENN CHEMICAL CO.

2735 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago 14, Ill.

CONVERT YOUR TRUCK TO DUMPING TRUCK



- THREE MODELS
 - 5, 8, 10 TON;
 - FIT ANY TRUCK BODY
- SURPRISINGLY LOW COST**

- INCREASE PAYLOAD BY FRONT END MOUNT AND LOW WEIGHT

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DAIRYMEN!

**Don't Give Up Your Control
and
Don't Waste Your Money
By Joining the Teamsters'
Labor Union**

**It is illegal for a labor union
to bargain for a price for your
milk.**

**It is your dairy farmers' organ-
ization that has the legal right
to bargain for a price for your
milk.**

**Go forward with the legal or-
ganization that dairymen built
and control.**

**METROPOLITAN COOPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS'
BARGAINING AGENCY**

Room 118, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse 2, N. Y.

**REPRESENTING
79 DAIRY FARMERS' COOPERATIVES**

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Started Pullets — 1958 Style

TRADITIONALLY, the egg-producing poultryman purchased baby chicks from a breeder-hatcheryman. He raised them in his own brooder houses, under his own care, and transferred them to the laying houses when the pullets began to drop eggs.

However, these are times during which traditions are being set aside. The poultryman's imagination is captured by a desire to break away from the 365 day grind; and still be able to house a better layer in his henhouse without having to go through the hustle and bustle of moving hens, clean-up, setting up temporary heating equipment, and buying special items in order to produce the replacement pullet.

What the Farmer-Buyer Wants

Only experience will be able to evaluate whether the poultryman can do a better and cheaper job than a specialized pullet raiser. Let's take a peek at what the poultry farmer is looking for in a started pullet, egg-producing machine:

1. He wants a top quality pullet, one which is even better than he could raise on his own premises.
2. He wants a program which can provide him with replacement pullets when he needs them, which can be ordered in advance, so that his laying houses can be kept at full capacity all year around.
3. He wants to buy a pullet at a price close to what it would cost him to raise her himself.
4. He wants to know exactly what the payment schedule is in order that he can adequately finance the started pullet program.

What the Brooder-Raiser Wants

1. A year round deal to raise pullets to a specified age, using all of his available facilities.
2. A fair price for all his labor, equipment, buildings and facilities.
3. Assurance that the birds will be moved out on time.

Needs of the Breeder

What do I, as a breeder-hatcheryman require?

*The author, of Ferndale, New York, is the breeder of "Brender's Leghorns."

By
**MAX
BRENDER***

1. A smooth operating program between the buyer, the raiser and the breeder.
2. Orders for started pullets using Brender's Leghorns, on an advance order basis, far enough ahead to permit incubation of hatching eggs, and rearing of pullets to a specified age.
3. Payment in full, at a fair price, for the pullets ordered by the poultryman.
4. Mutual trust, and understanding with the buyer not to expect the impossible.

Demand Growing

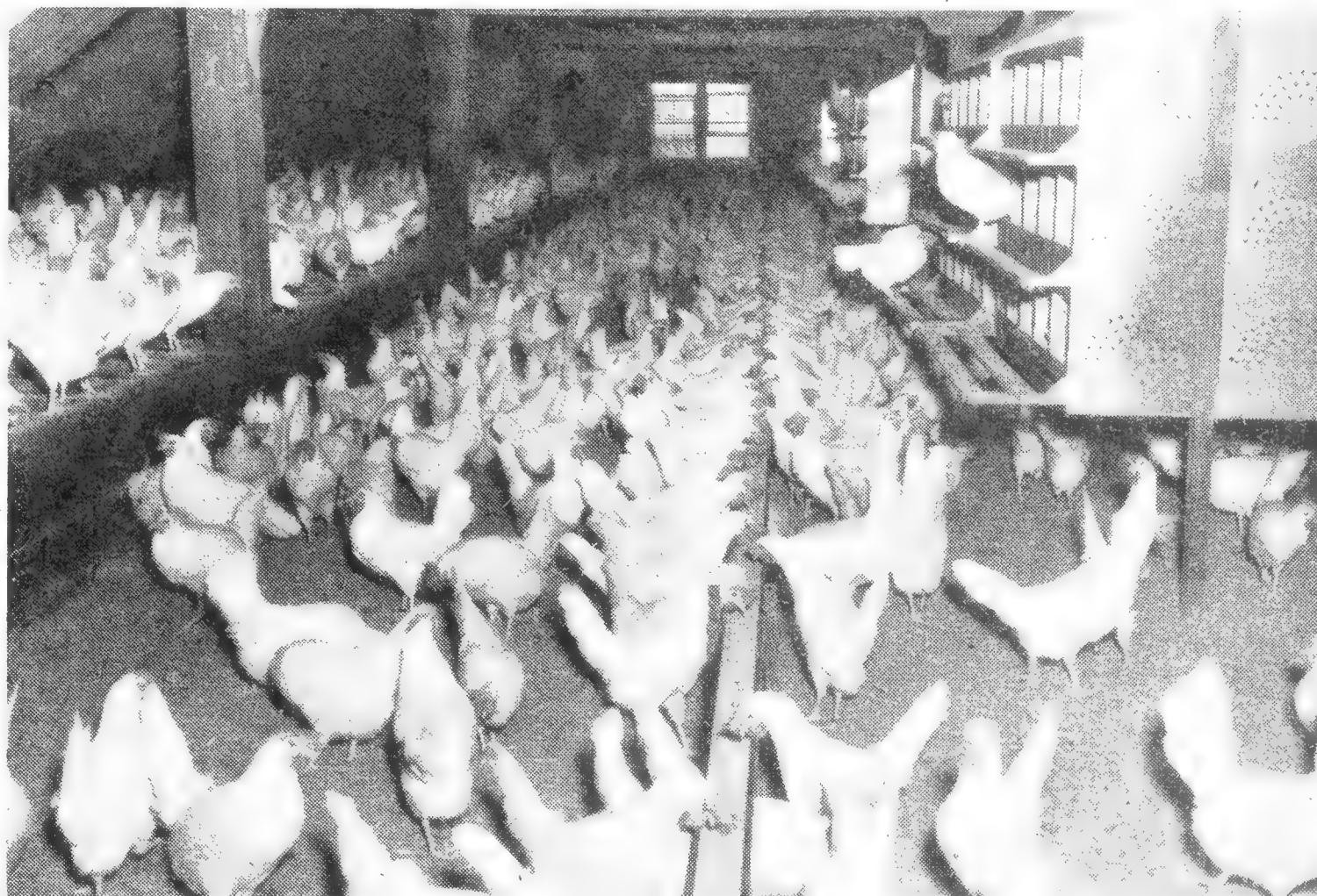
We are now rounding out a year of growing started pullets for our customers. For—
(Continued on Page 12)

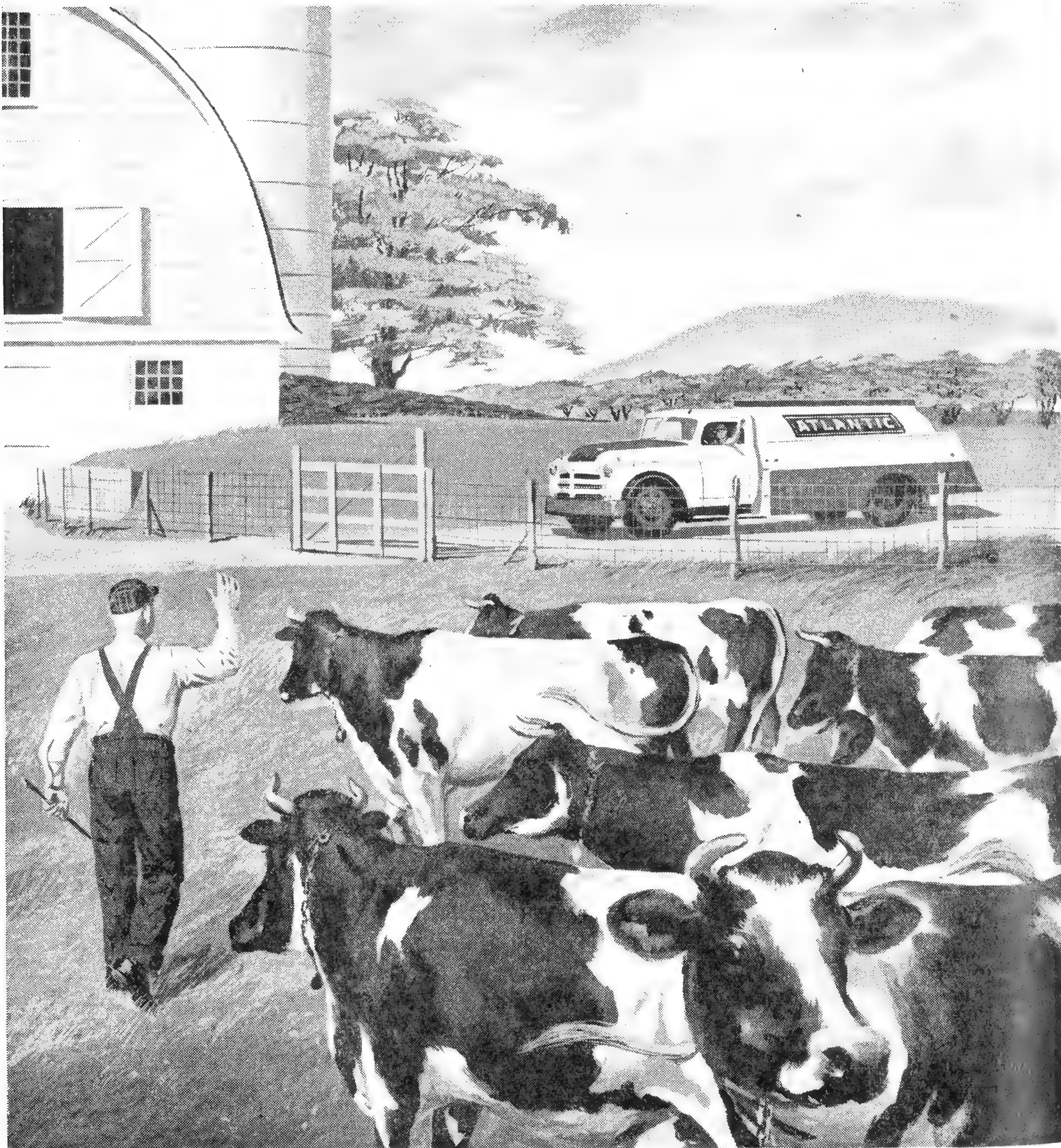


—Photo: Paul Gerry

In above picture, Max Brender is holding one of his progeny-tested pure line hens. Her blood, mixed with other pure Brender lines blood in a tested formula, produces the started pullet baby chick.

Below is a pen of 1,800 of the started pullets the author discusses in the accompanying article.





OIL MAN AND DAIRY MAN—A GOOD TEAM

Throughout the nation the month of June is hailed as Dairy Month. A month when deserved recognition is given to a vital product—milk. The thousands of dairymen who make up the producing industry have over the years built a fine tradition of service “from the farm.”

Service “to the farm” is important, too. Every month of the year The Atlantic Refining Company serves dairymen throughout its marketing area with the highest quality petroleum products—at the lowest possible prices.

In New York State, for example, the Atlantic Rural Salesman with his familiar “service station on wheels” brings a complete line of petroleum products—gasoline, kerosene, furnace oil, motor oil, and other essential lubricants direct to the farm.

Atlantic dealers and distributors everywhere offer both the quality of product and service that help keep your farm on the go.

This month and every month look to Atlantic.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY

ATLANTIC

See your Atlantic Weatherman
each week night on TV!

From the
Editor's
MAILBAG

HE'S GOING FARMING!

I THOUGHT you would like to know what happened after you ran my story, "Come June I'm Going Farming" in the March 15 issue.

As soon as the issue reached your subscribers I began to get phone calls, letters, and even personal visits. In all there were over twenty replies. As you know, we live in a trailer, so during Farm & Home Week and Easter vacation the whole family took off and traveled between 2,000 and 3,000 miles to visit some of the farms. It was a very interesting experience.

After considering all angles, I didn't end up in a partnership. I hired out for wages to Harold Merrell of Wolcott, who has a very nice dairy herd.

I want to thank AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for running the article, and the many people who showed so much interest in our problem. — William Be-ment, Ithaca, N. Y.

— A. A. —

WHERE ARE CUTWORMS?

THERE is a mystery in my garden. Perhaps some of your readers may be able to suggest the cause. Cutworms have vanished. Many years ago I used poison bait, and protected valuable plants with collars, and still the cutworms were present. For the last fifteen years I have used no sprays, baits or collars, and the cutworm damage has steadily decreased, until in 1956 I saw but two, both of them killed and being carried off by the ants. Last year and this year I did not see a single one, and the cutworm season is nearly over.

What can be the cause? Can it be that the ants have cleared my garden of cutworms? Can fireflies have done so, for we have a large number of fireflies? Have other gardeners had the same experience? Such experiences

NAMES PLEASE

WE NEVER publish any let- ters addressed to the editor unless we have the full name and address of the writer. However, we have many times in the past used only the initials in this column.

Because readers are interested in knowing who signs various let- ters, and because we feel that when a reader writes a letter to the editor he intends it for our readers as well, we will in the future print the full names and ad- dresses unless the writer specifi- cally states in the letter that he doesn't want his name published.

cannot be the result of chance, so I would like an explanation. — A. W. Forbes, Worcester, Mass.

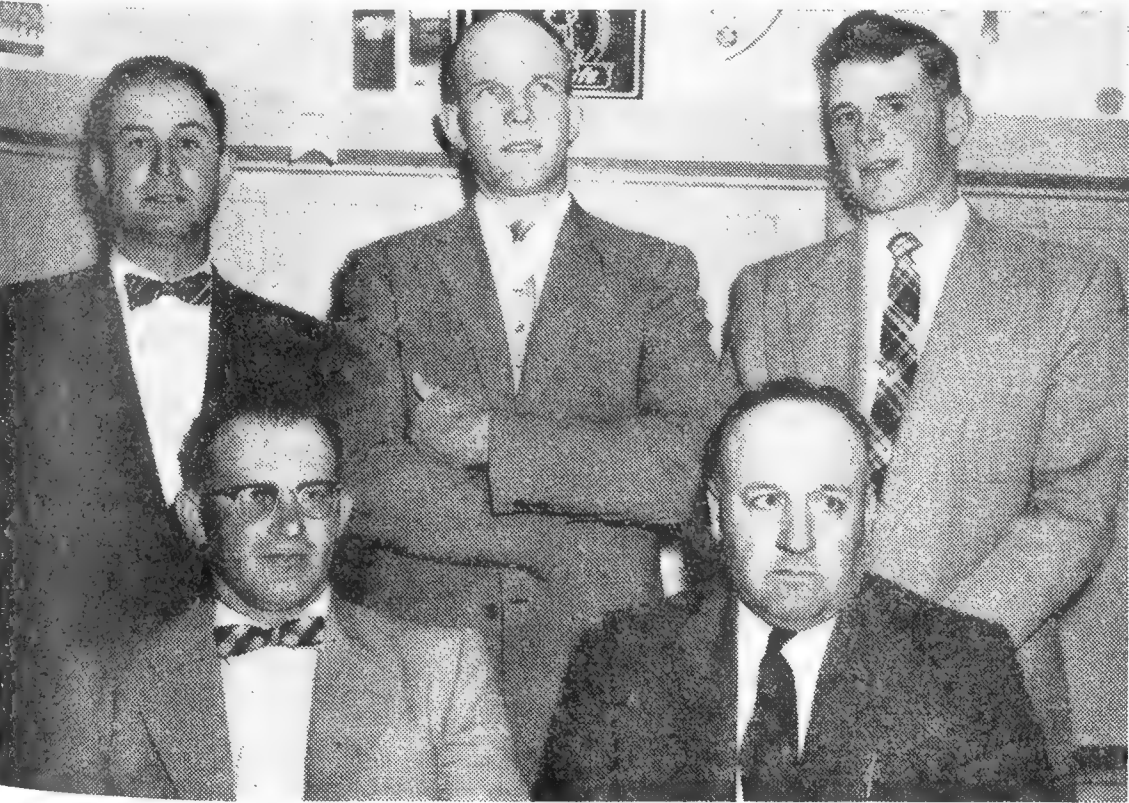
— A. A. —

WANTS FARM

WE RAN a "shares or partnership" ad in your farms column, and had several answers for which we thank you very much. However, none was quite what or where we wanted.

We moved to Batavia and live on a general crop farm, but we would love to manage, share partnership, or have the privilege of running on salary basis and buying later. We are both 30 years old and have four boys growing up, 12 through 5. The wife can drive and do all farm work.

We would like about 180 acres, cattle, equipped, general crops, to take over chores, salary basis or partner- ship, in Genesee, Monroe or nearby. We have farmed all our lives, all hard working, and can give best of refer- ences.—Neil Ayers, Box 1018, Bank St. Rd., Batavia, N. Y.



ORLEANS COUNTY 500 LB. CLUB

SIX ORLEANS COUNTY, New York, Dairy Herd Improvement Cooperative herds recently completed 365-day herd records on 2 times a day milking of 500 or more pounds of fat, as follows:

Name and Address	No. Cows	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat	Breed
Ray Corser, Lyndonville	25	14,563	570	Holstein
Cook & Klotzbach, Medina, R.3	29	12,396	548	Brown Swiss
Maynard Moore, Kent	27	10,751	542.5	Guernsey
Robert Nice, Albion R.4	34	13,755	531	Holstein
Lester Maxon, Holley R.1	23	15,070	518	Holstein
Homer Maxon, Holley R.1	44	13,930	500	Holstein

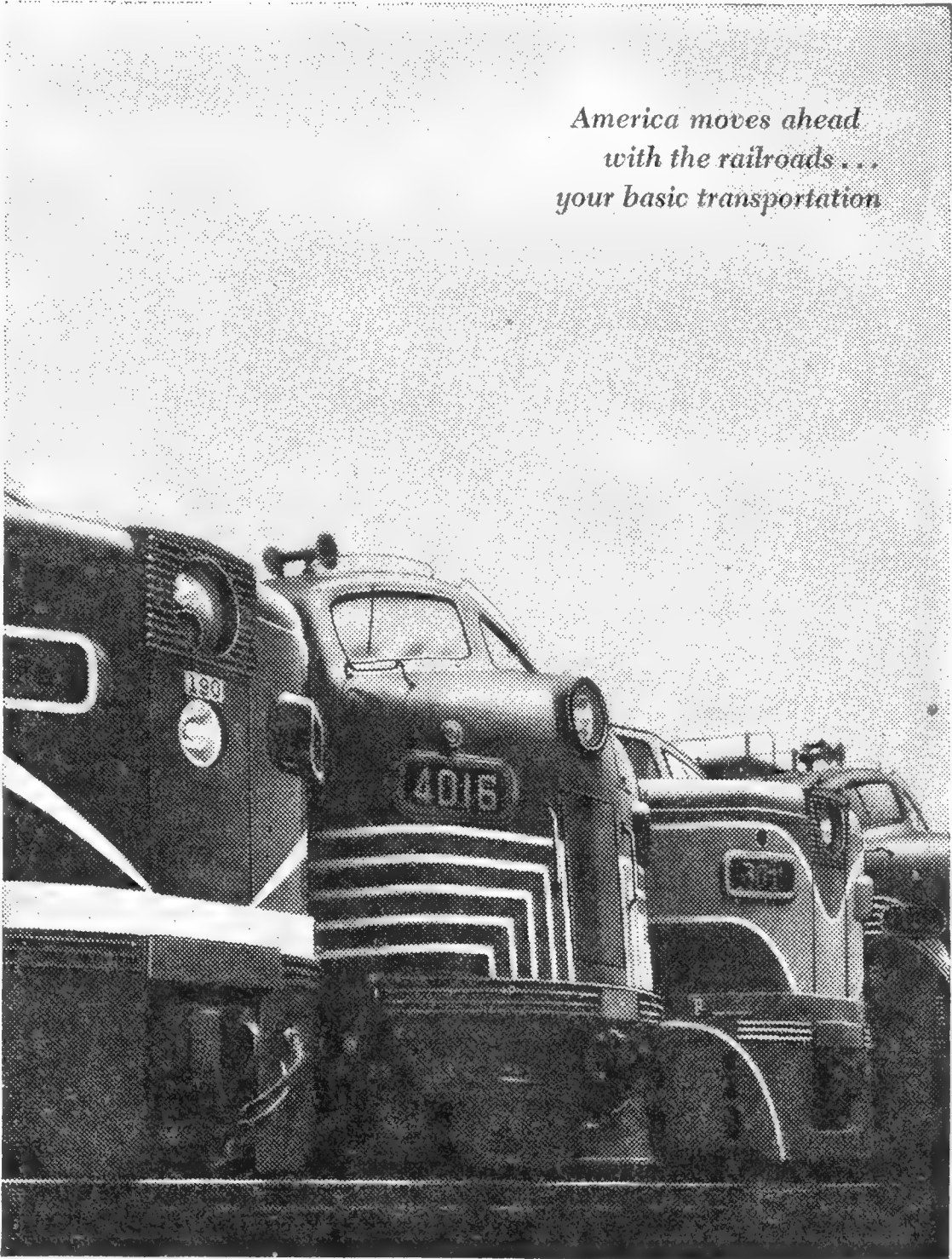
Four of the owners are in above picture, from left, seated: Donald Cook, Homer Maxon; standing: Ray Corser, Robert Nice and Glenn Klotzbach.

WEAPON AGAINST
RISING COSTS

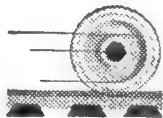
■ You're looking at more than a million dollars' worth of diesel locomotives—part of the 4½ billion dollars' worth put into service by the railroads since World War II. These new locomotives — and nearly 10 billion dollars' worth of other improvements — have made for better service, greater efficiency and lower costs. They have been a leading counterweapon in the railroads' fight against the inflationary forces of higher wages, prices, taxes and other costs. Because of such improvements, postwar increases in railroad rates have been much less than would otherwise have been necessary.

And railroads can keep on improving services and reducing costs — if the money or credit for further improvements can be found. But that means earnings — and railroad earnings are sharply reduced by out- dated public policies which favor competing forms of transportation. So, the nation is denied some of the bene- fits of continued railroad progress — and you lose, too.

In your interest — in the interest of everyone in America — railroads should be permitted to compete on equal terms. They ask no more; they should have no less.



ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS



WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



WAGES AND PRICES

OCCASIONALLY a farmer tells me that he is fed up with farm organizations because, in his opinion, they don't carry out the wishes of their members. He feels that this is the chief reason why these organizations haven't accomplished more for farmers.

It seems to me that the steps needed to make farm organizations more effective are clear. They are:

- 1. MORE MEMBERS.**—It is too much to expect that all farmers will agree perfectly on important issues, but certainly these issues can be talked out in meetings and the will of the majority carried out. An organization representing only a small minority cannot expect to wield much influence.
- 2. MORE PARTICIPATION BY MEMBERS.**—One reason why the officers may seem to ignore the wishes of the members is that the members themselves don't arrive at firm conclusions—and state those conclusions to their officers. Certainly the control of farm organizations is directly in the hands of members if they will exercise that control. If a majority disapproves of the officers, members can change them.

Sometimes the remedy proposed by those who feel that they have lost control of their organization is to start a new one, or perhaps to affiliate with other types of organizations, such as labor unions. When I hear such a proposal, I wonder how men who feel that they have lost control of one organization propose to maintain control of another.

In the case of labor unions, this wonder is doubled because of two facts:

- FIRST:** The interests of labor union members and farmers are by no means identical, and
- SECOND:** Union members themselves, as revealed by the McLellan Committee, have too frequently been unable to maintain control of their own unions.

To me the inescapable conclusion is that sound, honest labor organizations should bargain for the wages of their members, and that sound, honest cooperatives should bargain for prices of farm products.

FENCE LAWS

TRADITIONALLY, line fences have been a prime cause of dispute between farm neighbors. But in the western New York community where I grew up it often seemed that disagreements (which were infrequent) were prolonged just to create a little excitement and to make life more interesting.

In recent years disagreements over line fences have increased, largely between older residents and new neighbors who have moved from city to country. Those newcomers lack an understanding of the law, and some are inclined to ignore their responsibilities.

In New York, and in most states, a farm owner is required to build and maintain half of his line fence whether or not he owns livestock. In general, if a neighbor refuses to do so, the other party can get permission to build a fence and the cost is legally collectible. There's a catch, though, because you can't collect without a law-

suit, and even if you get a judgment, you cannot collect from a man who has no assets.

Two things are needed: a clear understanding of the situation on the part of newcomers to a farm community, and a thorough going-over and bringing up to date of fence laws, which in most states have not been touched in years.

HAY FIRES

SPONTANEOUS combustion in the hay mow can result in a disastrous fire.

The ideal, of course, is to be sure that all the hay is dry enough to be safe when put into the barn. But that is not always easy. The next best thing is to check on the temperature of your hay mow. An excellent way to do this is by the use of a hay mow probe to locate hot spots. If a hot spot is found you can keep checking, and should the temperature rise to a dangerous point you will be able to "take steps."

The hay mow probe is described in Agricultural Engineering Mimeo 414, available at New York county agricultural agents' offices, or from the Department of Agricultural Engineering at Cornell University. The mimeo gives directions for constructing and using the hay mow probe.

FARM LAND TAXES

RECENT VISITS with farmers in the Hudson Valley, New Jersey, Long Island and Connecticut have impressed me with the dangers of high taxes on farm land.

One small dairyman said that taxes on his farm (including a sewer tax) amounted to \$100 per cow last year. On that basis it takes a lot of milk to pay the taxes, and a lot more to pay for feed, labor and overhead costs before a cent of profit is realized.

The trouble is that farm land is assessed, not on the basis of its value to produce food, but on the basis of its possible value for industrial sites or housing. In areas near urban centers, farmers find it more and more difficult to pay taxes and stay in business.

Sincere thought by legislators, aided by the counsel of farm organizations, could solve the problem. My thought is that land should be assessed solely on the basis of its value for farming, but that some provision be incorporated in the law whereby an additional tax would be collected when and if land were sold at high prices for some purpose other than farming.

WE NEED WORLD TRADE

CONSIDERABLE congressional opposition has developed to the extension for five years of the Administration's reciprocal trade agreements program.

While its effects are indirect, foreign trade does affect every farmer. In general, trade between nations tends to benefit all concerned, and is a step toward world understanding and peace.

There is an opinion among some that the United States has a high tariff wall and that this should be reduced. Actually, several countries have greater trade restrictions and higher tariffs than we do. I agree, however, that some

tariffs may need revision, but under two conditions: that other countries make reductions in their tariffs equal to those made by us, and that any tariff reduction be made gradually, giving time for adjustment by those affected. These principles are followed in the reciprocal trade agreements program.

To argue that all imports should be kept out of the country, as an occasional person does contend, makes no sense. At a time when we have unemployment problems in this country, it is natural that arguments be presented for maintaining tariff walls and building them higher. But, we cannot sell our products abroad (farm products included) unless we are willing to buy products from those countries who buy from us.

MORE MILK DEALERS?

AT the recent annual meeting of the Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Association I listened to an excellent discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of legislation to make it easier for retail milk dealers to get a state license to do business. As is so often the case, there are good arguments on both sides.

There was a time when stiff competition between dealers brought lower prices to producers, but now we have the milk marketing orders which require dealers to pay the same price for fluid milk.

Stiff competition sharpens wits, and invariably results in cost-cutting. I feel certain that this would happen among milk dealers.

Another desirable result, I believe, would be more effort by retail dealers to merchandise milk in an endeavor to retain customers and secure new ones. Such effort would comprise one economical way of increasing fluid milk consumption without cash costs. It is my feeling that some loosening of the licensing requirements would bring advantages to milk producers. What do you think?

MORE SATISFACTORY LIVING

TEXANS AREN'T the only Americans who brag about size. All of us seem to take pride in growing the tallest corn, the biggest pumpkins, and in having the biggest farm.

Much has been said in recent months and years about the trend to bigger farms in the Northeast, until sometimes it seems that the small farmer is discounted and passed over as of little importance.

The emphasis, it seems to me, should be shifted from size to cost of production. Sometimes size permits lowered production costs, but not necessarily. If a man is losing money, increasing the size will only lose more money unless it results in lower costs.

But there are other means of lowering production costs which should also be emphasized. For example, there is increased production per cow, per hen, or per acre, as well as the saving of labor which comes from proper (but not too much) mechanization.

People are people, whether they are big or small farmers. So let's put less emphasis on size, curb our instinct to brag, and turn our attention to lowering production costs and to more satisfactory living.

They Say - - - -

KEEP your eye on the ball, your shoulder to the wheel and your ear to the ground... O.K. Now try to work in that position.



AA's Farm Dollar Guide

MILK ADVERTISING: Minor disagreements on a unified fluid milk program mentioned in the last issue have been ironed out. It has taken a long time to get agreement from the various groups concerned, but it has been worthwhile. The plan will not solve all the problems of dairymen, but it is a good program, and it will help.

The steps ahead are:
When members of the Milk Market Development Authority of the New York-New Jersey milk shed have been appointed, the plan will be presented to Secretary Benson for his approval, and if this is secured, Administrator Blanford will be asked to hold a hearing to determine whether or not there is substantial opposition. Then cooperative associations will send letters to members, and dealers to independent dairymen, stating that unless a dairyman objects to the procedure, not more than 1 cent per hundred will be deducted from his milk check to cover the promotion.

BUDGETS: The talk about reducing Federal taxes to increase spending power (and therefore curing the recession) is dwindling. One reason is that, even at present tax rates, a deficit as high as \$13 million is estimated for the coming fiscal year. This is mainly due to lower tax revenues. Cutting taxes would be fine if accompanied by lower government costs.

COOPERATIVES: In 1925, U. S. farmers numbered almost 6.4 million, while by 1954 the number had fallen to a little more than 4.7 million. But while the number of farmers had decreased, the number who were members of cooperatives had increased.
In 1926, 2.7 million farmers belonged to cooperatives, while in 1956, the latest year for which figures are available, the number exceeded 7.7 million, an increase of almost 300%. Some farmers, of course, belong to more than one cooperative.

IRRIGATION: At present, more than 50 per cent of the commercial strawberries and 35 per cent of the potatoes in New York State are produced under supplemental irrigation.

HOG CHOLERA: Concern is being expressed over the dangers of a severe outbreak of hog cholera. A smaller and smaller percentage of hogs have been vaccinated, making an outbreak more probable. There is also some concern, if there should be an outbreak, that the supply of vaccine would be too small to control it.

ANTIBIOTICS: Last fall Federal approval was given to the use of aureomycin in dairy cow rations. Recently two Montana dairymen testified that use of aureomycin during past year brought cows through the winter in excellent shape and that every penny invested brought a 10¢ value in increased milk production.

TRACTORS: Removing the air cleaner on your tractor once a year, cleaning it in kerosene or solvent, and refilling the oil cup according to manufacturer's directions, is sound procedure. Particularly in small grain harvesting, air cleaners often get full of chaff and dust, and this interferes with top performance.

BULK TANKS: Use of bulk milk tanks started in New York in 1952 and by 1958, 10% of farms in the State selling milk had bulk tanks. The biggest percentage is in western New York. In Rochester, 22% of the farms producing 36% of the milk have bulk tanks, and in the Buffalo area 17% of the farms, representing 32% of the milk, have bulk tanks.



The Song of the Lazy Farmer

I CLAIM this time of year's the best, there's something wrong with all the rest. In winter-time there's too much work, I never found a way to shirk the job of stoking up a fire or plowing through the snow and mire to watch Mirandy's brooder stove and haul more wood out of the grove. And then when spring-time comes around, I've got to help prepare the ground; there's always lots of work to do from early March 'til planting's through. July and August both are not so good for loafing, it's too hot; and when I lay down on the sly, my sleep's disturbed by gnat or fly.

I don't like even fall so much, it's always cluttered up with such disgusting jobs as picking corn and helping still more pigs get born. But June I always can sneak through without so very much to do; I always find a lot of time to benefit from rest sublime. Mirandy's busy gardening so I am mostly spared the sting of sharp-tongued cracks and mournful moans 'bout what she thinks of lazy-bones. The world is mine without a care and I can snooze 'most anywhere; behind the stack or 'neath a tree I spend the livelong day, by gee.



NEW FOLIAGE INSECTICIDE!

Phosdrin[®]

INSECTICIDE

the best control for insects close to harvest

RECENTLY, a new era in foliage insect control began with the introduction of Phosdrin insecticide. Phosdrin, an organo-phosphorus chemical, kills insects fast and then *swiftly decomposes into a harmless substance . . . prevents last-minute downgrading of your crops, your profits!*

**Most effective insecticide you can use—
close to harvest**

These exceptional qualities permit the use of Phosdrin right up 'til one day before harvest on many crops . . . within a few days on others, and leaves no trace of harmful residues. You can now control late-season and pre-harvest insect infestations with Phosdrin where tolerance specifications would prohibit the use of other insecticides.

CHECK THIS LIST OF IMPORTANT CROPS AND DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS ON WHICH PHOSDRIN INSECTICIDE IS EFFECTIVE

FRUITS	apples	peaches	pears	plums	strawberries
VEGETABLES	broccoli Brussels sprouts cabbage cauliflower	collards corn kale lettuce	peas pea vines potatoes mustard greens	spinach tomatoes turnips turnip tops	
FIELD and FORAGE	alfalfa		clover	sorghums	
FOLIAGE-DESTROYING INSECTS	aphids mites cabbage loopers corn earworms	cutworms false chinch bugs grasshoppers dipterous leafminers imported cabbageworms	lygus bugs leaf hoppers red-banded leaf rollers salt-marsh caterpillars strawberry leaf rollers		

Phosdrin insecticide is available as an emulsible concentrate, wettable powder or dust. You can have treatments applied by custom applicators. For further information, see your insecticide dealer. He will be glad to tell you more about Phosdrin and arrange for a custom application.



SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL SALES DIVISION
460 Park Avenue, New York 22, New York

Save Temper, Time, Money With Smooth-Running Chopper

By THOMAS E. CLAGUE

YOUR FORAGE harvester—or chopper, as it is usually called—is a high-speed, precision cutting-machine. Treat it accordingly, and you'll do more work—and do it easier, quicker, and more economically.

The first thing to do in preparing to chop hay is to get out the manual and study it thoroughly. Your manufacturer spent many dollars to prepare that 30 to 40-page book for you, and failure to use it is simply not good business. An hour spent reviewing the machine this way will help you to go through the season "the easy way."

To prepare for hay, equip your chopper with the proper "head", and set for desired length of cut. Then, go over the machine completely, making sure it is in good condition. Many choppers are used for corn and other silage crops in the fall. Thus, you may still have the corn-head on yours. If so, remove it—and when you do, go over it, making a list of things that need attention before its next use. Install the hay head

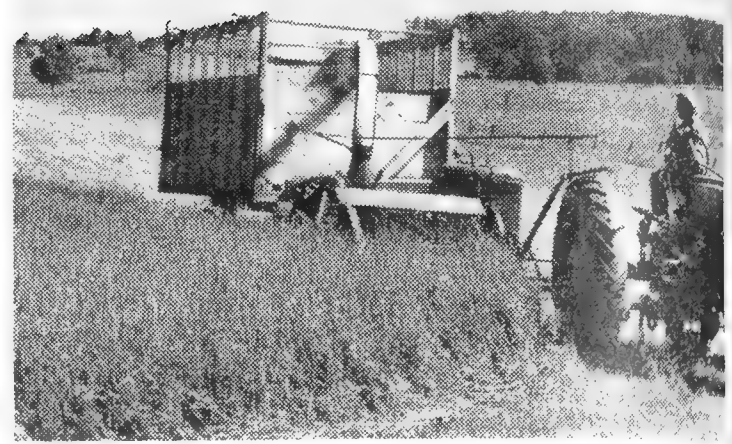
—with pick-up attachment, if one is needed.

Check length-of-cut setting. The setting for corn would not be the same as you would use for hay, and possibly not even the same as for grass silage. Your manual will tell you how to make these adjustments. Incidentally, the longer a "cut" you use, the fewer "slices" the chopper will have to make, per ton of forage, and the less fuel you'll use. So don't cut any finer than you need to.

Go over the whole machine, making sure it's operable. Check the hitch and pto connection. Is it according to the manual, for height, distance from the end of the pto shaft to the end of the hitch, etc.? Improper hitching can cause many problems—including severe vibration which can damage the whole machine. Set according to the specifications in your manual.

Check the pto shaft, universal joints, and support bearings. Make sure that the shaft can telescope, and that bear-

Whether you cut direct — as in cutting oats for grass silage, shown here—or use a pickup attachment for dry hay . . . it will pay you to study our manual and then tune up your chopper to top condition before you start to work.



ings and joints are sound. Follow the power train on to the gear-box. Check the level of lubricant in the box. Look at the outside, to see if seals are allowing excessive loss of grease.

If you are cutting direct, for silage, check the cutter bar carefully. Go over the sickle and the guards, making sure they are in top condition. This needs the same sort of attention as your mower bar—and if you keep the cutting surfaces sharp and in close contact . . . you'll cut better, with less trouble, with less wear and tear on the machine, and do it on less fuel.

Check the power train that drives the sickle in the cutter bar. Make sure that

the pitman and sprockets, chains, belts, gears—or whatever is used on your chopper to transmit the power—are all in good condition. Tighten chains and belts to good tension.

If you use a pick-up attachment, go over it to check its condition. Look at fingers and check all the moving parts. Incidentally, when operating, don't "scrub" fingers on the ground, as this only causes premature wear.

Your machine has some device for getting the hay into the chopping chamber—maybe a canvas-type conveyor, maybe fingers and an auger. Check this part of your machine to see that it is sound.

Your machine has some feeding rolls which deliver the hay into the chopping chamber. They are probably spring-loaded to compress the hay as it is fed to the knives. Check carefully to see that all moving parts are sound, and that the rolls are free to move against the compression springs. You may need to set these rolls differently for hay than for corn. Check your manual.

Your machine may have a protective device which "kicks out" if a stone or other large object tries to go through the feed rolls. This allows the rolls to stop, preventing the stone from reaching the cutting knives. Such a device may be set differently for corn than for hay—check your manual. If it's set wide for corn, and you don't set it closer for hay, you won't have any protection — and you're most likely to get stones in your hay-chopping.

Whether your machine is a flywheel-type or a reel-type, the heart of it is the part that does the cutting—the blades. These blades make thousands of "slices" for every load of forage.

Two things are important in the proper operation of these cutting instruments—sharpness and clearance. It will pay you to keep the knives sharp. The machine will pull easier, and you'll save fuel. Some manuals state that you should sharpen knives daily. If you can sharpen yours without removing them from the machine, it will be easier. But even if you have to remove the blades for sharpening, it is time well spent.

Clearance is important. Your manual probably says to use a feeler-gauge in making the setting. Do this, and set carefully. Your machine probably uses a setting of from .010 to .030 of an inch between blades and shearing bar.

The rest of your chopper simply delivers the material to the wagon. Be sure the blower is sound. Check the spout to see that it's in good condition. Look at the hitch for pulling the wagon, making sure it's solid.

Check everything that moves, make sure all bolts and cotter pins are secure, and be sure to lubricate every point thoroughly—by the book!

Then start the machine, slowly, and just listen, to see that it sounds right. Run it up to speed, and check it at some point to be sure that the tractor is delivering 540 rpm at the pto shaft. This is the standard operating speed for which most machines are designed. If the tractor doesn't maintain proper speed under load, your chopper can't function as it was intended to.

With everything in good shape, you'll cut your forage in less time, with less bother, and at less expense. A little time spent in checking your chopper is an investment in good management.

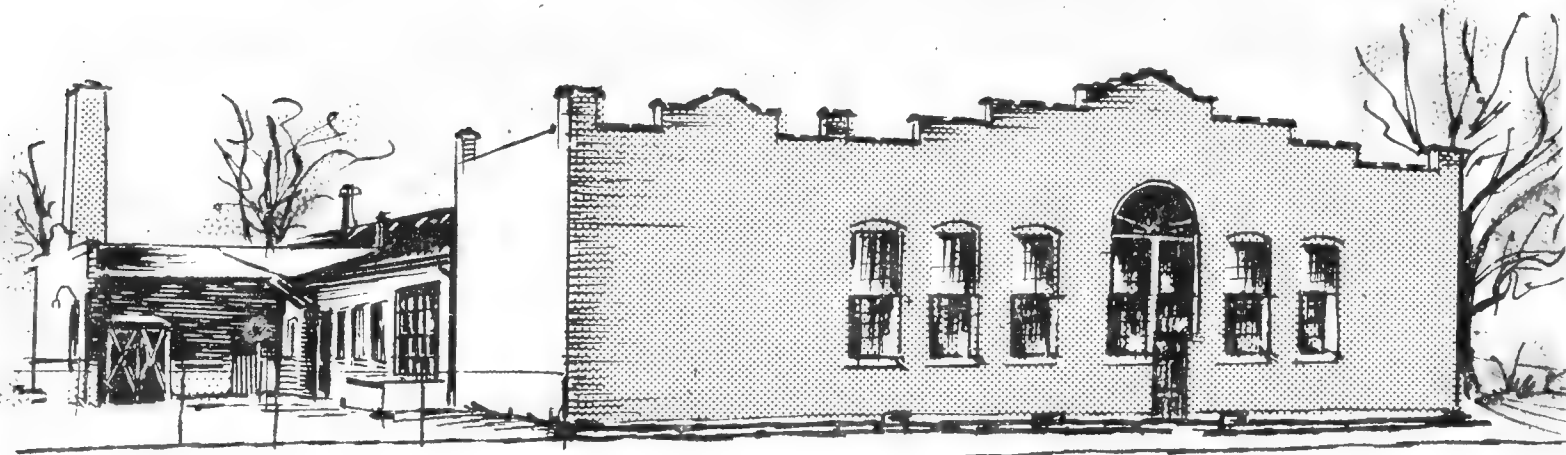
IMPORTANT NEWS FOR LIVESTOCK MEN AND FARMERS FROM MAINE TO FLORIDA

the spotlight is on...



PRODUCTS AND THE

International Stock Food Corporation Plant In Waverly, New York



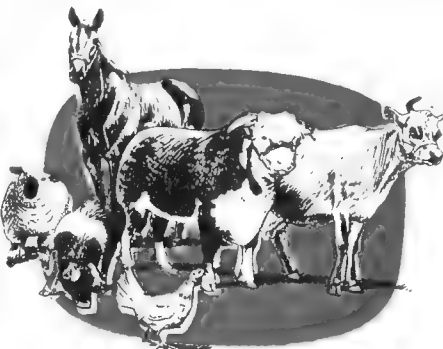
International Stock Food Corporation, formerly located in Delhi, N. Y., moved this spring to this newly-purchased office and manufacturing plant at 533 Broad Street in Waverly, served by three railroad lines. A one-story brick structure, it has 15,000 square feet of working space.

IMPROVED DELIVERY SERVICE and a better opportunity for continuing product improvements and the development of new ISF products will take place in this new location of International Stock Food Corporation.

Since 1949, livestock men and farmers from Maine to Florida have purchased growing amounts of ISF products, designed for every class of livestock.

ISF Quality Products today include Cattle Special, Beef Special, Horse Spe-

cial, Hog Special, Sheep Special, and Poultry Special. Thousands of dairymen make extra dollars by using the ISF Milk Replacer, GROW-EM. This year, a new product, ISF SILO-JOY is being sold by ISF's 60 representatives. ISF SILO-JOY offers farmers new preservative action for silage and hay, and improves palatability and aroma. ISF representatives also offer famous MILFUSO INSECTICIDES, RAT AND MICEKILLER, and IO-DO-KLEEN, iodine sanitizer, cleaner and disinfectant.



ISF Suppliers and Others Join to Congratulate International Stock Food Corporation on Their Opportunity For Improved Service to Livestock Men and Farmers.

THE MILFRED COMPANY
1516 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.—Milfuso Insecticides—Rat & Mice Killer—Io-Do-Kleen

FLAVOR CORPORATION OF AMERICA
3037 North Clark Street, Chicago 14, Ill.
Represented by: Clinton Tomlinson, York, Pa.

Welcome to the Waverly Area
VALLEY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
Mr. T. H. Cook, Executive Secretary, Sayre, Pennsylvania
AND MANY OTHERS

ED BABCOCK'S "WRONG FOOT"

TREFOIL

Changes Feet!

By W. E. WASHBON

New York State Assistant County Agent
Leader

THE LATE Ed Babcock's "wrong-foot" trefoil has grown from a few hundred acres in eastern New York to an estimated 250,000 acres in 20 years. A recent mail survey from 9,000 New York State farmers in 49 counties indicates an acreage of 107,000 Viking, Empire, and European types of trefoil. The leading New York trefoil counties as indicated by the mail survey conducted by County Agricultural Agents are: Steuben, 7,823 acres; Cattaraugus, 5,447; followed by Allegany, Chautauqua, Delaware and Tioga counties in the 4,000 plus acreage.

The estimated acreage of 250,000 of birdsfoot trefoil is equal to one-third of the alfalfa acreage in New York State. In several counties the acres of trefoil now exceeds the alfalfa acreage.

Was Babcock Wrong?

Your immediate conclusion might be that Ed Babcock "missed the boat." He didn't. He was right for his time. Ed's "wrong-foot" trefoil started from a scant hundred acres in eastern New York. The seed came from a few natural stands where it became established as the clover disappeared from seeded meadows. No one had ever seeded birdsfoot trefoil as a crop. Ed liked to try new things and, like many others in those days, his seeding was not up to his expectations. His ability to quickly size up a problem situation led him to brand the plant as "wrong-foot" trefoil. Nothing was known about cultural requirements or limitations of adaptability.

Agricultural scientists went to work on the problem. Professor H. A. MacDonald of Cornell's agronomy staff became one of the leaders in the search for trefoil truths. The plant needed special inoculation of several strains; it was slow to start and would not survive severe competition in its seedling year. The seed must be sown shallow on a fine, firm seed bed. It must have nitrogen fertilizer and adequate lime; it will not ordinarily do well with clovers. The early types establish faster than Empire which is later maturing. These and a score of other facts were discovered.

Extension specialists and county agents then established demonstrations in the counties and showed farmers how to seed trefoil successfully. State college research workers and the Extension Service have changed "wrong-foot" trefoil to "right-foot" trefoil. Babcock was right in the late thirties, but he would not make the same statement today.

Adopt Practices Fast

The recent mail survey conducted by county agricultural agents in New York indicates that 88,000 acres of Narragansett, DuPuits and Vernal alfalfa have been seeded in the past four years. About 35,000 acres of an alfalfa-trefoil mixture have been seeded also during the past two years.

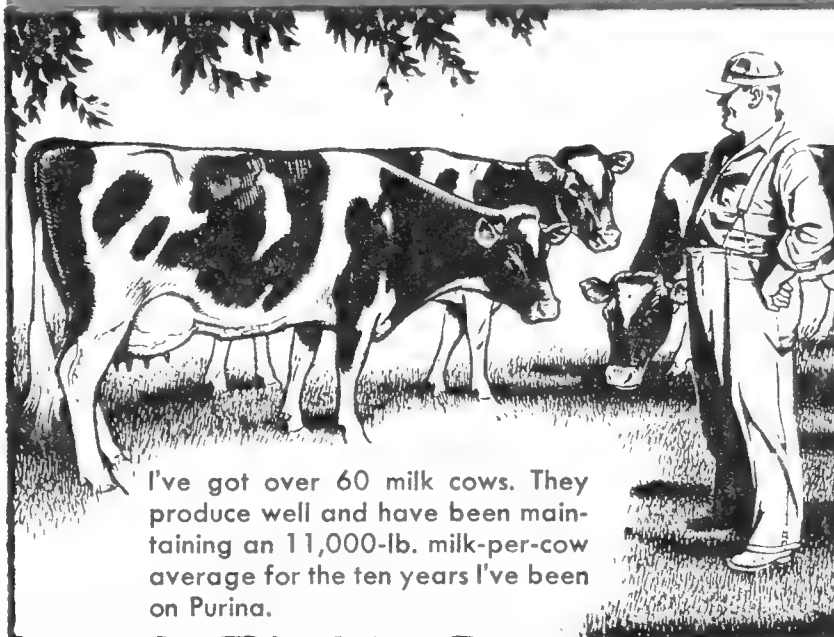
Farmers today recognize that failure to adopt quickly a superior variety or practice means a loss of profits. State college research staff and the Extension Service team are constantly working to be sure that New York farmers know what is superior and where and when it may pay to consider adoption of a new idea.

Farm papers like AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, commercial concerns, and a host of other progressive forces contribute to to-day's amazing change in American agriculture.

Here's how PURINA
helps me maintain an

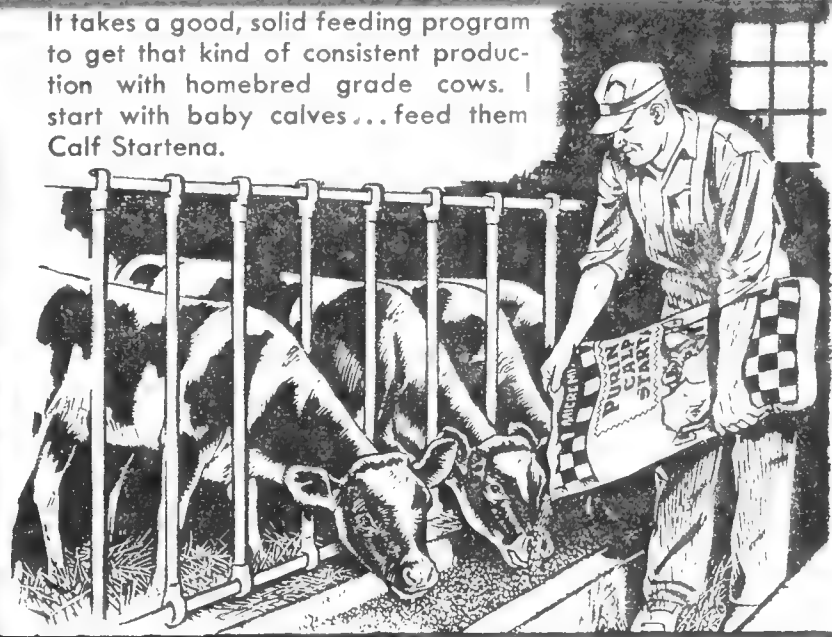
11,000-LB. HERD AVERAGE

Kenneth Winters
PERRY, NEW YORK

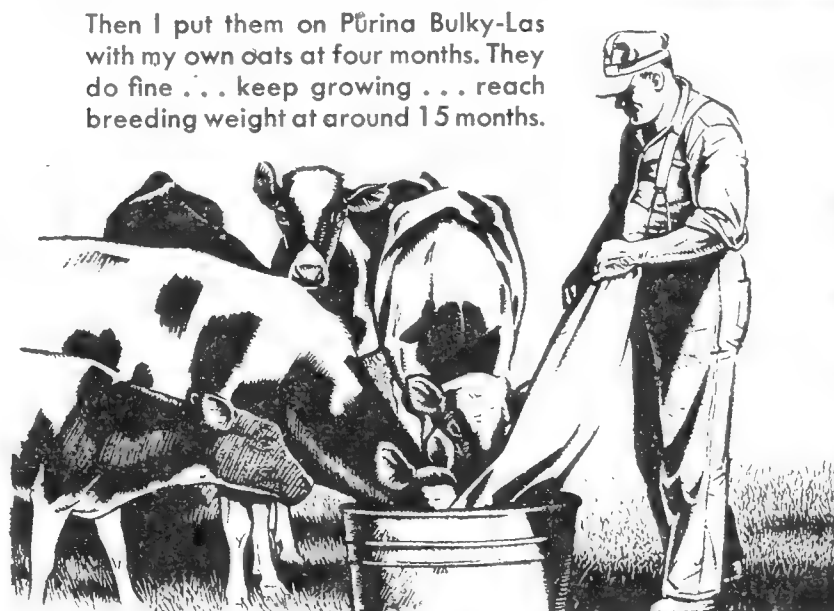


I've got over 60 milk cows. They produce well and have been maintaining an 11,000-lb. milk-per-cow average for the ten years I've been on Purina.

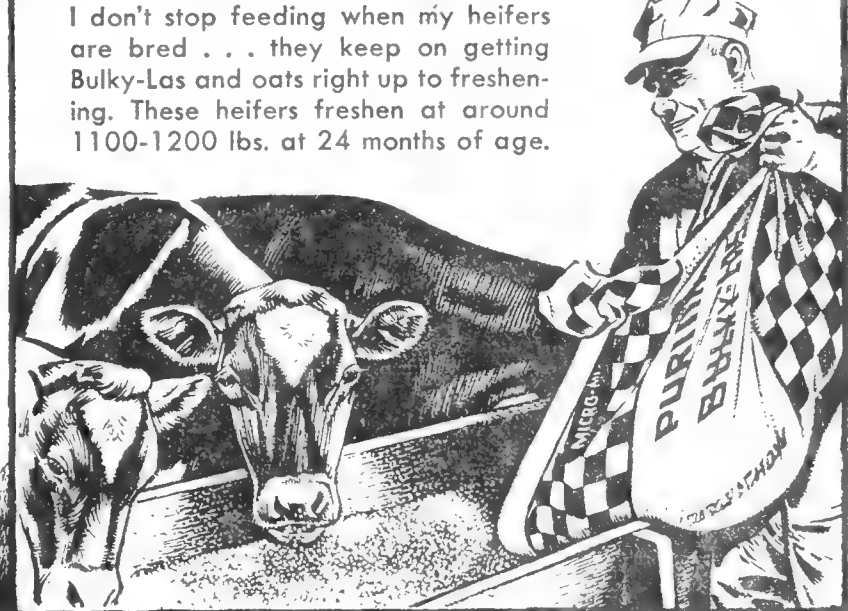
It takes a good, solid feeding program to get that kind of consistent production with homebred grade cows. I start with baby calves... feed them Calf Startena.



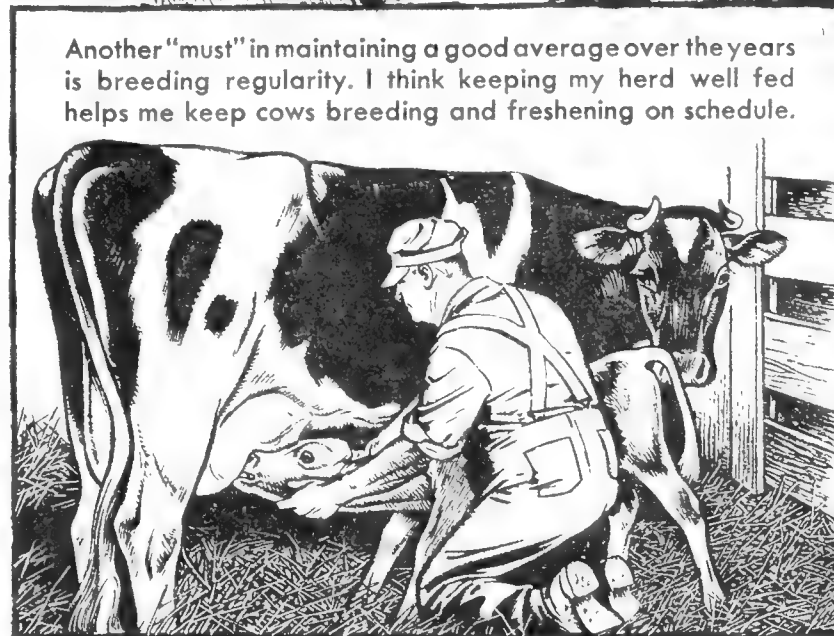
Then I put them on Purina Bulky-Las with my own oats at four months. They do fine... keep growing... reach breeding weight at around 15 months.



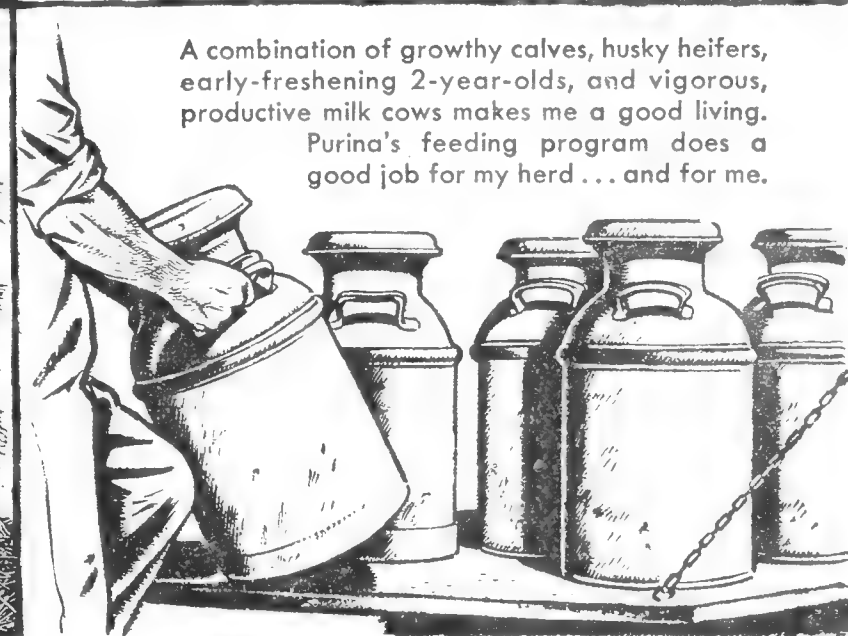
I don't stop feeding when my heifers are bred... they keep on getting Bulky-Las and oats right up to freshening. These heifers freshen at around 1100-1200 lbs. at 24 months of age.



Another "must" in maintaining a good average over the years is breeding regularity. I think keeping my herd well fed helps me keep cows breeding and freshening on schedule.



A combination of growthy calves, husky heifers, early-freshening 2-year-olds, and vigorous, productive milk cows makes me a good living. Purina's feeding program does a good job for my herd... and for me.



All across New York, profit-conscious dairymen like Kenneth Winters, who want consistent, profitable milk production all year, every year, rely on Purina's research-backed feeding program to help them grow calves FAST, get heifers into production early, condition dry cows for peak output and keep milkers in good condition and producing "all the milk that's in 'em."

See your Purina man for details of Purina's dairy program, followed by top dairymen wherever cows are important. There are 178 places to buy Purina Chows in New York State.

178

FEED PURINA... YOU CAN DEPEND ON THE CHECKERBOARD FOR QUALITY AND SERVICE





Mr. and Mrs. John Scheuerman of Sherburne, New York, at right, visiting with Paul Barrett of the National Bank and Trust Company at Norwich.

Credit Helped Us Buy a Farm

IF I hadn't been able to get liberal credit I never could have owned my farm." The comment was made by John Scheuerman when I stopped at his farm with Nick Jamba and Paul Barrett of the National Bank and Trust Company of Norwich, N. Y., the institution which for some years has been providing Mr. Scheuerman with credit.

"I have been farming for 27 years, and on this place since 1940," said John. "I rented it for a year, and when I thought of buying I went to Nicholas Jamba. But I couldn't get a loan."

"John just didn't have sufficient equity so we could do it," said Nick, "and he needed then a more liberal type of credit than we could provide. We turned him down with regret, but suggested that he go to the Farm Home Administration—FHA—which was set up for just this kind of a situation. John did get a loan from them, and made enough progress so that in 1950 we were able and glad to provide him with credit thereafter. The folks at FHA were pleased, too, because they aren't supposed to provide credit when farmers can get it from other sources."

The progress that has been made in the operation of this farm is extremely interesting. In order to cut production costs, there has been some increase in size. The dairy barn was 30 x 80. It was widened to 36' and lengthened to 160'. Where in the early days there were 18 cows, now there are 52. A new silo has been put up, a milk house constructed, a gutter cleaner installed, and now there are plans to put in a bulk tank and pipe-line milker. "We think the bulk tank and pipe-line milker idea is sound," said Paul Barrett, "and we're ready to finance its purchase."

To John Scheuerman credit is a tool to be used the same as a tractor or a milking machine. "Getting credit has been no problem to me for years," he said. "I borrow to improve my income, and I never borrow more than I can pay off. If things turn out a little better than I expected and I can repay the loan faster than I agreed to, I do so."

At this point Nick threw in a comment: "It seems to me," he said, "that it's very important, if a man wants to farm, that he make up his mind relatively early, and that he stick to it in spite of discouragements."

The Scheuermans have three boys. One of the two older boys is married, and both are now in service. The third boy, 18 years old, is still in school, and expects to do his hitch in the Army

when he graduates. Meanwhile, he is a big help on the farm. If the right man should show up the Scheuermans would hire him, but in the meantime John and his wife and the son are doing the work.

"To make progress," John added, "I figure that a man needs to have ambition, he shouldn't be afraid to work, but in addition he must have ability to manage a farm. And—" he added, "it's important that the farmer's wife also like farming." Mrs. Scheuerman is very helpful in decision-making. Right now she believes the pipe-line milking system is the right thing to do.

Thinning Apples with Chemicals

LOUIS BRAMCAMP of Hudson, New York, thins apples with a hormone spray. "I prefer to do the spraying about two weeks after petal fall," he said, "because at that time I can tell more about the set. I try to thin Golden Delicious rather heavily, but I found that you often do a poor job on Northern Spies, and we usually hand-thin them. If thinned too much they tend to split open."

"If the hormone is used on Red Delicious after they start to grow, some of the apples stay on the trees and grow to a size about 1½". We call them 'mummies'. They bother the pickers, who cannot always decide whether to pick or leave them."

"I don't thin 'Macs' at all," said Louis. "They usually set a crop every



12 GROW 4,000 ACRES

Sweet Corn in Ulster County

IN ULSTER County, N. Y., the growing of sweet corn for the fresh market has become an exceedingly specialized enterprise. Twelve operators are now growing 4,000 acres of sweet corn, and in cases where that is the sole operation one man must handle about 400 acres in order to get a satisfactory income.

At first thought it would seem that the labor distribution on a specialized enterprise like this would be very bad, but as a matter of fact it works out quite satisfactorily. Sweet corn is planted on the same ground year after year. After the corn is picked, the stalks are cut up with a disk harrow, rye is sown for a cover crop, and early in the spring it is plowed. The planting season extends for a considerable period, starting soon after the middle of April and continuing in some cases until around July 1.

Planting is no sooner finished than

picking begins, usually by the second week in July, and continues until frost. A labor camp furnishes Puerto Rican laborers.

So far, relatively little has been done in the way of chemical weed control, and work is provided to laborers who hoe and thin the corn, which is planted relatively thick. Following this, the Puerto Ricans are used primarily for picking. For example, when I visited the farm of Severyn J. Hasbrouck at Kingston, a four-row planter was in operation applying 350 lbs. of 8-16-16 along with the corn. It was planned to cultivate it twice and sidedress at the last cultivation.

It is generally considered that a price of \$1.25 for 50 ears is about the break-even price. It is common practice to cool the corn, and generally it is trucked by the buyer from the farm to market, sometimes New York City, sometimes as far away as Florida.

A 4-row planter. Right, Bill Palmer, county agent; left, Robert Cook, a full-time employee on the Hasbrouck farm.



FARM VISIT STORIES ON THIS PAGE

By Hugh Cosline

year, and develop satisfactory size unless it is a very dry season.

"The weather when the spray is applied has a big effect on results. On a windy day the spray dries quickly and

the thinning effect is lessened. But if it is applied on a humid, warm day when there is no wind you'll get more thinning."

I noticed some mulch under some of the trees, and asked Louis how he liked it. "It helps young trees," he replied, "especially where grown in sod. On some of the younger orchards I have plowed about half the ground in strips, then where the grass remained I cut it and mulched the trees. On a sidehill I don't plow at all before or after setting trees."

The discussion turned to marketing. Louis is a member of the Empire Apple Growers Cooperative, in fact he is secretary of the organization. "Results last year were by no means perfect," he said, "But we will learn through our mistakes and do better in the future. Members are required to market one-third of their crop through the cooperative."

"I do feel that cooperative marketing is a definite need," he continued. "We must market fruit in an orderly fashion."

The cooperative is financed by a \$100 membership fee, and a 5% commission on apples sold.

"I belong to the cooperative because I cannot afford to take the time to keep in daily touch with markets," continued Louis. "I don't have contact with buyers and, like other growers, I am inclined to sell too cheaply."

Louis Bramcamp and a hired man pruning apples from a platform with a pneumatic pruner. This is a great labor-saver, and permits a better job because many small branches can be taken from the outside of the tree rather than cutting out a smaller number of large limbs.

The Bel Air Sport Coupe with Body by Fisher. Every window of every Chevrolet is Safety Plate Glass.



YOUR PRIDE WILL PERK UP *whenever you're seen in your '58 CHEVROLET. One look at those low, wind-whisked lines and you know you're bound to be noticed. And you'll find still more to be proud of in the quick, sure way Chevy responds to your touch.*

Sure as it's a Chevy, you're going to be looked at when you drive this good-looker. Don't be surprised if you even hear a soft whistle of approval now and then. There's just something about Chevy's low, straining-at-the-bit beauty that makes people sit up and take notice.

The way this Chevrolet *moves* is something to be admired, too. Its quick-sprinting power, for example, and the reassuring way it keeps its poise, even on sudden dips and curves.

Another big reason you'll be prouder of a Chevy is that it's the only honest-

to-goodness *new* car in the low-price field. There's a new X-built Safety-Girder frame . . . new Turbo-Thrust V8* . . . new longer, lower Body by Fisher . . . a choice of new standard Full Coil suspension or a real air ride.* Cars just don't come any newer—or nicer—than this one.

Make it a point to stop by your Chevrolet dealer's real soon. What he's selling is high on pride but low on price. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

**Optional at extra cost.*





2000 LBS. MORE MILK PER COW

... through quality forage and sound pasture management. This is the G.L.F. 5-Star Forage Plan.

★ Soil Testing ★ Lime & Fertilizer ★ Seeds & Seeding ★ Pest Control ★ Harvesting

In 1945, Clifford Collins' 27 purebred Holsteins averaged 10,500 pounds of milk and 370 pounds of fat. DHIA records show that, even now, this is much better than average.

Today, Grenholm Farms supports 57 head averaging 13,000 pounds of milk and 465 pounds fat ... a gain of 2,500 pounds per cow. Total farm production has nearly tripled without an increase in acreage!

Making more *high quality* forage is the key to bigger earnings for Collins and his family.

Right now, Mr. Collins is completing his plans for summer spreading of lime and fertilizer. Based on his complete soil test records, he calls on Camden G.L.F. Cooperative to provide the lime, 0-15-30, 0-20-20 and other Super Plant Foods required for his pastures and meadows.

The summer months prove a good time to feed grasses and legumes for high yields and winter

Clifford Collins, Grenholm Farms, Blossvale, N.Y. and Grenholm Beauty Lassy, a star performer in the C. Collins & Sons herd. Milk cans symbolize the 5-Star goal of 2,000 lbs. more milk per cow, an aim already exceeded on the Collins' farm.

ruggedness. Using G.L.F. direct-to-the-field lime and fertilizer spreading service is an excellent way to do the job quickly and economically.

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Many Collins' fields, which once showed a 5.4 in soil tests, now register close to 6.5 through proper use of lime. Applied between cuttings and grazings, lime serves his whole rotation ... helps make full use of the fertilizer he applies.

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Protect Your Alfalfa Stand

Don't Let Leafhoppers Rob You!

By GEORGE G. GYRISCO

(Department of Entomology, Cornell University)

HOW MANY times have you heard some farmers say, "It sure is getting dry on these knolls"—as they look at a hilly field of stunted, yellow alfalfa in July or August or, "It must be in need of potash or boron, the way it's turning yellow and running out."

Nine times out of ten these farmers are wrong! Alfalfa, with its long tap root, will never suffer as soon from lack of water as the shallow rooted timothy and orchard grass beside it. Yet frequently the alfalfa on the knolls will be yellow and stunted while the grass remains green. No, it's not lack of water!

Potash-deficient alfalfa, among other things, is characterized frequently by a distinct pattern of small white spots in an orderly margin near the edge of the leaf. Yellow alfalfa is not potash deficient!

In boron-deficient alfalfa the terminal bud is always abnormal and frequently there may be dead buds. At times there may even be dead buds and no yellowing. Usually with boron-deficient alfalfa, the plant is yellow, has a definite rosetting or bunchy growth, and the terminal bud is dead or there may be a number of dead buds on the shoots. With boron deficiency the yellowing (or even reddening) is always confined to the terminals only!

Leafhopper Is Villain

Most stunting and yellowing of alfalfa is the result of the feeding of the potato leafhopper. Some of yellowing of the lower leaves of mature alfalfa is the result of a disease, principally leaf spot. Leaf spot infected leaves have circular dark spots, particularly on the lower leaves and, when sufficiently severe, cause them to turn yellow and drop. Disease is important but there is little we can do to control it.

Potato leafhopper yellowing of alfalfa is the result of leafhopper feeding. The potato leafhopper is one of the most important pests of alfalfa in the east. Not only does it damage alfalfa, but also other crops such as beans, potatoes, egg plant and in fact over 100 different species of plants, both cultivated and wild.

What It Looks Like

The potato leafhopper is a slender wedge-shaped, light-green hopper about 1/8-inch long when fully grown. It is inconspicuous and very active when disturbed—jumping and flying. Both the immature nymphs and the adults have the odd habit of running sideways or backwards when disturbed, darting under a leaf or flying whenever a leaf is turned. It is little wonder that most farmers have not seen it, though they have seen the damage on their alfalfa, dry beans or potatoes, year after year.

What Damage Looks Like

The potato leafhopper injures alfalfa by piercing the leaves and stems with its beak and sucking the juices. As it feeds it secretes a protein-like substance that plugs the phloem so that the normal manufacture of food by the plant and its translocation is made impossible. As a result, the plant cannot grow normally and is stunted and turns yellow.

The leafhopper yellowing often occurs first on the tips of the leaflets in the shape of a "V." At other times leafhopper injury occurs as a reddening much like boron reddening except the leafhopper injury on alfalfa is usually more of a purple-red color. On white clovers and on birdsfoot trefoil leafhopper injury is characterized by a bright red color. With leafhopper in-

jury there is a general stunting of the plants although they may bloom even in heavily infested fields. Many of these leafhopper-injured plants are so weakened that they cannot survive the winter.

Loss in Stand

Losses in yields up to 30 to 50 per cent can result from leafhopper injury but the greatest losses occur in the loss of stand. Infested alfalfa seedlings may lose up to one-third of their stand in areas where the leafhoppers have killed off or badly weakened the young seedlings. Losses in stand will continue with repeated leafhopper infestations until the alfalfa has "run-out." While adequate lime and good seed is essential to seedling establishment, leafhopper control is necessary for stand maintenance in most of the Northeast.

Try This Experiment

You can check for yourself how important leafhopper control is to maintaining alfalfa stands on your farm.

Immediately after removing your oats from a good stand of DuPuits, Narragansett or Ranger alfalfa—treat with a weed sprayer half of the field at the rate of 2 quarts of methoxychlor in 20-30 gallons of water per acre. Stake and mark each of the areas. If you want you can take a barrel hoop and toss it into several places in the treated and untreated areas and count all the plants enclosed in each—average the figures and mark these down where they won't be lost.

Forget about the field until the following year when you are harvesting the first cutting. Now measure the yields of both the treated and untreated. This can be done by counting bales or by actually weighing the hay.

When the aftermath starts to grow take the hoop off the nail in the barn, toss it around for some new counts of plants to average. Compare these figures with those of the previous year. You will find that there will be a third or more alfalfa plants where you treated and a third to a half more alfalfa hay which the weeds and timothy cannot make up in the untreated area.

Try this little experiment for yourself. If you can continue to treat the

second and subsequent cuttings with methoxychlor at the 2-6 inch stage for several years you will note that the alfalfa will continue to "run-out"—be killed out by the potato leafhopper in the untreated areas much faster until alfalfa remains only in the treated area.

First Cutting Is O. K.

The potato leafhopper feeds largely on the second and subsequent cuttings since it does not overwinter in the north. This wise leafhopper spends its winters in sunny Florida and the Gulf States. It moves up with the advancing spring arriving in New York in late May and early June. By this time much of our alfalfa is well grown and little or no damage from leafhopper occurs on the first cutting. Injury is confined to the second and later cuttings and continues until the hoppers are killed in the fall by cold and frost.

The leafhopper problem on alfalfa is not a new one. The practice of early cutting for silage in May and very early June resulting in new succulent growth for the incoming migrating hoppers, coupled with a long, undisturbed period before the second cutting, has intensified the problem. In addition there has been tremendous increases in acreages of alfalfa or leafhopper food in the East.

Few of the new varieties show appreciable leafhopper resistance and some, like Ranger, are highly susceptible to leafhopper. All these new agronomic changes have encouraged an old pest, the potato leafhopper, to breed up in numbers and give us trouble.

Control Easy

Leafhopper control is simple to achieve. Treat only the second or subsequent cuttings of alfalfa with 2 quarts per acre of methoxychlor in 20-30 gallons of water. Apply when the regrowth is 2-6 inches tall. Only one treatment is necessary for each cutting. Methoxychlor is very safe to handle. It will not injure cattle or contaminate milk when fed to dairy cattle.

How about trying some leafhopper control on your alfalfa this summer? I am sure you will be glad you did.



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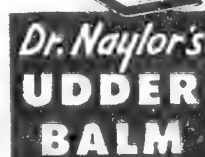
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Started Pullets—1958 Style

(Continued from Page 1)

Unfortunately, we have not had a single failure to date. The original premise upon which "Started Pullets" was set up, still stands. We are anxious and willing to carry on a complete program which will provide top quality pullets, at a fair price, at all times.

The pitfalls in a "Started Pullet" program are many. Unless a completely unselfish approach is made to this revolutionary phase of poultrydom, the project is doomed to failure. Today, we raise approximately 100,000 pullets continuously. We envision expansion to greater quantities by next year. Any small error made, multiplies quickly, and the venture is "no longer for this world." This is one phase of poultry work wherein "no corners can be cut."

Brooding and Brooders

In the first place, you've got to find adequate brooding quarters. Either you build them yourself, or you select poultrymen of the highest caliber, preferably broilermen who own brooder houses, who are capable of turning out top-finish broilers, like clockwork. Their farms are selected because they are in complete poultry isolation. Furthermore, we don't want any old hens "hanging around the place."

We are not particularly concerned whether they are hand-fed or automatically-fed chickens, whether their houses are brand new, or of the older type, just so long as the raisers are honest, capable, efficient and industrious poultrymen. These folks must be well paid to keep them happy.

Feed Builds Pullets

Feeding the pullets is of utmost importance, because it determines their health, vigor and future laying capacity. Most poultrymen are, or will be using an all-mash formula feed; therefore, we conform to standard practice.

Under our system we feed the pullets a high vitamin, high protein and medium-high energy all mash starter ration for a period of 5-6 weeks. From the 6th to 10-12 weeks a medium protein level is used in the all mash grower ration. After the 10th or 12th week, depending on the season of the year, the energy level is reduced drastically, and the fiber level is raised in what we call the "4th and 5th month all mash" or "all mash maturing" ration.

During the last two months of body development on our "controlled-full-feed program" the birds have a hunger in them which is not readily satisfied, and which keeps them at the hoppers continuously. This, of course indicates that the amount of feed consumed will be much greater than that which is used in a high-energy ration. It brings the cost of the pullet up in proportion

to the energy reduction in the ration. But, as I indicated above, we are not interested in cutting corners; we are producing a docile, "mind-your-own-business," high quality pullet.

We recommend to the buyer that his pullets be kept on the "all mash maturing" diet until the pullets are 20-22 weeks of age, or until they begin laying, depending on the time of the year. The season influences their maturity and the time they come into production.

In effect, we are trying to hold the bird back. We want the bird to look like a shoe-box placed on its side, rather than a football. We don't want a high-visceral-fat, compact-bodied pullet. We want a pullet which is muscular, combined with capacity to hold well-developed intestines, gizzard, heart, kidneys, and other organs of the body. The above feeding program has produced superior layers. If a better feeding program is developed tomorrow, we are ready to adopt it.

Supervision—Not Luck

We supervise the growing of the pullets on all of our raisers' farms, by making regular service calls like clockwork. We check on the heat, litter, water, feed, ventilation and other small details of management which the busy egg-producing poultryman may neglect because he is so rushed for time. We keep on file weekly reports, vaccination date, vaccine serial numbers, challenge data on disease immunity tests, health charts, de-beaking data and delivery dates, to follow the progress of each flock.

Prevention vs. Cure

Disease prevention is given priority under the started pullet program. A healthy chick which is well-bred for disease resistance, and resistance to adverse conditions, is a must. Brooding is done under a careful manager who pays attention to detail. Such a man can best be expressed by saying that he is a broilerman who is careful to the last ounce of meat and to an "AA" finish.

Under these conditions, we have never come up against an honest-to-goodness disease problem. We have had a few sneezes remain in the birds longer than originally anticipated; but bear in mind, that these pullets are being vaccinated 3 times before delivery with combination Newcastle-Bronchitis vaccine. We prefer strong reactions, at one time or another, in order to assure the buyer that the birds have as much immunity against Newcastle and bronchitis as the vaccine can build up.

Also, after the birds have been taken
(Continued on Opposite Page)

The New York Central Railroad was given special recognition by the state FFA during the recent FFA convention at Canton, N. Y. A certificate presented by FFA President Charles L. Button, was accepted on behalf of the Central by O. B. Price, assistant director of agricultural sales. It stated that the company and its personnel "consistently provided incentives, inspiration and assistance to rural youths, and especially the FFA."



(Continued from Opposite Page)

off their coccidiostat in the feed, which is usually at 10-12 weeks, the birds may show slight signs of "cocci" before delivery. These signs show the pullets are becoming immune to coccidiosis. Treating the birds at this stage is no problem.

Picking has been no problem, because the birds are de-beaked before delivery. Since these birds are reared on clean premises to begin with, under supervision, with top commercial feed, from disease-resistant breeding, what other major problems can attack them and ruin their future laying ability?

Costs vs. Values

Everything is under control from the day the chicks are delivered to the raiser until they are delivered in disinfected crates to the buyer. We are that positive of our rigid control, that the started pullet price was set without any margin for catastrophe. The price is \$1.50 per started pullet, plus cost of delivery depending on mileage.

1. For that price the poultryman receives a bird at the **best possible time in the growth of the pullet for moving the birds**, since they can become acclimated without any harm to their egg-producing organs.
2. Complete vaccination for Newcastle-bronchitis is included. We do not recommend the purchase of started pullets at any other age than 16 weeks. If the birds are purchased for earlier delivery, the 3rd vaccination and de-beaking are left out. If a Bronc or Newcastle "break" occurs after delivery, due to a local "hot Virus," no harm is done because we are well within the acclimatization period.
3. De-beaking is included. Picking causes 75% of the losses in crowded pens. The farmers and I both want this useless killing eliminated. De-beaking also cools birds' tempers.
4. The feed contains a coccidiostat at 10-12 weeks of age, at no cost to the buyer.
5. Every lot of started pullets is open for inspection to the buyer at all times if visited in the company of an authorized individual, to protect the buyer and the raiser. No unauthorized people are permitted on the premises where started pullets are being grown.
6. The delivery cost is computed at 5¢ per bird within a 50 mile radius in large lots.
7. The buyer has been advised in advance that his payments per pullet will be as follows: 25¢ on order; 25¢ when birds placed in brooder house; 25¢ at end of 1st, 2nd and 3rd months and 25¢ at end of 4th month, plus delivery costs at delivery time.

Wherever possible, financial arrangements are made between a buyer and a bank, or the Production Credit Association in his area. All started pullets are kept chattel-free in order that the buyer can offer them to a lender on his terms.

Contracts

A contract is undoubtedly a useful instrument between the buyer and the seller of started pullets. Truthfully, we have been trying to develop such a contract. To date we have not finished this instrument, which must be fair to the buyer and the seller. Yet, we have **not failed to deliver, nor has the buyer failed to accept all of the started pullets raised under our program.** Some will say we are lucky, others will say we are naive, and probably in due time we will have a contract available. But there is a lot of truth in the saying that "when a better mouse-trap is built, the world beats a path to your door." We have left behind an unsatisfied de-

mand for hundreds of thousands of started pullets.

We have already laid out farm programs whereby a poultryman will have us rear enough pullets to fill all of his henhouses on a given date. At least 5 months before delivery, the poultryman places his order with us for a new batch of started pullets.

A month or so before the pullets arrive, he calls in his poultry buyer and sells all the old hens off the farm.

The farmer cleans up the premises, packs his wife and children into the family car and takes off for a 2 to 4 week vacation, just like any broiler-man or other working American. The day after he arrives home, the pullets are brought to his farm, and he is back in business.

If you examine this program, it is not nearly as "crazy" as it sounds. Without a doubt, during a period of 3 months, the poultryman's income is non-existent. However, his clean environment-reared birds, having been brought onto a thoroughly clean farm must give a splendid account of themselves. They can deliver the capabilities of the breeding put into the stock, without interference from the diseases transmitted by older birds on the farm.

The higher rate of production and the lower mortality, will more than make up for the reduced income during the farmer's vacation and "pullet finishing" periods. Today, the poultryman feels like a slave to his profession. He is chasing himself to get ready for the new chicks; usually under the most difficult conditions. He never takes a real vacation from his work. Started pullets is the greatest advance in re-

leasing the poultryman from year-around drudgery.

Started pullets will rise or fall through "need" and "performance," or the lack of both. They are being buffeted today by disbelievers and those who want nothing to do with extra effort and imagination.

The hatcheryman who has no experience in doing anything except hatching baby chicks; the hatcheryman who has no experience in raising chickens and who cannot raise pullets successfully; the poultryman who says I cannot trust anybody but myself to do a good job; and the poultryman who forgets about the cost of his buildings, his equipment and his labor, and says I can raise them cheaper, will all attempt to dissuade you from seeing for yourself how started pullets can make money for you.

COMING MEETINGS

June 22—Northern New York Rabbit Breeders' Club Rabbit Show. Town Fire Barn, Watertown, N. Y.

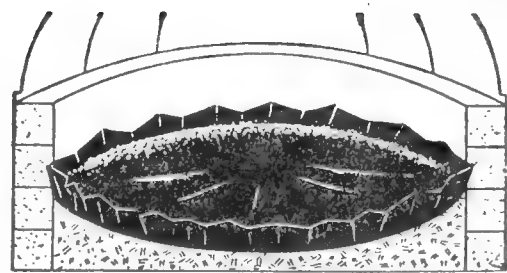
June 22-27—37th Annual 4-H Clubs Statewide Camp, at Univ. Rhode Island, Kingston.

June 24-27—State 4-H Club Congress, Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y.

June 25-27 — Agricultural Teachers Conference, Cornell University.

June 26, 27—NEPPCO Business Management Conference for Egg and Poultry Marketing Cooperatives, Eastern Slope Inn, North Conway, N. H.

June 26-28—Eleventh Annual Delmarva Chicken Festival, Denton, Maryland.



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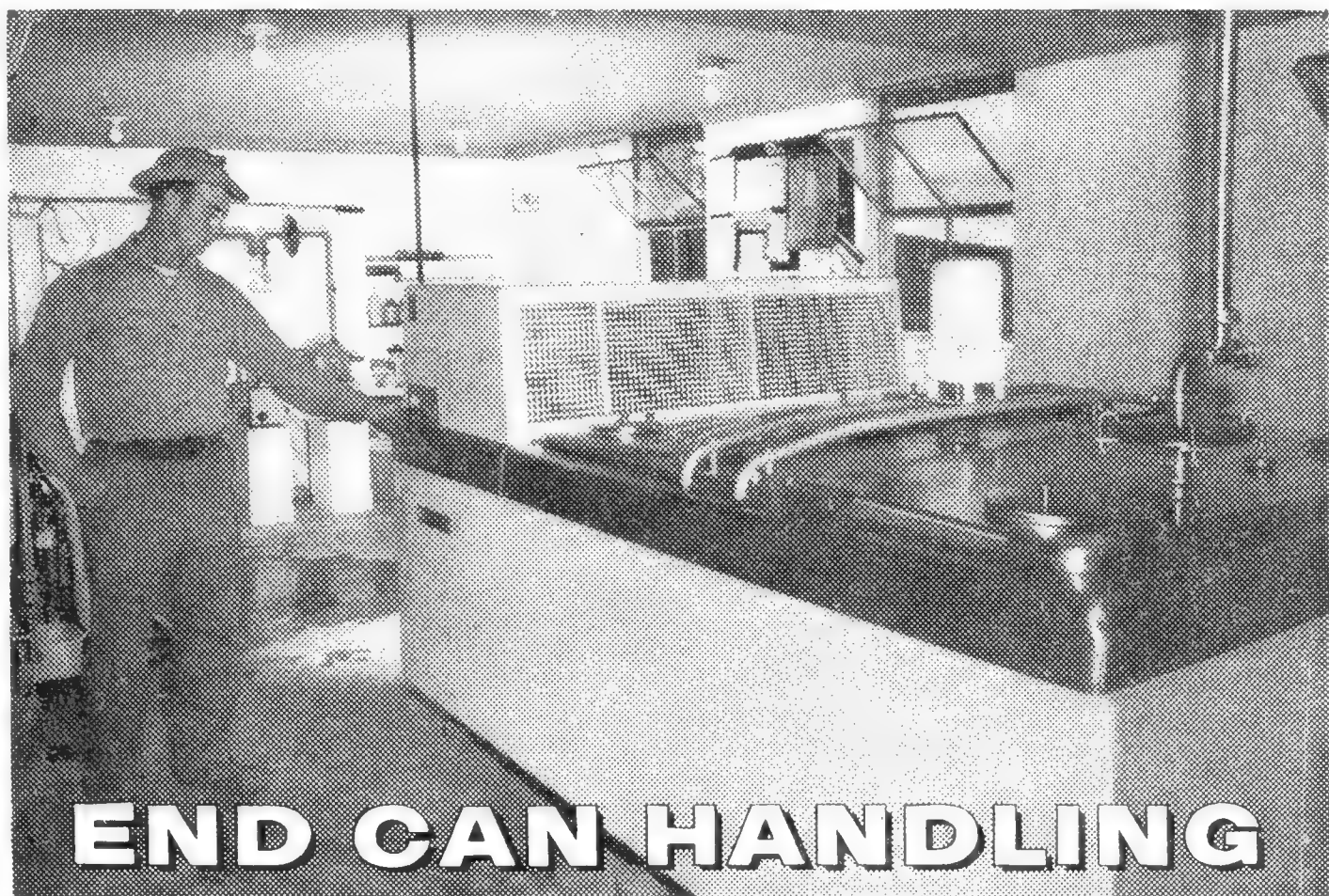
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| • W. J. PRICE - SONS | • MAKI MACHINERY | |

Here are the names of Tompkins and Cortland counties equipment dealers who showed and demonstrated one of the most remarkable lots of haymaking machinery I have ever seen, some 60 different pieces in all.

ON A BEAUTIFUL early June day, my son, Don, Assistant Advertising Manager of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and I went to Malloryville (near Cortland, N. Y.) to attend a "Hay Day." I don't know when I have had a more profitable or interesting time.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Cortland and Tompkins County Agricultural Departments, cooperating with the farm equipment dealers of both counties. The purpose of the meeting was to demonstrate methods and equipment of modern haymaking, but equally important was the opportunity that farmers had to visit with old friends and compare notes.

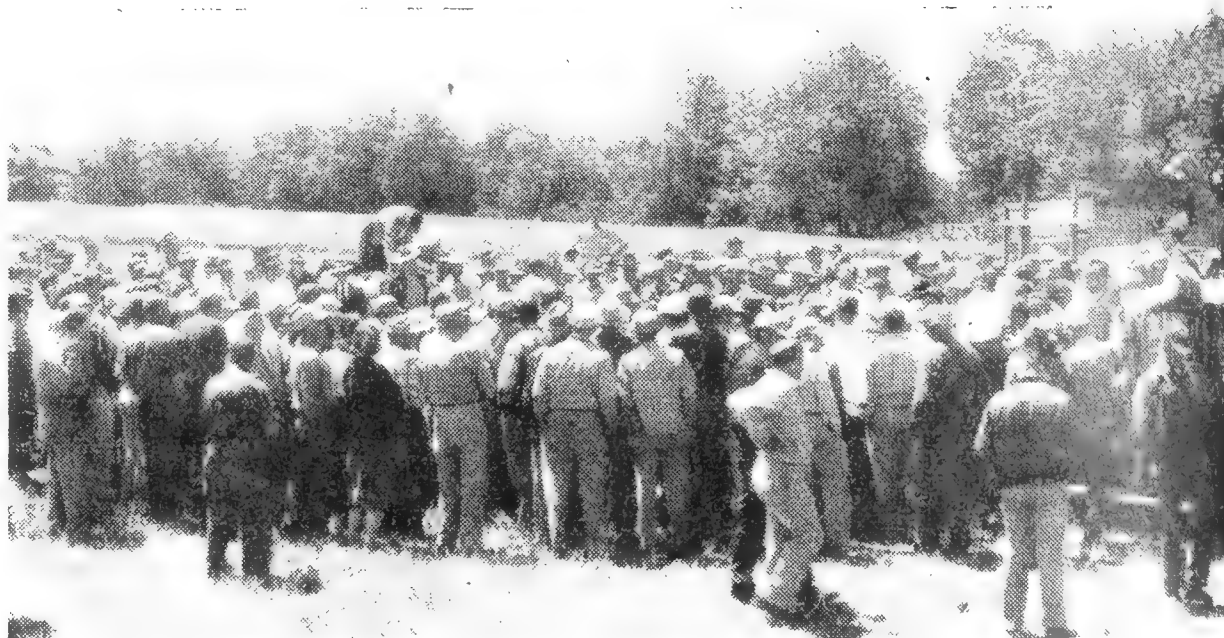
The best way I can tell the story is with the pictures and descriptions on these two pages.

E. R. Eastman

Martin Beck and I agreed that if our grandfathers or great-grandfathers who cut their hay with a scythe had seen this field chopper and blower at work, they would have thought they had delirium tremens. My own father never saw a tractor to say nothing of hundreds of other pieces of modern equipment. All he had when he started farming was a team of horses, a lumber wagon, a plow and drag, a cultivator and hand tools.

Martin told me at the demonstration that he had more invested in farm machinery than he had in his large farms and buildings.

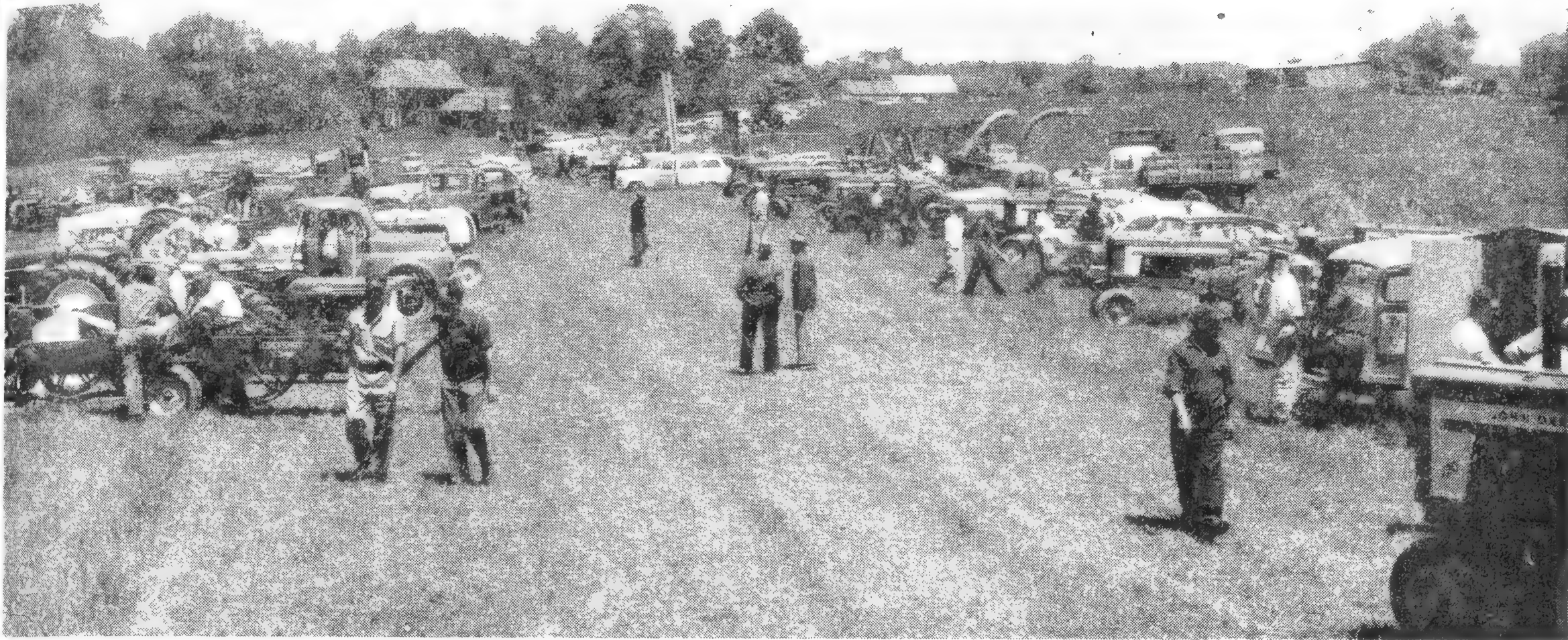
MAKING HAY



While this is only a part of the crowd attending "Hay Day," this will give you some idea of the great interest farm people have in modern farm equipment.

Here they are listening to Prof. L. W. Knapp of Cornell demonstrate how tractors kill farmers. Prof. Knapp has promised to tell his story on this page in an early issue.





THE '58 WAY



Don and I got a kick out of this scene. Most of the men on the truck were absorbed in what Prof. Knapp was saying about farm safety. But what about the fellow on the truck who had his back to the proceedings? Maybe he had had a fight with his wife that morning. Also, look closely now. What about the fellow sound asleep under the wagon? Probably it was some poor dealer, tired out with the big job of getting his equipment to the "Hay Day" and demonstrating it.



Here's a modern version of a really old-fashioned farm tool—the hay tedder. It's a practical machine for drying hay.



This is my friend, Haven H. Main, executive secretary of the New York Farm Equipment Dealers Association. Haven is doing a grand job in helping his dealer members serve the farmers of their communities.



The best part of my visit to attend "Hay Day" on the Martin Beck farm on June 2nd was the opportunity I had to visit with my longtime friend, Martin Beck, left. Martin and his wife are true master farmers. Starting on a small scale, by hard work and ability they have built a large, progressive and successful farm enterprise. Best of all, they are raising and educating a family of children and find time to take an active part with the neighbors in community enterprises.

When Martin and I get together, we settle all the problems of the world. The trouble is, they don't stay settled.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

TWO LITTLE sisters had been out at an evening birthday party. It was after nine when they reached home and they were both very tired.

One of the little girls undressed hurriedly and hopped into bed. The other little girl looked very surprised and said:

"Betsy, aren't you going to say your prayers?"

"Oh, no," said Betsy. "I wouldn't wake God up at this late hour!"

This picture will give you some idea of the haymaking equipment demonstrated on June 2nd on Martin Beck's farm. There was over a quarter of a million dollars worth of haymaking machinery and tractors alone, with almost every farm equipment manufacturer represented.

In addition to the tractors of different makes, there were many different kinds of mowing machines, hay crushers and crimpers with choppers and blowers. What a long way all farm machinery has come since I was a boy.

The chopper and blower alone make it possible with one operation to mow the grass, chop it, blow it into a wagon with a high box, and from there blow it into the silo without a single stroke of hand work.

With a crusher or crimper, it is possible to dry the stems at the same rate with which the leaves are dried, which saves from 1/3 to 2/3 of the time in drying grass or hay.

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July 19 Issue.....Closes July 4
Aug 2 Issue.....Closes July 18
Aug. 16 Issue.....Closes Aug. 1

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DRESSES 24¢; SHOES 39¢; MEN'S suits \$4.95; Trousers \$1.20. Better used clothing. Free catalog. Transworld 164 AF, Christopher, Brooklyn 12, New York.

IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, made specifically for tatting. Full 10½" size, white only. \$1.50 a dozen, prepaid. Excellent value. E. & S. Sales, Dept. A P.O. Box 417, New Haven, Conn.

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POLLED DORSET

A NEW member of the University of New Hampshire's Dorset flock is the polled ram exhibited here by Prof. Gerald L. Smith of the Animal Science Department. The 18-month-old animal is a son of the first polled Dorset ram lambled at the North Carolina institu-

tion. When mated with the Dorset flock, Smith said, 30 to 50 per cent of the ewe lambs born are expected to be hornless. Ram lambs sired may have very light scurs, full sets of horns or some variation of the two extremes. The University's flock is at Durham.

NEW REMEDY FOR ANEMIA

A NEW REMEDY is being welcomed to prevent anemia in baby pigs. The remedy comes in the form of a hypodermic injection into the buttock muscles of the young pig. Tests at the University of Minnesota indicate that this remedy, which was first developed in England for humans, lasts longer than older methods used. The injection is made between the third and tenth day after birth and lasts up to six weeks.

Older methods of handling the problem included giving the young pigs access to range which, of course, is impractical in winter, painting the sows' udders daily with a compound containing iron, and giving the pigs some iron compound by mouth.

— A. A. —

SPRINKLING PIGS

A TRUCK load of 110 hogs periodically sprinkled on the way to market lost 226 pounds less weight than a similar load not sprinkled. In addition, 6 of the unsprinkled hogs died, causing additional loss.

The USDA made the trial, fitting a large truck tractor with pipes with small holes and a fitting so that the driver could stop on the way to market, attach a hose to a water faucet and give the hogs a cool bath. USDA says that the sprinkler can be installed for \$35.00. I'll bet an ingenious farmer could do it for half the price!



This prize Angus heifer, bred and raised by the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, was delivered May 26 to President Eisenhower's farm at Gettysburg, Pa. The heifer was purchased last fall as a birthday gift for the President by Victor Emanuel of New York City and George Allen of Washington, D. C. She was kept at Cornell until she was safe in calf.

400TH GOLD MEDAL HOLSTEIN SIRE NAMED

A MAINE bull has moved into the stream of dairy cattle history as the 400th Gold Medal Sire to be recognized by The Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

He is Raymau Aim Una Dauntless Jim—until his death in 1952 a key member of Raymond and Maurice Keene's Raymau Farms herd near Auburn.

Of his 15 daughters officially classified for type, one scored "Excellent" the highest designation attainable. Three others were a notch lower in the "Very Good" bracket; 13 tested daughters averaged 13,496 lbs. milk and 537 lbs. fat.

The Gold Medal award ranks as the highest possible recognition a Holstein sire can receive. It is limited to a select few bulls with daughters meeting high standards of both conformation and production.

— A. A. —

COUNCIL TO STUDY FARM POWER LOADS

THE NEW YORK Farm Electrification Council will put emphasis for the next 12 months on electric load studies in power supply and farm wiring systems.

The Council conducts a research and educational program on the use of electricity on New York farms. Its work is directed by an executive committee made up of electric company executives and New York College of Agriculture administrators. Dean W. I. Myers is chairman.

Its operating committee, which does the research and field work, consists of farm service men from the companies and Cornell professors. Project leader is Prof. C. N. Turner, an agricultural engineer. He said of the program, "The many uses for electric power in the milk house, dairy barn, and poultry house will be given careful analysis to determine how automation and mechanization can reduce labor costs on farms."

— A. A. —

CHERRY GROWERS TO VOTE ON ORDER

New York growers of sour cherries for processing will vote Monday, June 23 on whether or not they want a marketing order. If the order is approved by two-thirds of those voting, it will become effective July 1. Polls will be open from 2:00 to 8:00 P.M.

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To count words: see upper left hand corner of Subscribers' Exchange Page.

Enameling on Copper

By

KAY EICHELBERGER



ENAMELING on copper is a wonderful hobby for young and old. Anyone can learn to do it and make beautiful pins, earrings, trays, etc. It is not an expensive craft either, though the initial cost of the equipment may seem large. Kits of materials may be purchased at a hobby shop, an art store, or department store. These kits usually include a kiln, copper shapes of different sizes, powdered enamels of assorted colors, pins, screws, and several tools. You may also buy these in bulk (much less expensive than buying a kit).

The kiln, of course, is the most important piece of equipment. It is a little furnace which can be heated to about 1500° F. and is used for firing or "baking" the articles you make. Many types are on the market, varying in price according to size and quality. Small ones can be purchased for as little as \$7.00 to \$10.00 and will fire objects up to 4 inches wide. These are convenient for persons working in their own home.

More substantial kilns, costing from \$15 to \$20, will last longer and fire larger pieces.

Enamel is a glass-like substance which is bought in powder form, lumps, and threads. It is applied to the copper surface of the object you are making, and fired in the kiln at such a high temperature that the enamel powders melt and become fused to the metal. Various colors may be fused together to form a design on the copper to make the article more interesting or beautiful—for instance, a pair of earrings.

Any of the kilns can be attached to a 15 ampere circuit, which is the ordinary convenience circuit in a home. If you have an outlet where you can plug in an iron of 1000 watts, you can use a kiln of 1000 watts successfully. It should be placed on asbestos if a metal stand does not come with it. Additional asbestos will be needed on the working surface, and asbestos gloves are also very essential.

Your kitchen will provide most of the tools needed for enamel work — metal pancake turners or spatulas, asbestos pads, and salt shakers for powders. Wire mesh or perforated metal to place copper on for firing can be purchased at a tin roofing company and cut to a size to fit the chamber of the kiln.

Materials needed to clean the copper are Sparex, 7001 or Swish, steel wool or vinegar or Cameo. Materials to prevent oxidation or a scale when firing are "Protector" or "Smear-On." Those to make enamel adhere to copper are Tragacanth or 7001. Tragacanth can be purchased in ½-lb. cans. To prepare it, shake ¾ ounce of the flaked gum or about two tablespoons into a quart of water. Spray or brush it onto the surface of the copper.

There are 7 important steps in enameling a piece of copper:

1. **Clean the copper.** The copper used for enameling must have a clean surface, as enamel powders will not fuse to oily or dirty surfaces. Any of the

above materials are excellent for cleaning copper. A carborundum stone is good to clean edges, especially after firing enamel pieces.

2. **Brush the back of the copper** with "Smear-On" or "Protector" with a soft brush, to prevent oxidizing.

3. **Spray or brush the face of the copper** with a gum solution, as Tragacanth, 7001 or Swish, to make the powders adhere to it.

4. **Dust the powdered enamel** over the surface of the metal piece by placing the powdered enamel in a small bottle with a shaker top, or nylon hose of coarse weave over it as a sieve.

5. **Place the piece of enamel** in a kiln with temperature from 1300 to 1500 degrees F. (Allow approximately 40 minutes to heat the kiln to the proper temperature before firing the article). Remove the piece from the kiln with a pancake turner as soon as the enamel has melted to a smooth surface.

6. **Let cool** for 10 to 15 minutes.

7. **Clean the parts of copper** that have not been covered with enamel. (See No. 1. Cleaning Copper.)

Color and Design

The selection of colors and development of designs create much the same problems that arise in any other craft. Closely related colors, as yellow, yellow-green and green, are safest to use when several colored powders are desired, although an opposite color, as red, adds a bright touch. Enamel powders will not always mix to make other colors as do ordinary paints. For example, red and blue enamel will not always fire as purple.

Dusting

There are many different methods of applying enamel powders and designs. Dusting is one of the simplest methods. Use a salt shaker as a sieve, or a bottle with a nylon stocking over it. Practice shaking the powder to see how fast it goes through. This should be done over a clean piece of paper so that the enamel can be collected and put back into the bottle.

First, you spray the copper piece with gum tragacanth, or brush with 7001. This makes the powder adhere to the copper. Then shake the enamel on the copper, distributing it as evenly as possible to a thickness that covers the copper completely—about ⅓ of an inch. Next, place the object in your kiln and fire it for several minutes. A clear background is particularly useful with transparent colors, as red or purple enamel.

The above procedure can be repeated several times, using different colors.

Stenciling

Stenciling is a method of decorating enamel with a design cut from paper. Designs should be simple in shape for enameling. The shapes should be good in proportion and balance each other. To practice designs, cut small shapes out of paper and hold them on the pin or ash tray you are enameling, to see if they fit.

After one coat of enamel has been fired, cut out a simple paper form, such as a circle, star, moon, or a straight paper edge. See examples 1 and 2. Moisten it in water and place it on the fired enamel piece. Dust on one or more colors. Remove the piece of paper with a toothpick and allow the piece to dry

Even a beginner in metal enameling can turn out finished pieces quickly and easily — beautiful earrings, pins, bracelets, and larger articles too.

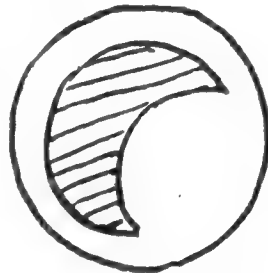


Photo:
American Art
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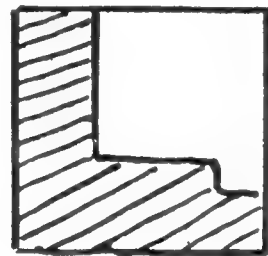
before firing. Repeat as many times as you have design shapes and different colors.

Enamel Threads and Lumps

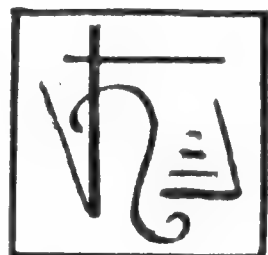
Threads of different colored enamels allow you to make delicate line designs, as in example 3. This method is a good one to start with, since you can practice placing the threads on the flat



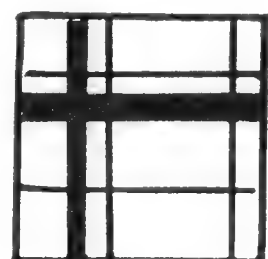
Example 1.



Example 2.



Example 3.



Example 4.

enameled piece. You can also add lumps if you wish. When you have the design you like, hold the threads and lumps in place with 7001 or agar, and then fire in the kiln.

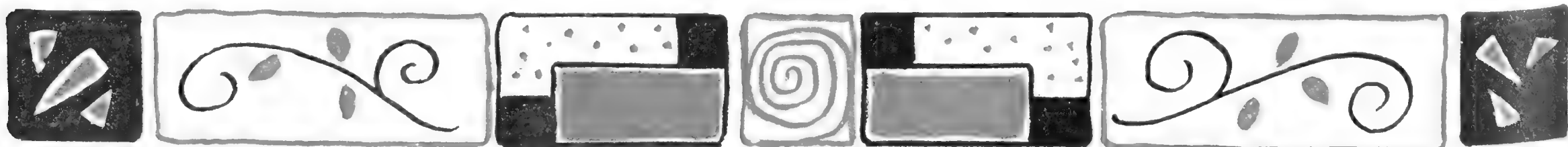
Painting with 7001 to form a design is another interesting method. First fire a base of enamel on the copper piece. Paint free hand a simple design over the base enamel with 7001. It might be a stripe or plaid, as example 4. Dust one or two colors on the piece, shake the piece so the excess enamel will fall off and other enamel will adhere to the 7001 where the design was brushed. Fire and clean.

Swirling or Scrolling is done with enamel lumps. Fire a base coat of enamel, then place several small lumps of various colors on the base coat with 7001 and fire in kiln. As soon as the lumps are soft, remove the piece long enough to use a swirler or dentist's tool to stir the colors around to form a pattern. This has to be done quickly while the enamel is soft.

A small kiln with a removable top is better for swirling, as you do not have to remove the piece from the kiln.

Many interesting designs for enamel pieces are made from a combination of the above enamel methods. You can combine a stencil with painting and dusting, or you can mix enameled powders together to obtain a mottled effect. You can also add colored lumps or threads to any of the enamel methods to obtain interesting designs.

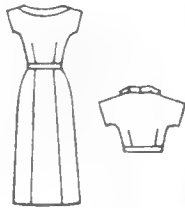
When you have completed your enameled design, clean the back of the copper, and attach the fixtures to pins and earrings. Household cement, as Duco or LePage Cement, or liquid solder or soft solder may be used. Solder requires heat and will withstand more strain than cement.



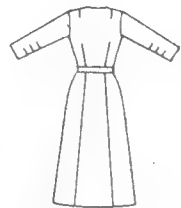
Smart Summer Tailorings

8214 . . . Rare find . . . a sheath with soft, easy lines. This one has a banded scoop neckline and front. Contrasting jacket, banded to match the dress, is extra dividend. Lovely in linen, gingham, cotton, broadcloth, or crepe. Printed Pattern in Misses and Women's sizes 12-40. Price 50¢

8214-50¢
Misses' 12-20
Women's 40



8329 . . . Magic-to Make coat dress with keyhole neckline, short sleeves, wraps to the side and buttons. Top stitching emphasizes the slenderizing lines. Printed Pattern in Half-sizes 14½-24½. Price 50¢



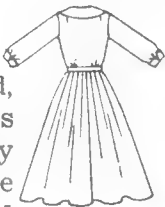
8329-50¢
Half Sizes
14½-24½



8520-50¢
Misses' 12-20



8604-50¢
Misses' 12-18



8604 . . . Portrait-pretty blouse extended into a frothy bouffant skirt. Looks like summer itself in sheers and semi-sheers. Printed Pattern in Misses' sizes 12-18. Price 50¢



Look at YOUR MAILBOX

By ELIZABETH TOWNSEND



SOON after moving into the little white house down our country road, a pair of "newly-marrieds" painted their rural mail box turquoise.

The first time my husband and I drove by we realized how much a little paint would do for a shabby mail box and so improve the general appearance of the owner's place. All winter the turquoise box was a spot of color against the snowy landscape. At Christmas the bride wired on it a spray of evergreen and a red ribbon bow.

In the spring she and her husband planted seeds of the scarlet runner bean around the post. Since roadside soil is poor, before planting they added fertilizer and rich earth. Despite a dry season the plants thrived and blossomed. The leaves and the reddish tones of the flowers blended well with the turquoise color. Now as we drive on other country roads we notice that many people are becoming mail box conscious.

The children of one farm family wire seasonal decorations on their box. On the Fourth of July they use small flags. At Hallowe'en a jack-o-lantern, lighted at night, appears on top of the box. At Thanksgiving there is an arrangement of autumn leaves and ears of corn similar to one on the front door of their home.

On a corner at the edge of our town is a group of five mail boxes placed side by side on an aluminum colored plank. This is supported by two metal posts. Each box is painted to match the owner's house, and each box front or door matches the owner's front door. In the same order as the houses, the first box at the left is painted dark red with white front, next turquoise with white, then yellow with rose, next all white, and the last white with green front.

The most unusual setting for a mail box that we have seen was when driving on a back road in a desolate hill country. There was no house in sight—nothing but woods and fields—when we came upon a mail box with a bed of petunias in full bloom behind it. A lane led from it around the side of the hill, but we could not see the owner's house. If we had followed that lane we might have learned whether the woman who planted the petunias did it to cheer her loneliness or to share with the occasional passerby her happiness in her home and the surrounding hills.

In considering necessary improvements a name plate or distinct, legible lettering of the owner's name on the mail box is most important. Also, the box and post should be kept straight and in good condition. Fortunately, these ideas to make our mail boxes more attractive may be carried out with only a small cash outlay and not too much work.

Need MONEY for Building?



"Can do," says Kandoo

Your National Farm Loan Association can be the magic that makes needed farm buildings a reality. Land Bank loans are long term loans with up to 33 years to repay. So, don't delay. Start your plans today and give your farm what it needs to make it a better paying operation.

See your local association or write Dept. A-108, 310 State St., Springfield, Mass.



Cooperative Farm Credit

FEDERAL LAND BANK LOANS

Rip Van Winkle Couldn't Sleep with Nagging Backache

Now! You can get the fast relief you need from nagging backache, headache and muscular aches and pains that often cause restless nights and miserable tired-out feelings. When these discomforts come on with over-exertion or stress and strain—you want relief—want it fast! Another disturbance may be mild bladder irritation following wrong food and drink—often setting up a restless uncomfortable feeling.

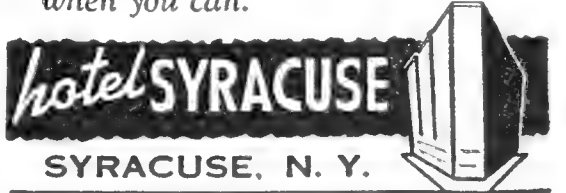
For quick relief get Doan's Pills. They work fast in 3 separate ways: 1. by speedy pain-relieving action to ease torment of nagging backache, headaches, muscular aches and pains. 2. by their soothing effect on bladder irritation. 3. by their mild diuretic action tending to increase output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

Find out how quickly this 3-way medicine goes to work. Enjoy a good night's sleep and the same happy relief millions have for over 60 years. Ask for new, large size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

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It is always worth a trip to Syracuse to enjoy the comfort, good food and refreshment at Hotel Syracuse.

Take time off for a week-end when you can.



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Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

New York, N. Y. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made

astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in suppository or ointment form under the name Preparation H.* At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

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Patterns will be sent to you immediately by first class mail.

Strawberry Jams and Jellies



BRIGHT red strawberries with their tempting flavor bring visions of shortcake, pie, and other mouth-watering dishes, but don't forget to capture some of their goodness in jams and jellies for treats next winter.

You will want to send to the Office of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C., for a free single copy of Bulletin HG-56, entitled "How to Make Jellies, Jams, and Preserves at Home," to have on hand for the jelly-making season. It offers newer time-saving ways of making jellies and jams that allow for a wider choice of fruit, more fully ripe flavors, and more variety in fruit spreads.

Here are three strawberry jam, jelly, and preserve recipes from this bulletin for you to try in your kitchen right away:

STRAWBERRY JAM

- 2 quarts strawberries
- 4 cups sugar

Wash berries carefully, remove stems and caps, and crush. You will need 4 cups of crushed berries. Combine berries and sugar in a kettle and stir until sugar is dissolved. Bring to boiling, stirring constantly, and boil rapidly until mixture thickens.

Remove from the heat and stir and skim alternately for 5 minutes (keeps berries from floating). Pour into hot sterile glasses to within 1 inch of top and cover immediately with $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick layer of hot paraffin. Prick any air bubbles that appear in the paraffin. Makes about 6 glasses.

STRAWBERRY PRESERVES

- 2 quarts large, firm, and preferably tart strawberries
- $4\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar

Wash and drain berries carefully and remove caps. Leave berries whole. You will need 6 cups. Arrange fruit and sugar in alternate layers in a kettle in which the berries may be heated later. Let stand overnight in a cool place or the refrigerator. In the morning, heat the fruit mixture to boiling, stirring gently and then boil rapidly with occasional stirring until sirup is thick — about 15 to 20 minutes. Remove from heat and skim, pour into hot sterile glasses and cover at once with $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch layer of hot paraffin. Makes about 6 glasses.

STRAWBERRY JELLY

- 3 quarts fully ripe, firm strawberries
- $7\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar
- 1 bottle liquid pectin

Wash berries carefully, about 1 quart at a time, and drain. Remove caps and crush berries. Place crushed berries, a small amount at a time, in a jelly bag or double thickness of cheesecloth which has been dampened. Squeeze to extract the juice and then strain juice through dampened double thickness of cheesecloth without squeezing. (You will need 4 cups of juice.)

Combine juice and sugar in a large kettle and stir until sugar is dissolved. Bring to full rolling boil with constant stirring over high heat. Add the pectin, return to a full rolling boil, and boil hard for 1 minute. Remove from heat and skim off foam quickly. Pour into hot sterile glasses to within $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch of top and cover at once with $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch layer of hot paraffin. Makes 6 to 8 glasses.

STRAWBERRY AND PINEAPPLE JAM

- 1 quart fully ripe strawberries
- 1 fully ripe medium pineapple
- 1 box powdered pectin
- 5 cups sugar

Wash and remove caps of berries and crush. Pare pineapple and grind or chop very fine. Combine the fruits (you will

need $3\frac{1}{2}$ cups solidly packed fruit).

Combine fruit and pectin and stir over high heat until mixture comes to a hard boil. Stir in sugar and return to a full rolling boil and boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly.

Remove jam from heat and skim off foam. Stir and skim by turns for 5 minutes to cool and prevent fruit from floating. Pour into glasses leaving $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch head space and cover at once with $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch layer of hot paraffin. Makes 8 medium glasses.

STRAWBERRY CITRUS MARMALADE

- 4 cups washed and hulled strawberries
- 2 oranges, pitted and sliced thin
- 2 lemons, pitted and sliced thin
- 6 cups sugar

Combine berries, oranges, and lemons. Cover and let stand 12 hours. Drain and reserve juice. Chop fruit and add drained juice. Heat to boiling point and boil until rind is clear and tender.

Add the sugar and return to boiling and cook 6 minutes with stirring or until thickened. Remove from heat and stir and skim by turns for 5 minutes. Pour into hot sterile jars to within $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch of top and cover at once with $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch layer of hot paraffin. Makes about 8 glasses.

Plan Ahead

Plan to can or freeze fruit and juice as fruits come along this summer, to be used in jellied products later. Can or freeze the fruit or juice unsweetened (or keep a record of the exact amount of sugar added so that you can subtract it from the sugar in the jam or jelly recipe later).

If you can the fruit, can it only in its own juice or a very small amount of water. If you plan to use the frozen or canned fruit later without added pectin, have some of the fruit under-ripe, especially for jelly. You can also use commercially canned unsweetened fruit and juice with recipes calling for added pectin (they are usually prepared from fully ripe fruit in season).

Uncooked Fruit Spread

This uncooked fruit spread comes from Cornell Extension specialist Lola Dudgeon:

UNCOOKED STRAWBERRY SPREAD

- 1 cup strawberry puree (about $1\frac{3}{4}$ cups fruit)
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup powdered pectin
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar
- 2 tablespoons corn sirup
- 2 teaspoons lemon juice

Combine thoroughly the powdered pectin and the 2 tablespoons sugar and then combine with the fruit puree. Mix for 7 minutes at lowest speed on an electric mixer. Continue the mixing while slowly adding the $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar, the corn sirup, and lemon juice. Mix 3 minutes longer.

Pour into sterilized jelly glasses or freezer containers. Cover and let stand at room temperature until gelled, about 24 hours. Store in refrigerator for immediate use or in freezer for longer storage. If you use jelly glasses for freezer storage, seal the cover on with freezer tape. Makes 2 to 3 glasses.

Four-Fruit Jam

I am going to pass along to you a recipe for Tutti Frutti Jam that you

can make later in the summer if you plan to freeze four different fruits which are harvested at different times. It sounds very good, and I know you will be as eager to try it as I am going to be. So plan to tuck into your freezer 1 quart each of unsweetened sour cherries, currants, gooseberries, and red raspberries. The recipe comes from Mrs. George Hartung, R.1, Canton, Pennsylvania, who writes that a friend gave it to her twenty-five years ago.

TUTTI FRUTTI JAM

- 1 quart red raspberries, frozen unsweetened
- 1 quart red ripe stemmed currants, frozen unsweetened
- 1 quart sour pitted cherries, frozen unsweetened
- 1 quart ripe gooseberries, frozen unsweetened
- Sugar

Thaw fruits and grind coarsely. Measure into pan 1 cup of each fruit and add an equal part of sugar. (Cook in lots of no more than 4 cups of fruit, one of each.) Heat each lot slowly, stirring constantly, until all sugar is dissolved. Bring mixture to boil, and boil rapidly until thick.

Remove from stove and let stand for 2 minutes. Skim off foam and stir, and pour into hot sterile glasses to within $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch of top. Cover at once with $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch layer of hot paraffin. Each 4-cup lot of fruit will make about 6 glasses.

— A. A. —

AFTER THE THUNDERSTORM

Fuses most often "blow" when the power comes back on after a thunderstorm. If this has happened to you this summer, it's not the fault of your electric system. Instead, there were too many motors drawing on the electric power all at once. What many people don't realize, say the Cornell specialists, is that household motors often need three or four times more current in starting than in running.

When the electric current comes back on, refrigerators, home freezers, pumps, and water heaters may all start at one time. This . . . plus the lights and other appliances that come on . . . can add up to an overload on the wires, and the result is that your fuses blow! This is hard on the motors too, for they start slowly and may over-heat.

It's easy to prevent this from happening in your home. While the power is off, disconnect some appliances. When it comes on again, turn the appliances on one at a time. This will save you fuses, motors, wires . . . and trouble!

— A. A. —

FRUIT ROOM

By Jane Morrison

These shelves have captured summertime in glass.

Plum conserve holds more flavor than the tang

Of richness spread on morning toast. Deep grass

Of orchards scented it, while orioles sang Among thick leaves, rain-polished. All of this

Imprisoned under paraffin! And more: Full days of sunlight given emphasis Aglow in raspberry jampots by the score.

Here season's growth records itself. Green peas

And ruby beets, sun-colored corn, wax beans,

Scarlet tomatoes, carrots, all of these Stay bright and plump long after harvest scenes.

That life is magical we understand When we hold wealth of summer in our hand.

Tasty Sandwiches

For tasty, nutritious sandwiches, try some of these cottage cheese combinations:

- Cottage cheese and nuts
- Cottage cheese and raw spinach
- Cottage cheese and dates
- Cottage cheese and grated raw carrots
- Cottage cheese and olives
- Cottage cheese and honey
- Cottage cheese and mint leaves
- Cottage cheese and pimento

Cottage cheese and water cress

- Cottage cheese and jelly
- Cottage cheese and celery

Mix any of the above and use as a spread on buttered bread, such as whole wheat, rye, oatmeal, or brown bread. Plain cottage cheese also makes a delicious filling for fruited and quick breads, such as nut bread, orange bread, peanut butter bread, and prune or apricot bread.





Finalists in oratorical contest sponsored by Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Ass'n. are shown as they competed during cooperative's annual meeting. Gary Green, 14, of Rushville, Pa., center, won \$100 first prize. Runnerup Annette Vincze, 14, of Laurens, N. Y., right, received \$50, and Richard Stoyell of Moravia, N. Y., received \$25.

Dealer Licenses Discussed At Eastern's Annual Meeting

OF PARTICULAR interest at the annual banquet of the Eastern Milk Producers' Cooperative Association on June 4 was a forum discussion on the loosening up of the licensing requirements of milk dealers in New York State. On the forum were Janet Gordon of Norwich, member of the State Assembly; Robert McEwen of Ogdensburg, State Senator; Paul Smith of Newark Valley, deputy commissioner of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets; and Frank Lent of Ithaca, a lawyer who has specialized in milk marketing. The panel was moderated by Deacon Doubleday of station WSYR.

Assemblyman Gordon and Senator McEwen defended the proposed legislation passed by the state legislature and vetoed by the Governor which would have loosened up the requirements for licensing milk dealers. At present, an applicant for a milk dealer's license can be refused on several grounds, including the ground that the market is already adequately served and that more dealers would encourage price cutting and destructive competition.

Janet Gordon pointed out that New York and Virginia are the only states with such restrictive legislation. Senator McEwen reminded the audience that this legislation was passed during the depression and when there was no federal order. Conditions have changed and both members of the state legislature believe that the changes in the law are needed.

Frank Lent argued that milk is amply available to all consumers, that if new dealers are licensed they will be striving to take business away from those already established, and that price cutting will result. There are only two places where the losses can be made up and they are charging the consumer more or paying the producer less, but the inference was that the consumer would suffer.

Paul Smith recounted some milk history and suggested that milk could well be made a public utility. "Don't give up the restrictions on licensing," he said, "or producers will take less money for their milk."

Resolutions passed by the delegate body included the following:

Recommended the study of the feasibility of consolidating Eastern Locals where conditions favored it.

Proposed going on record for rejection of the base rating plan as contained in the trial run in the present order.

(Editor's note: I understand the objection to the base rating plan was centered around the base period of July to November inclusive. Eastern has proposed a base of September to December inclusive.)

Proposed that Eastern invite the establishment of a permanent non partisan dairy committee to act as moderator and coordinator of all groups in the milkshed.

Proposed that Eastern holds local meetings to get the opinions of members on the proposed order amendments before Eastern casts its vote on these amendments.

Requested Eastern to start a campaign to permit producers to vote on order amendments without voting for the entire order as amended.

Proposed that bulk milk be priced F.O.B. on the farm or on the center of the township in which the farm is located.

In the report to members, 14 new locals were mentioned located at Albany, Hinsdale, Bouckville, Lycoming, Roscoe, Windham, Roxbury, Fultonville and Mallory in New York, while in Pennsylvania new locals were formed at Littlestown, Boiling Springs, Greencastle, Cleona, and Elizabethville. Delegates were reminded that Eastern lost a large group of members in Central Pennsylvania last January, but the report stated 20% of the group had rejoined the association.

Officers

At the directors meeting on Thursday, June 5, the following officers were re-elected: President, J. Thomas Cribbs, Poyntelle, Pa.; Secretary, Francis J. Sullivan, Towanda, Pa.; Treasurer, Gilbert H. Cargin of East Meredith, N. Y. Allen Ostrander of Theresa, N. Y. was elected vice president to succeed Robert Edmunds of Delevan, N. Y., who was ineligible for re-election.

Three directors were also ineligible for re-election, and the following new directors previously elected in their districts were officially welcomed: Grant Goodrich of Tully, N. Y., to succeed J. Holton Wilkins of Interlaken, N. Y.; James H. Speer of Blair Mills, Pa., to succeed J. R. Cunningham of Mifflintown, Pa.; and Robert Curran of Houghton, N. Y. to succeed Robert Edmunds.

— A. A. —

AYRSHIRE BREEDERS ELECT OFFICERS

DURING the 83rd annual convention of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association at Weston, West Virginia last month, several northeastern breeders were among those elected as officers.

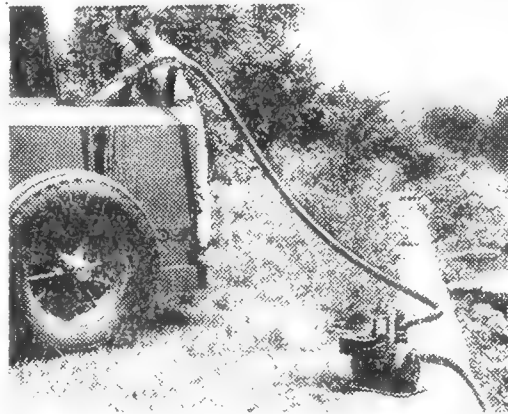
Walter J. Hahn, Frederick, Maryland, was re-elected president. Other officers elected included Robert L. Knight, Hope, R. I., first vice-president; Jordon F. Atwood, Orwell, Vt., Dr. E. C. Deubler, Newton, Pa., and Philip Schuyler, Cobleskill, N. Y., vice-presidents.

The directors elected were Frank Kimball, Concord, N. H.; Henry Barlow, Wassauc, N. Y.; George Cushing, Riegelsville, Pa.; Glen Stocksdaile, Fort Recovery, Ohio; G. J. Page, Algonquin, Ill., and G. Fred Williams, Hutchinson, Kansas.

West Virginia's Governor Cecil H. Underwood was guest speaker at the annual banquet which attracted a capacity crowd of 320 guests.

The Grand National Ayrshire Sale held during the convention grossed \$23,790. The average sale price of the 32 animals was \$743. The highest transaction was the purchase by William G. Carney, Dansville, N. Y. of Lippitt Thorny Lass from Robert L. Knight, Hope, R. I. The sale price was \$2,200.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers

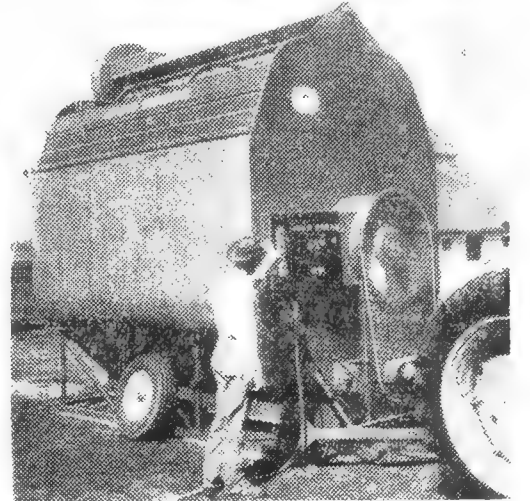


A new, portable, self-priming pump, the "Torrent," has been announced by the manufacturer, the HALE FIRE PUMP COMPANY, Conshohocken, Pa. The "Torrent" is exceptionally versatile around the farm as a portable unit for "on-the-spot" filling of tanks with water, liquid fertilizer, etc. The "Torrent's" high volume capacity (up to 7,000 gallons per hour), and dependable self-priming is reported to make it equally valuable for small irrigation jobs, stand-by water systems, and emergency fire fighting on the farm.

Continued expansion and development of the annual Cattle Show held by New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative in conjunction with its annual meeting are keynoted in the 1958 Regulations and Premiums booklet just off the press. The new booklet is available free to prospective exhibitors in the show from any of the 205 NYABC technicians in New York and Western Vermont. Open to daughters of NYABC sires of all five major dairy breeds, the Eighth Annual Show will be August 1 and 2 at Ithaca, New York.

Two new chain saws, a direct drive Model 7-19 and a gear drive Model 7-21 have just been announced by HOMELITE, Port Chester, New York. Both saws carry a new 7 month guarantee. Light weight, powerful; and perfectly balanced, the new 7-19 and 7-21 chain saws are extremely easy to handle. According to the manufacturer, these new saws are ideal for full-time production cutting or part time work by farmers, campers, sportsmen and estate owners. For further information, write: HOMELITE, Dept. AA, Port Chester, New York.

The CARBOLA CHEMICAL COMPANY of Natural Bridge, N. Y., has announced that their new electric power sprayer is being offered for farmer rental though many local dealers. Most Carbola dealers will make this sprayer available at a daily rental fee of \$3.50. This hydraulic type pump sprayer has a 1/2 h.p. motor, is self-agitating and has a 12 gal. capacity. It will discharge up to one gallon of Carbola disinfecting white paint per minute. The company also has a hand-operated sprayer for rent at \$1.00 per day.



The 458 Crop Dryer, first dryer to be made by a full-line farm equipment manufacturer, is announced by JOHN DEERE, Moline, Illinois. This is a portable, batch-type blending dryer in the 400-bushel class, designed to remove excess moisture from shelled corn and other grain such as soybeans, wheat, barley and oats. The new John Deere Dryer is LP-Gas fired, and PTO-driven by a tractor of 3-plow power or more.

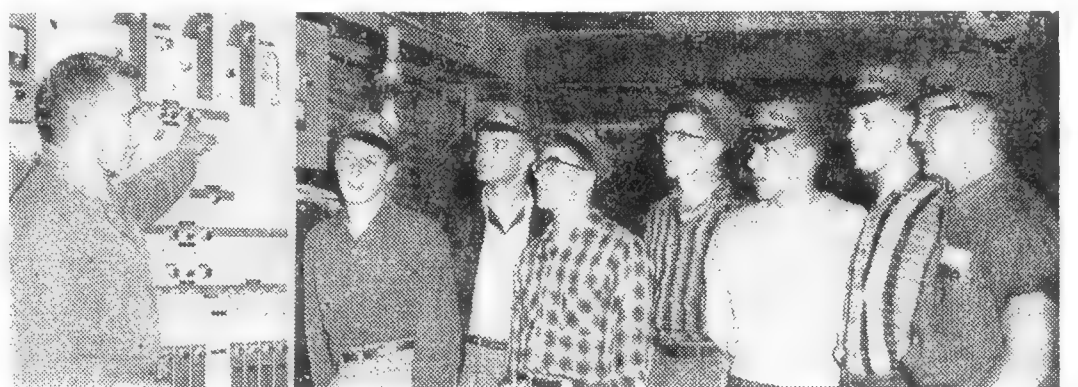
Popular Mechanics Press publishes five books that amount to almost an encyclopedia on farming. The titles are: Veterinary Guide, Artificial Breeding, Farm Manual, Hog Profits and Dairy Herd. Anyone wishing to act as an agent, selling these books to farmers, can get all information from POPULAR MECHANICS PRESS, Dept. 27-C, 200 E. Ontario Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

A new drug for the prevention of blackhead now is available in chicken and turkey feeds sold by Cooperative G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC. The drug, Hepzide, developed by Merck and Co., is palatable and is safe for growing chickens and turkeys, G.L.F. claims.

Hepzide is the brand name for nithazide, a yellow powder that is practically odorless. It will replace Enheptin-A as a cure for blackhead.

No adverse effects on growth, fertility, sexual maturity, egg production or hatchability, even when fed at more than three times the recommended level, will result, according to G.L.F.

On the basis of new research, statisticians have concluded that one average dairy cow can produce \$50.80 extra net profit during the four-month fly season. All the farmer has to do is protect her from biting flies. The findings were obtained in a 3-year study on hundreds of cattle by the Illinois Natural History Survey. Among the formulas used to keep flies away from cattle were those containing the new non-toxic fly repellent Tabutrex which was supplied by the Glenn Chemical Company, Inc. Data presented indicate that Tabutrex formulas gave a consistently high degree of fly control resulting in greatly increased milk production.



Members of the Cornell Feeds and Feeding Class visited the Cayuga facilities of the Beacon Milling Company in a series of tours from May 15 through the 21st. Here Dr. Gilbert H. Porter, Beacon dairy specialist, explains a finished feeds control panel to students Gerald Fry, Glenn Maxon, Robert White, Schuyler Smith, James Breitenstein, John Shear, and Robert Robens. A total of 140 students made the visit.

Crop management

Don't stop your fertilization program halfway

The difference between average and maximum yields often depends on side-dressing with nitrogen when crops need it most

With sufficient amounts of balanced fertilizers before planting, your crops should be off to a good start. However, of the three principal plant foods (nitrogen, phosphorous and potash), nitrogen is by far the most quickly used by plants and the most easily leached from the soil. On the more sandy soils, especially following heavy rains, extra nitrogen is needed to feed the crop through the growing season. Crops on any soil should be watched closely for signs of nitro-

that mid-season boost to produce high quality and yields.

Don't confuse hunger signs with drouth. Yellowing leaves and stems are often diagnosed as drouth stress. Actually, the commonest cause of these symptoms is nitrogen deficiency. A drouth will dry leaves and stems and cause them to roll; however, they remain green. Deep side-dressing keeps the nitrogen supply at a high level for most efficient use of available moisture.

Aeroprills® Ammonium Nitrate...an ideal nitrogen source for side-dressing. Aero-prills helps you overcome nitrogen deficiencies. It is 33.5% free-flowing nitrogen. Half is readily available nitrate nitrogen that gives your crops a quick boost. The other half is more slowly available ammonia nitrogen that will meter itself to your crops through the remainder of the growing season. Ask your fertilizer

dealer for Aeroprills.

Write for free leaflet: American Cyanamid Company, Agricultural Division, Nitrogen Department, New York 20, New York.



Corn on left shows typical signs of nitrogen deficiency. Corn on the right shows response to side-dressing with Aeroprills ammonium nitrate.

gen deficiency. The period of peak demand is mid-season when vegetables are fruiting and corn ears are filling out. Insufficient nitrogen at this time holds down yields.

In addition, low nitrogen can limit uptake of potash and phosphorous. That's why nitrogen is the critical mid-season plant food.

Completing your fertilizer program. For quick response to nitrogen, most growers side-dress with equipment that puts N a few inches under the soil, or follow high-clearance broadcasting with cultivation. Corn is generally side-dressed at the knee-high stage, vegetables when they need

Visiting Hayfields

By
TOM MILLIMAN

Milepost 372

N. Y.
THRUWAY

Guernseys Needn't Slip

IN REGISTRATIONS, in comparative number of cattle raised, in use of artificial insemination, and in numbers of herds, percentage-wise, Guernseys have not been holding their own traditional place in recent years. It is too bad. But Guernsey breeders have failed to heed the warning flags which have been flying straight out for 20 years, and have instead clung to the old tradition of 5% milk far too long. Such a course has resulted in a noticeable though moderate decline in popularity of the Guernsey cow.

Wealthy breeders who do not make their living from either milk or the sale of dairy replacements have been the chief, but not the only, Guernsey owners who have failed to heed the signs. They must have noted the trend, which arises from the milk market, and has been plain to all.

Of the many signs available to be interpreted by dairymen, only two can be mentioned in this limited space. The first is the fact that Guernsey milk has for a long time been bringing less return than has Holstein milk, when both are measured in terms of food value per hundredweight of milk (total solids). Except for special handling, as illustrated by Golden Guernsey, the milk market resists 5% milk, for which there has been a declining demand for years. Few retail dealers are now willing to pay the premium for the extra butterfat, even at the present low rate.

The second reason which must be mentioned here is the great wave of thought which credits rich milk as the pleasant but menacing agent whose chief effect is to add unwanted weight to women, to some men, and even to certain children. Skim milk has had a big play, both in dry and wet form, and Holstein whole milk has enjoyed a strong preference, which it still holds.

The Guernsey cow herself holds three great assets available for use by anyone now owning or wishing to own these beautiful fawn-and-white bovine creatures. They are:

Self-Correcting

1. Within the breed, there is a startling variation in the butterfat of milk as between one Guernsey cow and another, particularly among those unrelated to each other. When the breed's class leaders are ranked according to milk production, as distinguished from total fat production, about 20% of the 700 class leaders reveal an official butterfat test of 4.4% or less. Some record themselves as low as 4%, and even 3.6 to 3.9%.

The seed stock for more milk and lower butterfat test is present in the breed and always has been. It is available, particularly among farmer breeders and the less well known breeding establishments. Very few indeed of the nationally known breeders have cows among the 700 breeders ranked by milk production, while these same affluent owners dominate the class leaders which are grouped according to total fat production.

2. When all butterfat is removed from a hundredweight of Guernsey milk, the remaining skim milk is richer in food value than that of any other breed, and the same holds true when the skim milk is dried and weighed. There are more solids-non-fat in Guernsey milk. This is food value. Some day milk is likely to be bought from farmers on the measurement of total milk solids, and if there is more fat than the market desires, a portion of the fat

would be removed before packaging.

3. The final asset to be mentioned here is the attractive color. It appeals universally to consumers. The milk of this cow has a truly golden hue, even though she tests only 4%. It is an advantage in merchandising, if not nutritionally.

R. D. Stewart, in the *Guernsey Breeders' Journal* of March 1, brought out an illustration of the economics which favor a lowering of Guernsey butterfat tests. He wrote that a Guernsey cow producing 500 lbs. of fat in a year and testing 4.5% would, in the New York market, return to her owner \$72 more than would her stablemate carrying a test of 5.5% and also producing 500 lbs. of fat. Mr. Stewart, who is Secretary of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, appealed to his readers to give thought to the problem, particularly in the mating of animals.

Some may recall the open letter addressed in this space to the Advisory Committee acting for Cornell University in the guidance of the breeding program at McDonald Farms, now public property by the will of J. M. McDonald. In effect, I made a plea to start revamping the 5% McDonald herd, a prime source of breeding stock, into a herd of cows with higher milk flow and presumably lower fat test.

Many supporting letters were received. Dr. George W. Trimberger, who is in general charge of the project, recently told me that the famous Casey Sly, the farm manager, whom I regard as America's most astute cattle showman, had started looking for a bull to transmit more milk of lower fat content.

SCREENINGS

It's good to find that free markets in the livestock industry have resulted in excellent prices to farmers. These good prices extend to cull dairy cows, dairy bulls, and newborn and veal calves, as well as to the kinds of livestock bred only for meat; and market strength still continues. Is there anyone so uninformed as to suggest that we would have done better under government supports and controls? If so, I've not met him.

The political wolves have for a time stopped trying to tear out the throat of Ezra Taft Benson, whose policies remain basically the same as when he took office. Vindication has come to him. In my time, which is lengthy, no other Secretary of Agriculture has had either the fundamental understanding, the courage or the tenacity to pursue a sound course for farmers, which was so distasteful to politicians and professional agitators as to cause almost constant pandemonium. Benson inherited a whirlwind from 20 years of political mismanagement of agriculture. He rode it out, always facing it, bending but never yielding. This great man has largely won his battle for farmers.

Dairy cattle numbers started to decline a few years ahead of the current fall-off of the human birth rate. Right now we have fewer dairy cows of milking age than in 1928, leaving us more market for the milk of each cow. Milk producers can probably make a good living for a while. To create a milk consumer (human) requires only one year, while to create a milk producer (cow) requires over three years, and probably 3½ years on the average. The market advantage lies with dairymen who already have a fair number of cows.



JAIL SENTENCE
REQUIRED

"On December 8th at about 10:15 P.M. my neighbor, Lawrence Cummings, called me and said that a truck had turned off its lights and stopped at my barn, which is in view from his house but not from mine. I took another neighbor, Leonard White, with me in my car and drove to the barn. We discovered three men loading ear corn out of my barn on to their truck.

"We called the State Police and I signed a warrant for their arrest. They were brought before a Justice of the Peace and fined \$10.00 each and made to pay for the corn that they took.

"If Mr. Cummings or I are entitled to your \$25.00 reward, which you offer for the capture and conviction of criminals, we would like to apply for it."—H.F., N.Y.

We are glad to get this story from a reader and we congratulate him and his neighbor for their prompt action in catching the thieves. However, we are sorry that one of the requirements for our reward is that the thieves serve at least 30 days in prison.

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of:

Angeline Gertrude McNeil and Frances McNeil? When they were small they were in a school in Providence, R. I. and later went to Maine. Their father's name was Malcolm. Their aunt would like to locate them.

The Leonard Stromits family (wife, Florence; sons, Stanley, Michael and John)? Her mother would like her address as she is not well. They were last known to be living at Big Flats, but may be anywhere in the vicinity of Elmira.

Gerald Persons, whose last known address was Montrose, Penna.?

Lillian (Early) Milbury, who was in New York when last heard from in 1910? Also, her daughter, Hazel, who was adopted in 1909 or thereabouts in New Hampshire.

SERVICE BUREAU CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED	
NEW YORK	
Mr. F. J. Schoonmaker, Waterloo (refund on credit voucher)	\$ 4.18
Mrs. M. Glanton, E. Rochester (refund on oil plug)	4.95
Mr. Raymond Saltsman, Jr., Avoca (settlement ins. claim)	18.00
Mr. Earl F. Hughes, Herkimer (refund on muffler)	8.50
Mr. Ralph J. Myers, Dryden (refund on battery addit.)	80.40
Mr. Dorr Knowles, Bath (refund on clothing)	4.50
Mrs. Dean Scott, Morristown (refund on slippers)	13.76
Mr. Eero Ruuspaakka, Newfield (refund on trees)	34.90
Mr. Peter Kowansky, Schenectady (refund on jacket)	2.97
Mrs. Chas. A. Ellis, Albion (refund on towels)	2.74
Mr. Jos. Stonebrickner, W. Leyden (refund on pants)	10.80
Mr. F. J. Schoonmaker, Waterloo (refund on mirror)	22.81
Mrs. Walter Barber, Monticello (refund on gift)	4.23
Mr. Carl Remscheid, Galway (payment for uniforms)	40.00
Mr. Wm. C. McAuliffe, Syracuse (payment on hay bill)	25.00
Mr. Sinclair Soons, New Hampton (refund on desk)	26.95
Mr. Michael Sodrick, Pine Island (refund on certificate)	87.48
NEW JERSEY	
Mrs. Anna M. Biddle, Lincroft (payment on acc't.)	10.00
MARYLAND	
Mr. M. M. Mount, Monrovia (refund on chicks)	15.90
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Mrs. Alice M. Kimball, No. Haverhill (refund on order)	8.98
Mrs. Orin Duval, Jaffrey (refund on order)	6.61
Mr. Jesse A. Bartlett, Pittsfield (damage claim)	40.00
MASSACHUSETTS	
Mr. John Chudzik, Amherst (refund of down payment)	10.00

Number 1 Accident Killer

HIGHWAY TOLL DURING 1957
38,700 PERSONS KILLED
2,525,000 PERSONS INJURED



AUTO IN WHICH POLICY-
HOLDER FLORENCE STEELE
WAS FATALLY INJURED.

LAW OFFICES
VANBLARCOM, SILVERMAN & WEBER

LEWIS VANBLARCOM (1906-1951)
ALBERT G. SILVERMAN
FREDERIC G. WEBER

SUSSEX AND MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
NEWTON, NEW JERSEY
NEWTON 40

May 6, 1957

North American Accident Ins. Co.,
Claim Department,
Savings Bank Bldg.,
Ithaca, New York.

Dear Mr. Weatherby:

This will acknowledge your check dated April 29, 1957 in the amount of \$500.00 in payment of medical benefits due under the X-414 Rider to insurance policy #L-1147501 held by Florence O. Steele which sum of \$500.00 for medical payments is in addition to the sum of \$1,000.00 heretofore paid to Susan S. Leach, beneficiary for death benefits.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you and the North American Accident Insurance Company for the splendid courtesy and cooperation extended throughout our negotiations and for the prompt payment of the claims. The attention of your local representative has also been much appreciated. I have taken the liberty of expressing my appreciation to him personally.

It has been a most refreshing experience to deal with an insurance company of your fine stature.

Very truly yours,

VAN BLARCOM, SILVERMAN & WEBER

By: *Fred G. Weber*
FREDERIC G. WEBER

FGW:uk

Keep Your Travel Accident Policies Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO. OF CHICAGO
N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT
POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK.

DAIRYMEN!



Don't ride the Labor Union teeter-totter

Labor Unions Are Interested in Higher Wages And Low Prices Because Most Of Their Members Are Consumers.

Dairy Cooperatives Are Interested in Good Prices And Markets For The Farmer.

Such Conflicting Objectives Cannot Be Achieved By The Teamsters' Union Or Any Other Organization.

Go Forward With The Legal Organization That Dairymen Built And Control For One Purpose

BETTER PRICES FOR MILK !

**METROPOLITAN COOPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS'
BARGAINING AGENCY**

Room 118, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse 2, N. Y.

REPRESENTING 79 DAIRY FARMER COOPERATIVES

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Your Combine	8
Hen House Floors	15
Outdoor Cookery	18
\$25 Reward Paid	23

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

CARNATION "FARM"

They Grow and Sell 500,000 A Year

AT TIMES it's a bit difficult to know just exactly what is farming and what isn't. If the answer is that any plants that grow or animals that are kept for profit belong to agriculture, then certainly flower-growing fits the definition.

For example, there's William Proschel of Westbury, Long Island, whose specialty is carnations, grown under 20,000 sq. feet of glass—roughly half an acre. It's a family operation, run by Mr. and Mrs. Proschel and their son William, Jr. and his wife. They do hire some help, but the family does most of the work.

Mr. Proschel came to this country from Bavaria in 1923 and has been at his present location for 14 years. His persistence is evident when you know that his present operation is the third attempt to be in business for himself. He is now recognized as one of the leading growers of carnations, with a very well established business.

Disease is a problem in carnations. The cuttings are grown in a separate, isolated house which the family calls "the mother house," and in this type of control Dr. Paul Nelson of the Ornamental Research Laboratory at Farmingdale, has been of great help.

Before the cuttings are started the ground is sterilized. There is an automatic system whereby a fine water mist is periodically spread over them. Incidentally, theirs is the second installation in the county of this "mother house" system of starting plants.

Some of the flowers are sold at retail, and there are plans to increase the percentage, but the major part of the crop, nearly half a million blooms a year, is sold wholesale in New York City. Cutting of the blooms continues from October until the end of June.

As with other types of agriculture, labor saving is important. For example, the Proschel carnations are watered with a hose which automatically is drawn slowly between two benches of carnations. When the nozzles reach the end of the rows, the hose, which is wound up on a drum, stops and the ringing of a bell notifies someone to move it to another part of the greenhouse. Not only that, liquid fertilizer is introduced into the water, so that two jobs, watering and fertilizing are done at the one time with almost no labor.

By
**HUGH
COSLINE**

William Proschel in the
"mother house" where he
starts his carnation cuttings.

Left to right: William
Proschel, Mrs. Proschel, Mrs.
William Proschel, Jr., and
William, Jr.



The Colonel from Connecticut

Chapter One of a Two Part Story

By E. R. EASTMAN

IT HAD been chilly that first September morning in 1665, but the warm sun had soon burned off the mists that hung over the forest and the Connecticut, and dried the heavy dew.

Two men sat on the bank of the river concealed in a thicket, their backs resting against the thick bole of a pine. To their rear, etched in the virgin forest, were the dwellings and small fields of the town or plantation of Hadley. To their front, across the placidly moving Connecticut, the unmarked wilderness stretched to limitless horizon.

"Father went off with Cap Lathrop an' his men," said the younger of the two, Tom Boynton. "When I told him I wanted to go along, he told me I'd have to stay home an' cut corn. Why didn't he stay an' cut his own corn an' let me go? I know the woods better'n he does. Nothin' ever happens here!"

He spat disgustedly and jackknifed his long, lean frame even farther down the tree trunk. His pointed chin displayed an obstinacy in keeping with the

answer and fell to thinking of another grievance, the disagreement that he had had that morning with Mary Russell. Mary's father, the minister, had decreed that everyone left in the settlement spend the entire day in the little meeting house in fasting and prayer for the safety and success of Captain Lathrop and the men who had gone with him to punish the Indians. Before Lathrop left, he had arranged with the minister that Tom and Eph were to be excused from the church meeting in order to patrol the woods surrounding the settlement, on the lookout for Indians.

In excusing Tom and Eph from the church meeting, Minister Russell had bound them to strict secrecy. The two men had been out in the woods since early morning, and after circling the settlement were now taking a few moments rest.

Before they had started that morning, Tom had seen Mary Russell cross the road from her house, milk pail in hand, on her way to milk the Russell cow that waited near the fence. What a picture she had made, thought Tom, as with cheeks flushed with health and exercise she balanced her slender figure on the three-legged stool and, with milk pail firmly grasped between her knees, pressed her curly brown head into the cow's flank.

Tom remembered that Mary acted as though she had gotten out of bed on the wrong side that morning. Her irritation was increased by the restless cow, who would not stand quietly under the fall plague of woodland flies. Man-like, Tom had disregarded Mary's mood and plunged ahead, revealing that he was not going to church that day. Missing church services was a prime sin for any settler, and the revelation was not calculated to please the minister's daughter. Tom recollected how he had increased her anger by launching into a long-winded harangue about how he was disgusted with sitting on the hard church benches to listen, hour after hour, to sermons about hellfire and damnation.

He had rambled on, Tom thought wryly, getting himself in deeper and deeper, without noticing Mary's growing anger. He would have known enough to stop, Tom thought, if he could have seen her face, but it had been buried in the cow's flank, while she milked the beast. When he had run down, she had jumped up, sent the innocent cow trotting down the lane with a hard slap, and turned on Tom, her eyes blazing.

"Tom Boynton, you ought to be ashamed of yourself! I just won't listen to such talk. Why aren't you going to church today? You know you're wrong."

He could see tears of anger in her eyes and almost hear again the tremble in her voice.

"I'll tell you one thing," she continued, "if you don't go, I'll never speak to you again as long as I live!"

Aware of his mistake at last, Tom had tried to back water.

"I'm—I'm sorry, Mary. I didn't really mean what I said. I know we should go to church. I can't tell you why I'm not going today, but it's all right and I'll attend regularly after this."

Still indignant, Mary had climbed the fence stile, while Tom dragged along disconsolately a step behind her. A side glance at his long face had calmed Mary's temper.

"It's all right, Tom," she finally said. "I know there must be a good reason. You'd go to church if you could."

If he had stopped right there, Tom thought, everything would have been all right, but he seemed destined that morning to plant both his big feet into trouble. The rest of his conversation with Mary, he remembered, was very unsatisfactory, to say the least.

"Mary," he said, "may I ask you a question?"

"What is it, Tom?"

"Is there a strange man living at your house?"

The girl had stopped and turned a serious face to Tom, and then parried his question with another:

"Why do you ask?"

"All right, I'll tell you why I ask. Last night after dark I was at the other end of the settlement road, an' I passed a man walking fast. Dark as it was, I knew that he wasn't anyone in the settlement. Besides, he acted queer. He turned his head away from me as we passed, and when I stopped and turned around he was walkin' faster. After he got well by, I turned around and quietly followed him, and when he got up by your house I didn't see him go in but I lost him. He just disappeared."

Tom remembered how agitated Mary had seemed, and how he had exclaimed:

"Then it is true what they're sayin'!"

"What do you mean—'what they're saying'?"

"Well, if you want to know, it's whispered around that there's something strange going on at your house, and has been for a long time. But no one dares say anything out loud because your father's the minister."

Tom remembered how steely-quiet Mary's voice had become.

"What else are they saying? And what else are you thinking?"

Driven by sudden jealousy beyond all sense of discretion, Tom had blurted:

"All right, I'll ask you. Who is the strange man you are hidin'? Did he come up from the lower settlements, and is it a match your father might be plannin' for you?"

The girl had swung quickly toward him, her white face highlighting every freckle.

"Tom Boynton! You're hateful! I never want to see you again!"

Reliving the scene now as he rested with Eph, Tom spoke suddenly out loud:

"Drat all women, anyhow!"

Aroused from his own reveries by Tom's exclamation, the old Puritan turned a whimsical eye on his young companion.

"Ye've been sour as a green plum all mornin'," he stated. "Knew somethin' like that ailed ye. When a man's beeh quarrellin' with his woman, he's no fit company for man nor beast."

"Don't make the mistake I did, lad," he added seriously. "All men cuss women sometimes, but most of us don't really mean it. Quarrel with yer lass if ye must, but make it up afore ye leave her, or ye may be a long, long time sorry."

Then, as if ashamed of his sentimental lapse, Eph jumped to his feet and ordered roughly:

"Come on, Tom! It's time to take another look around."

Gliding quietly in the shadows from tree to tree, stopping frequently to listen, the pair took almost an hour to make the semi-circle of the woods about the settlement. At Eph's suggestion, they paused again on the bank of the Connecticut to eat a light fare of johnnycake and dried venison. Hunkered down in a thicket, Tom brushed the last crumbs of johnnycake from his doublet. He caught the old man's eye.

"Eph," he said, "who is Minister Russell hidin'?"

"Hidin'?" Eph evaded, his eye falling before Tom's gaze.

"Yes, hidin'," reiterated Tom. "Last night I saw a stranger near Minister Russell's house. I'm not certain, but I think he went into the house. Others have seen this man, and there's whisperin' and gossip goin' on. But when I say anything about it to Father or you older men, you just look queer an' tell me to hold my tongue. I want to know

what's goin' on. Is Minister Russell doing something you're ashamed to talk about?"

Eph jumped to his feet, paced up and down in a perturbed manner, then came to a stop directly in front of Tom.

"Better not say anythin' 'bout the Minister!" he warned. "He's a better man than me or ye or any of the rest of them."

Sitting down as suddenly as he had arisen, he fell into a thoughtful silence, while Tom, surprised at the other's vehemence, also was quiet. Finally Eph spoke.

"Tom, I'm goin' to tell ye somethin' that only a few of us know an' have kept secret a long time. When ye hear this, ye'll know why I got so excited just now about what ye said 'bout Minister Russell. Ye'll know, too, why we keep this secret—an' ye'll do the same."

Eph got up, parted the tall bushes that hid them, stood for a few moments looking out, up and down the bank of the river, and at the distant shore. Then he came back and sat down. Finally, he began to talk again:

"Tis a long story, lad, but I'll make it short, for we've other work to do this day. I think I've told ye afore, I ran just as fast as the others did at Edgehill in '42 when Prince Rupert an' his cavaliers chased us off the field. Then Oliver Cromwell, God rest his soul, organized the Ironsides, an' from then on the Cavaliers did the runnin' until Naseby Field in '45, when Charles himself saw his forces break an' flee. An' he fled with them."

"We kept them runnin', both then an' later, an' the reason was we had faith in God an' in leaders like Oliver Crom-

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

If there's anything we can't stand, it's two people who talk while we're interrupting.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

well, William Goffe, Edward Whalley, John Dixwell, an' a hundred others."

Tom interrupted:

"I've heard you tell that story before, Eph, but what does all that have to do with Minister Russell and the stranger? You were goin' to make the story short."

Seeming not to hear the interruption Eph resumed:

"When they tried the King for his sins against God an' his country, they called a great court, lad. One hundred an' thirty-five judges were called, an' a cowardly half of them did not show up. But men like Goffe, Whalley, an' Dixwell were there, an' they sentenced the King to death in the Tower."

The old soldier's voice faltered for a moment, so strong was the grip of memory upon him.

"Wal, lad, soon after old Oliver Cromwell passed on, the son of the old King came back to the throne, an' his return was a bad day for all of us Puritans. One of Charles II's first acts was to order that all the men on that court that had sentenced his father should hang. Goffe, Whalley, an' probably many another judge fled to this country to escape the black hand of young Charles."

Suddenly Eph stopped talking and held up a warning finger. Tom could hear nothing but the ripple of the river under the bank, but he, too, sensed something wrong in the unnatural quiet of the forest, and to his disgust he began to shiver with apprehension.

Motioning for Tom to follow, Eph started crawling on hands and knees out of the thicket, dragging his musket. Before Tom was entirely out he heard a whir and a thump, and parting the bushes immediately ahead of him he was horrified to see Eph flat on his face, with a feathered arrow sticking straight through his neck. Rooted to the spot with horror, Tom watched the blood spurt from his friend's neck with every beat of his heart.

To Be Concluded

THE FUGITIVE REGICIDES

FROM 1642 to 1649, Civil War raged in England between the Cavaliers, led by bad Charles I on one side and the Roundheads led by Oliver Cromwell on the other. The war finally ended in the defeat of the Cavaliers and the execution of King Charles. England then became a republic, in name at least, under Cromwell. On his death, he was succeeded for a brief time by his son, Richard Cromwell. Then the Cavaliers got possession again and restored the monarchy under Charles II (1660-1685). One of his first moves was to condemn and imprison or execute the judges called regicides (king killers) who had condemned his father to death.

Some of the judges fled England. These included William Goffe, Edward Whalley and John Dixwell who took refuge in Connecticut where they remained in hiding for many years. Two of these went to the little settlement in western Massachusetts called Hadley, where they lived in seclusion in the house of a clergyman.

These factors are the basis for the story, the first chapter of which is printed on this page. The conclusion will appear next time. I hope you like it.—E. R. Eastman.

Saxon ancestry revealed by his straw-colored hair and blue eyes.

The older man grinned and winked his good eye. The wink, in combination with his graying hair and blind eye gave Ephraim Wilson the air of a small boy surprised in stealing a cookie.

"Wal, ye ain't cuttin' corn now, Tom. Looks like ye'll have yer hands full to-day watchin' fer them red devils. With Cap Lathrop an' half the men in the settlement away, ye can bet them Injuns have their eyes on Hadley."

Eph grinned and rubbed his head, which was cropped close in accordance with the practices of Cromwell's Iron Men.

"Bet they know every time the Widdy Butterfield changes her petticoat."

"Nothin' ever happens around here, eh?" continued Eph. "Wal, I'm tellin' ye, ye may get yer craw full of excitement right here yet. Yer father's smarter than Cap Lathrop. That's why he made ye an' some of the rest of us stay to home. 'Twasn't to cut corn. Fact is, he told me to keep ye on the move in the woods around the town. Said me an' ye could smell danger faster'n anyone else."

Somewhat mollified, Tom made no

From the Editor's MAILBAG

TROUBLES OF A VET

LAST YEAR I graduated from Veterinary College and went to an agricultural area to practice. I felt I could do more good for the farmer and the nation's economy than in some other field. Everyone I have met here has told me "We've needed another vet for a long time," but every day I sit out most of the day waiting for a phone call.

When I do get a call, it is always some animal that is dying, and I should come out right away. I find that the farmer has had a sick animal for a few days or a week or two and has spent good money on drugs useless for the ailment sold to him by a fast-talking salesman. He almost always gets "free" advice from someone who sells him a high-priced product.

Sometimes his animals are worse for this treatment. Then he may be mad at me if I can't save his animal, or at least not charge him much for the call.

It's about time the American farmer learned that he saves money by spending it wisely on sound advice and not on salesmanship. Although I have planned on a rural practice for many years, I am afraid my savings will soon run out and I will be forced to go into small animal work in the big city—even though I don't like it as well as farm animal work.

If any of your readers know of an area that wants and needs a good, hard-working veterinarian, I would be happy to correspond with them.—A.W.
● Editor's note: Address your letters to Mr. X, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

— A. A. —

A DEFENDER

IN ANSWER to the letter "Reactionary," if you dislike some actions of unions, as J.T.M. Jr. charges, it is because you have reason to. Any sane-thinking American should do a little serious thinking about the situation at the present time, and as you say, "keep prodding the government to pass corrective legislation."—L.S., Pa.

— A. A. —

NOT ANTI-UNION

THE LETTER from J. T. M. from Rhode Island in the May 3 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST gave me a jolt, since it is an attack on all or most of us with farm backgrounds.

J.T.M. Jr. apparently thinks we are against unions as such. I know it isn't true, but we are against the many unfair practices which they initiate. Such practices can only lead to the downfall of this country.

We are too complacent about union methods employed in the past, and apparently many politicians are afraid of retaliatory action by unions if they try to correct the situation.—P.C., New York.

— A. A. —

FINE WORK

I have been getting the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST since 1928 or '29 as I remember it. You're doing a fine work for the farmer. As a minister for 43 years and 10 years retirement I know—I've done most of my work among farmers and rural areas. I am now 87 years of age.—H.W.T., N.Y.

— A. A. —

QUOTAS NOT CONTROLS?

ONE of our greatest needs is to stop using the word controls, or at least to use it in the proper spirit. Quotas are not controls but someone's best answer to the question, what is each pro-

ducer's fair share of the market?

Freedom in its highest sense is based or founded upon a certain amount of discipline. "To maintain liberty a society must develop institutions by which the voluntary actions of individuals are effectively organized and adjusted to the actions of other individuals." — George Heitsman, Springville, Pa.

● Editor's note: I would look with

more favor on controls if I could see one example where production control had worked. Obviously there are different degrees of control, but it seems to me that quotas are a step in that direction. As always, we are anxious to hear from readers either agreeing or disagreeing with Mr. Heitsman.

— A. A. —

BOILED DOWN?

I READ your editorial, "Oil and Water" with much interest. The question of farmers joining a union or a co-op boils down to this as I see it:

The basic task of a union is to establish a correct price for a unit of time (usually an hour).

The basic task of a milk co-op is to establish a correct price for a unit of a product (in this case a hundredweight of milk).

These fundamental differences between the two, and the principles employed to reach those objectives, can never be used interchangeably.—Joseph P. Doboze, Norfolk, N. Y.

— A. A. —

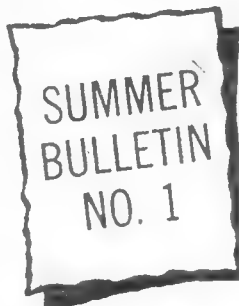
RIGHT TO WORK

I am very glad to see the strong position which you are taking in the matter of a Federal right-to-work law.

In my book the labor unions in their present form are a very formidable threat to our society, ranking with the Soviets. They already come close to a super government, a framework ready-made for a Hitler-type egotist.

Keep up the good work!—R.M., N.Y.

● Editor's note: A "right-to-work" law, either Federal or by states, would be good for everyone, including union members.



Feeding News & Service*

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO., INC. • SCRANTON, PENNA.

3 ways to make your pasture more productive

With good pastures and efficient pasture management, a 30-cow herd can produce up to \$1,500 more profit in one pasture season—through savings in grain and supplementary roughage. Here are 3 practices that have produced extra profits for many leading livestock and dairy farmers. They can also help you get more out of your pasture—at no extra cost.

1. Use rationed or strip grazing. Restrict grazing areas so that the grass-clover mixed pasture is removed in 6 to 10 days. For grass-alfalfa mixtures, fence your grazing areas so that the forage is removed in 5 to 7 days. This minimizes pasture loss from tramping and increases the life span of a seeding.

2. Take proper after-grazing care of pasture land. When the cows are removed to the next plot, clip the grazed area. Also allow a growth period of at least 21 days for the grass-clover mix and 30 days for a grass-alfalfa mixture before grazing again.

3. In addition to salt, supply enough cool water on the pasture itself. On hot summer days, a cow needs plenty of water to maintain high milk production. But she won't leave the pasture to get it.

If you have a particular problem concerning modern pasture management, or livestock feeding, write International Salt Company's Animal Nutrition Department in Watkins Glen, New York. Our Nutrition and Research group will be glad to help you in any way they can.

STERLING BLUSALT BLOCKS—LOW-COST AID TO EFFECTIVE PASTURE ROTATION

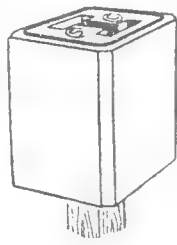
More and more livestock and dairy producers are now using economical Sterling Blusalt Blocks as an aid to effective pasture rotation. All they do is move the Blusalt Blocks when they want their herd to graze on a different location. This doesn't cost anything. And it works . . . as animals generally stay close to the salt supply.

What's more, Sterling Blusalt Blocks supply pasturing animals with needed salt and trace minerals—all the more important during the pasture season, when animals require more salt and are fed less prepared feeds containing salt and minerals.

STERLING BLUSALT: trace-mineral salt for free-choice feeding and for your custom grist mixes



100-LB. BAG



50-LB. BLOCK

Blusalt contains high-quality salt plus manganese, iron, sulfate sulfur, copper, cobalt, iodine and zinc. Look for Blusalt in 50- and 100-lb. bright blue bags, 4-lb. blue Licks and 50-lb. blue blocks.

Also available from your feed dealer . . .

STERLING GREEN'SALT . . . trace-mineral salt plus 10% phenothiazine for control of certain internal parasites. In 100-lb. and 25-lb. bags; 25-lb. bags have a handle for easy handling and carrying.

STERLING GRANULATED SALT . . . high-quality white salt for both feed mixing and free-choice feeding. In 25- and 100-lb. bags. Also pressed into 50-lb. blocks and 4-lb. Licks—plain, iodized, and sulfurized.



"My champion Angus bulls eat Blusalt free choice and mixed in feeds"

... says Carlo M. Paterno, owner of the 430-acre Meadow Lane Farm in North Salem, New York. "To breed and grow champions, you've got to give them the best of everything. This includes feeding plenty of high-quality salt and trace minerals needed for good growth and reproduction. I know I'm providing the best when I feed Sterling Blusalt."

"Take my two International Grand Champion Angus bulls, Ankonian 3216th and O. Bardoliermere. To help maintain enough trace minerals in their diets, I feed them various grains and hay grown in different parts of the country . . . instead of just my home-grown feeds, which may be mineral-deficient at certain times of the year. And I make doubly sure my champions get the correct trace-mineral balance by feeding them Sterling Blusalt."

WINNING SALT IDEA

from Mrs. Frank Helmbrecht, West Springfield, Pa.

"Salt is the most valuable product for use on a farm. One of the important uses I have learned is that it is helpful on my asparagus and celery beds. Sprinkling it generously over the rows in early spring (500 to 1,000 lbs. per acre) just before the first disking, salt has made our asparagus grow such large stocks that they are the envy of others."

* * *

We'll pay \$10.00 each for the winning Salt Ideas used in this series of advertisements.

A Salt Idea should be a helpful and original suggestion on the use of salt around the farm. Send your ideas to the Farm and Feed Salt Department of International Salt Company, Inc., Scranton 2, Pa.

Every idea that wins a prize will be published in this Salt Idea column. All entries become the property of International Salt Company. None will be returned, and we are the sole judge of winners.

*Service and research are the extras in
STERLING FARM & FEED SALT

Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



WORDS AND ACTS

I BELIEVE that I have the right to hold an opinion, and to express it forcefully. But that doesn't give me the right to abuse my neighbor who disagrees with me.

In an advertisement in *The Democrat* of Flemington, N. J., Herbert Voorhees, president of the New Jersey Farm Bureau, was invited or "dared" to attend a meeting of the Tri-State Master Dairy Farmers Guild (affiliated with the Teamsters' Union), and to give his reasons for disagreeing with the program of the Guild.

Mr. Voorhees accepted the invitation, although it was not sent to him personally as invitations usually are. His reception at the meeting, as told by the *Hunterdon County Democrat*, was far from courteous. The report in part said:

"Instead of being given a respectful hearing by his hosts, Mr. Voorhees was treated to three hours of interruptions, catcalls, personal abuse and remarks designed to deprecate the speaker personally instead of giving responsive answers to the points he endeavored, under great handicaps, to make. It was one of the worst examples of rowdiness and irresponsible leadership that this newspaper has been called upon to report in its long record of publishing news of farmers' affairs."

I find it difficult to believe that rank and file dairymen condoned such treatment of a speaker, therefore my assumption is that somewhere in the leadership was a man who believes in ridicule as a substitute for reason, and who was able, temporarily, to carry some of the audience along with him.

I am reminded of the following quotation, the author of which I cannot identify:

"What you do speaks so loudly that I cannot hear what you say."

The occurrence will help persuade many thoughtful dairymen to stick with the older farm groups. Cooperatives should bargain for prices; labor should stick to bargaining for wages.

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS

THE OTHER DAY I stopped at a roadside stand where fruits and vegetables of quality were displayed attractively and priced reasonably. Later, I visited a friend who is growing vegetables, many of which are sold to nearby grocery stores.

In both cases a premium price was obtained for a premium product. It is true that relatively few farmers can sell much or all of their products locally, but where there is opportunity, it has advantages. For example, in many small northeastern towns too few strawberries are grown to supply the local demand.

A good market, family labor, a superior product—these add up to opportunity.

HATS OFF TO GRANDMAS!

AS I DRIVE through our beautiful Northeast country I am impressed with the excellence of the dairy cows that I see grazing on good pastures or lying in the shade chewing their cuds. They look far different from the hungry animals that roamed thin pastures in western New York in my boyhood.

There are many reasons for the improvement,

but certainly artificial breeding comes close to the top. It has permitted relatively rapid improvement at a cost which dairymen could afford. And better breeding has been followed by better pastures and hay. There's little profit in under-feeding a good cow.

There has been progress, too, in increasing the average productive life of dairy cows, largely as a result of controlling such disease as TB and Bang's Disease, and by improvements in housing and management.

Don't miss reading and admiring the "iron grandmas" on Page 6.

WHAT RAILROADS NEED

AFTER ELEVEN weeks of hearings, the Senate Surface Transportation Sub-Committee made an extensive report of the steps they believe necessary for the survival of U. S. railroads. Among the recommendations were:

1. A program of Federally guaranteed loans to railroads, subject to the Interstate Commerce Act.
2. Deferring, but not forgiving, taxes on money used by railroads to acquire needed equipment or property, or for reducing debts.
3. Permitting of more liberal regulations for the setting of freight rates by railroads at levels truly competitive with other transportation means.
4. Making it easier for railroads to discontinue services or facilities that no longer pay their way.
5. Stricter regulation of so-called privately owned trucking services, which in effect is public transportation in competition with other carriers.
6. Repealing certain taxes on transportation originally imposed under the guise of emergency.

The Senate recently passed the Smathers Bill, which recognizes the railroads' plight and carries some corrections, but which in the opinion of many does not go far enough in correcting the situation.

RESEARCH TO USE FARM PRODUCTS

LEGISLATION providing for a research program in the use of farm products has been characterized by National Grange Master Newsom as "more important than any other pending farm bills."

Herschel points out that industry spends about 3% of its gross sales for research, with some fast-growing industries plowing into research as much as 7% of gross sales. By comparison, the total investment for agricultural research is about 1% of gross farm sales, and a relatively small amount of this is for research in

industrial uses of farm products.

"As a result," the Grange Master says, "many agricultural products have been largely 'researched' out of the market. For example, two out of three pairs of shoes are made partially or wholly of leather substitutes, and synthetic detergents have taken away a large part of the market for inedible fats in the making of soap."

Master Newsom warns, however, that there is no panacea which will provide a quick and easy solution to the problem, and points out that research, even if money is provided, cannot be done overnight.

BE SAFE!

THE WEEK of July 20-26 is National Farm Safety Week. Accidents injure a million or more farm people a year, and cause close to 4,000 deaths, more than in any other major industry. No one expects to have an accident, but the prevention of all types of accidents comes through eternal vigilance.

Highway accidents are causing more than their share of injuries and deaths. Generally speaking, farm people are careful drivers, but one thing which would prevent many highway accidents would be the development of a feeling on the part of all drivers that breaking a traffic rule is a moral matter.

A person killed through your negligence is just as dead as though you had held a gun to his head and pulled the trigger.

FARM EXPORTS IMPORTANT

PERHAPS YOU are one of the few who feels that imports should be greatly restricted, on the grounds that jobs are thereby directly or indirectly taken away from American workers. If you are, here are a few figures worth pondering:

In the fiscal year which began July 1, 1957, U. S. agricultural exports totaled \$4,000,000,000. Without this outlet, surpluses would have been larger, and prices of farm products in this country would have been lower.

Value of total 1957 exports, including military aid, reached \$19,500,000,000. With exports of goods and services accounting for almost 6% of our gross national product, it is estimated that 7% of our entire labor force (or about 4,500,000 workers) is employed in handling imports and in producing and servicing exports.

It is obvious that foreign trade (including both exports and imports) provides a lot of jobs, and that stifling foreign trade in any way would throw people out of work. More important from the point of view of farmers is that we must buy from other countries if we expect to sell to them. It seems clear, therefore, that following the desires of a few people to build tariff walls and tariff restrictions ever higher would be a disservice to everyone.

RED APPLES

CONSUMERS prefer red apples. Surveys show it, and apple growers are acting accordingly. For example, in New Jersey over 116,000 apple trees have been set out since 1950. Four red varieties—Jerseyred, Red Delicious, red strains of Rome Beauty, and Stayman—make up more than half the new plantings.


The picture is quite different from what it was in 1950 when standard Rome Beauty led, followed by standard Stayman, McIntosh, and standard Delicious.

New varieties are being developed continually, and in another twenty years it is probable that the picture will change as much as it has in the past two decades.

A Thought For Independence Day

The glory of the present is to
Make the future free —
We love our land for what
She is and what she is to be.

—From "America For Me,"
by Henry Van Dyke



AA's Farm Dollar Guide

MILK: The May uniform price in the New York-New Jersey milk shed is higher than a year ago, \$3.75 compared to \$3.67 in May last year. The April '58 price was \$3.99.

May U. S. milk production was 1% below May 1957. In New York State the decrease was 2.96%; in New Jersey 1.77%; but in Pennsylvania there was an increase of 3.33%. Recent milk production per capita has been down slightly.

CROPS: In New York State only one-third of the **OATS** were planted by May 1. The New York **WINTER WHEAT** crop is forecast at 8,745,000 bushels, 8% above a year ago. U. S. winter wheat is forecast at 51% above last year, but the U. S. **SPRING WHEAT** crop is indicated as 16% below last year. Total expected U. S. wheat crop is 34% above last year. The problem of surplus is not being solved.

FRUIT: **APPLE** and **PEAR** prospects in the Lake Ontario, New York, region are better than a year ago, but poorer than last year in the Hudson Valley. The New York **PEACH** crop is forecast at 1.3 million bushels, almost nine times larger than last year's poor crop and a little above the 10-year average. U. S. peach crop forecast is 19% above last year.

New York **SWEET CHERRIES** is indicated as 5,200 tons, almost double last year's small crop, while U. S. forecast is 10% below last year.

POULTRY: A Poultry Survey Committee sponsored by feed and poultry organizations says: "Broiler prices during July and August are expected to average 1¢ to 2¢ below last year. Turkey prices may average 1¢ to 2¢ above year ago levels during the important August through November period. Egg prices are expected to reach a seasonal high during September or October, with the peak likely to be as much as 4¢ to 5¢ below the November peak of 1957."

HOGS: June pig farrowings are 2% higher than last spring, totaling 52,745,000 head, and the fall pig crop is forecast at 14% higher than a year ago. The number of sows farrowing is reported at 7,486,000, up 3% from last year. Some weakness in the hog market is expected by late July. It is doubtful that feeding to heavy weight will pay unless you have a lot of surplus feed.

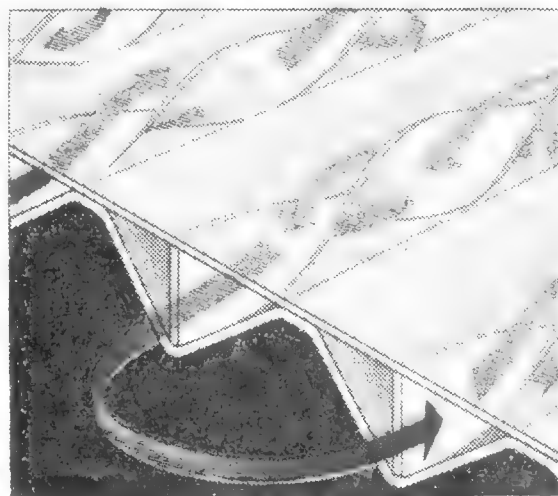
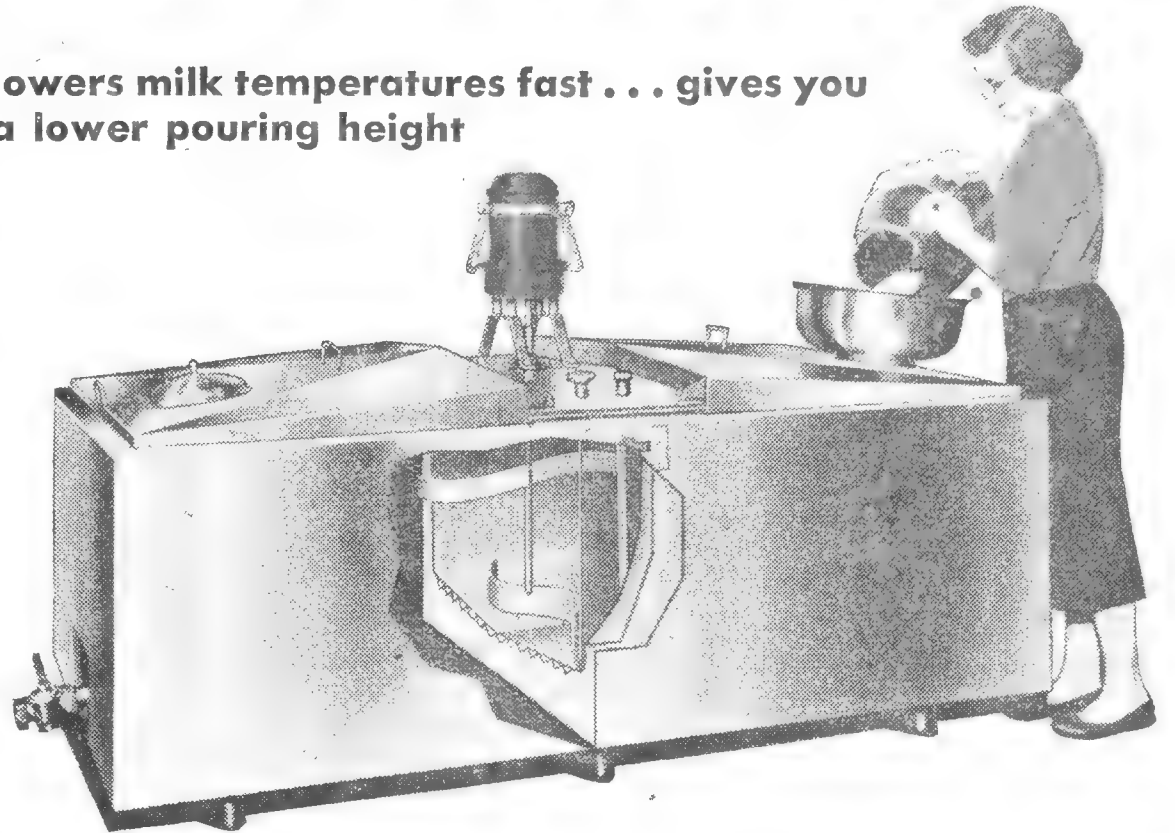
EUROPEAN CORN BORER: For effective control of European corn borer, sprays or dusts should be applied about when the corn reaches 12 to 15 inches high. Early plantings need three and perhaps four applications at about five-day intervals. A DDT wettable powder mixed with water according to directions on the package label should give adequate control. A five percent DDT dust may be used. If the corn fodder is to be used for animal feed, it should not be sprayed or dusted with DDT. In this case the insecticide Ryania should be substituted for the DDT.

MARKETING ORDERS: New York State producers of sour cherries went to the polls June 24 to vote on whether or not their industry should have a State marketing order. The vote was 80% in favor, which means that on every ton of sour cherries produced and sold in the State there will be an assessment of \$3.00. This will create a fund for advertising and promoting the crop.

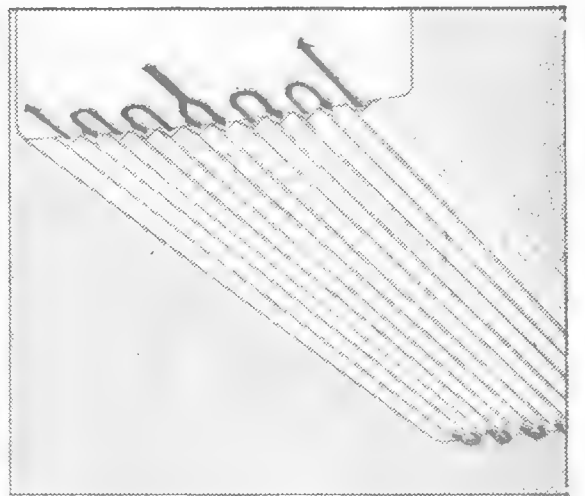
Preliminary returns on wheat marketing quota referendum indicated that 83.7% of the U. S. growers voted for marketing quotas for 1959 wheat crop. A two-thirds majority of those voting was necessary. Here is the voting in the northeastern states: New York, Yes 509, No 313; New Jersey, Yes 102, No 18; Pennsylvania, Yes 436, No 427.

Jamesway SPIRAL JET COOLING

lowers milk temperatures fast . . . gives you a lower pouring height



SPECIAL SPIRAL RIBBON FREON MIXERS in the serpentine evaporators spin and swirl the combination liquid/gas mixture. The freon does a complete job of heat transfer.



SERPENTINE EVAPORATORS keep freon flowing in direct contact with bottom of milk tank. Drop milk temperature quickly and safely, assure even distribution through multiple circuits.

JAMESWAY'S spiral jet cooling is fast, more dependable. It swirls more coolant against the tank bottom, more heat absorbing liquid to lower milk temperature fast!

Special stainless steel spiral ribbons in the serpentine evaporators do it. They constantly spin the freon jet for maximum cooling — Fast!

It means lower-cooling costs . . . usually milk is cooled before you're out of the milk house. Sani-Kool® tanks give you faster first cooling, lower blend temperatures—less cost to maintain level-cold, and no icing.

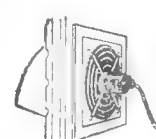
Spiral jet cooling is only one of many Jamesway Direct Expansion bulk tank benefits. Here are more:

• Only 32" high . . . hip-high pouring, goes through the milk house door.

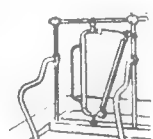
- Full bottom cooling with one, two, three, or even four separate cooling plates — depending upon size of tank.
- Stainless steel (18-8) inside and out for longer life, quick cleaning inside and outside.
- Direct gear-drive agitator, no churning—greaseless. No V-belts to slip.
- Cold in, heat out with 4" bottom insulation, 2" side wall insulation.
- Choose from 150 to 800 gallon sizes, all with rugged steel frames

Get the complete Jamesway bulk tank story. See your nearby dealer or write James Mfg. Co., Dept. AG-78, c/o your nearest division office.

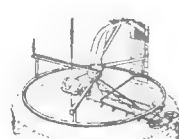
BT-1-8R



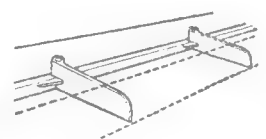
Power Ventilation



Stalls and Stanchions



Silo Unloaders



Cattle Feeders

Jamesway

Fort Atkinson, Wis. • Lancaster, Pa. • Los Angeles 63, Calif.

FIRST IN POWER CHORING®
FOR POULTRY • FOR DAIRY • FOR LIVESTOCK

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



I LIKE the summer-time the best despite the fact that ev'ry pest that buzzes, crawls or walks or flies insists on finding me and tries its best to help Mirandy see that I don't nap beneath a tree. Some days the flies are out in force; they pester ev'ry cow and horse, but most of all they pick on me no matter where I chance to be; they seem to share Mirandy's wrath 'cause I forgot to take a bath. But when I'm clean the skeeters come and, with a snarling kind of hum, descend on me and try to drain the tasty blue blood from each vein.

The chiggers love to get a chance to crawl inside my shirt and pants and dig themselves into my hide 'til I run, scratching, back inside. I'm magnetized, apparently, so I attract each honey bee that's tired of working for his hive and wants someone on whom to dive. No matter what spot I might choose to lay

down for a little snooze, whole squads of ants march down my neck until I am a nervous wreck. But there's a mean, two-legged pest that's worse, by far, than all the rest; wherever I might be, by gee, Mirandy's sure to pester me.

"Iron Grandmas" of Northeast Herds

By JIM HALL



KORNDYKE BEETS JANNEK SEGIS ("OLD NIT")

HERE IN the Northeast, where most of us think of a cow as something more than just a milk factory, we take pride—as well as the attendant profit—in the matriarchs in our herds who go on producing year after year. There are older cows than some pictured on this page, but these consistent high producers certainly represent, in our five most popular breeds, the kind of cow any dairyman would like in his herd.

Korndyke Beets Jannek Segis — or "Old Nit" as she is called by her owners, Clark Bowen and Son of Wellsboro, Pa.—was 19 last January. The previous fall this registered Holstein completed an official 342-day record for twice daily milking of 18,952 lbs. milk and 700 fat to swell her lifetime record to 264,433 lbs. milk, 9,479 lbs. fat.

She freshened again last October and in 138 days to March 16 had produced 9,947 milk, 369.8 fat. She's currently producing 60 lbs. a day, according to Clark Bowen, and is bred to Earnshaws Son of Inka. "Old Nit" seems to have a good chance of breaking the record high lifetime production of 281,193 lbs. milk set by Pansco Hazel.

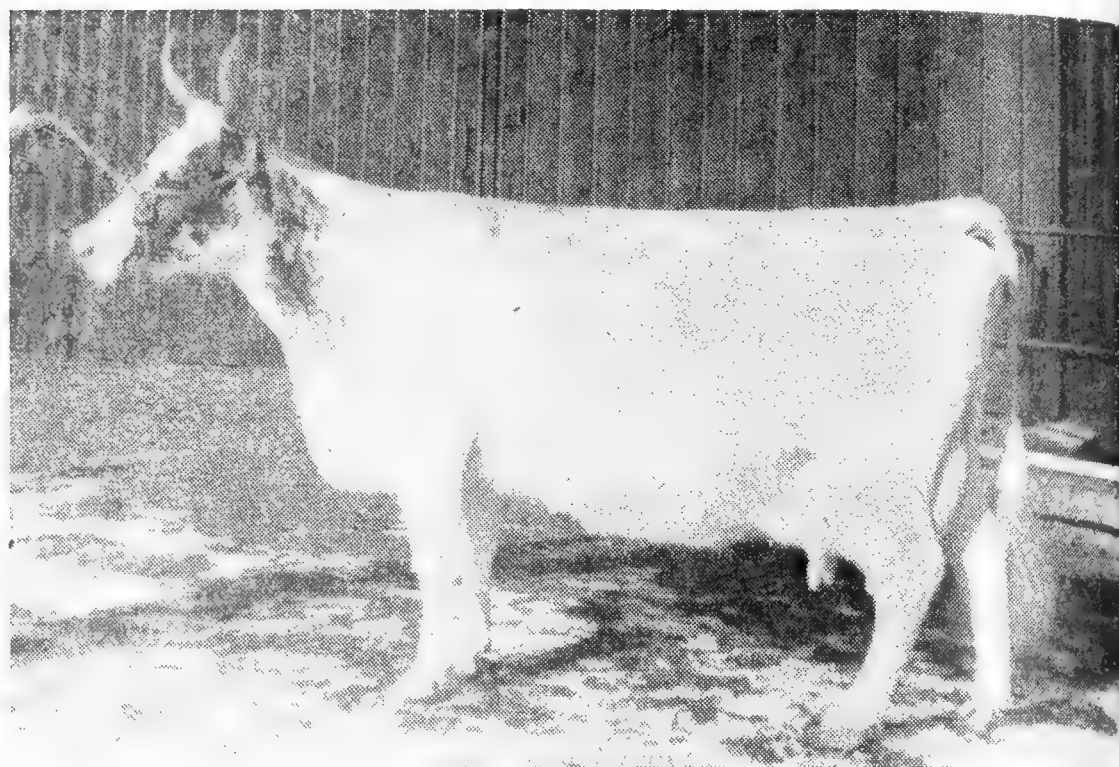
Ayrshire breeders are apt to dwell at length on two characteristics they say are outstanding—an inherent trait for a long life; and, to quote the *Ayrshire Digest*, "For attachment, for size and shape, and for durability it (the Ayrshire's) is an udder of supreme quality with which neither larger nor smaller,

higher or lower testing breeds can compare."

The old girl pictured at the top of this page, certainly has those characteristics. She's Fillmore Marigold, now 17 years old and still on official test. Owned by Fillmore Farms, Inc., Bennington, Vermont, she has a lifetime record of 151,605 lbs. milk, 4.13%, and 6,260 lbs. fat in 4,120 milking days.

Those pessimists who are always complaining that "the good die young" should look over some of the production records of the Jerseys in the herd at High Lawn Farm at Lenox, Massachusetts. H. G. Wilde and family had several in their 9th to 13th lactation as of Jan. 1, 1958.

Pictured on this page is their Lilac Remus High Lawn Pride—17 years old next December and carrying her 15th calf when she posed for the picture this spring. She has produced 119,409 lbs. milk, 6,184 lbs. fat. Three generations of her descendants are also milking in the herd. Siegfried Cup Cake, although a mere 12 years of age, had produced



FILLMORE MARIGOLD

127,063 lbs. milk, 6,456 lbs. fat on Jan. 1 and is now milking more than 70 lbs. a day.

When we asked Dale Homer of Hy-Crest Farm, Sterling, Mass., to give us some facts on an aged Brown Swiss, he called Buster Louise J. B. "one of the greatest cows that ever walked."

Her record shows that long life and productivity are not limited to any breed. She was 17 in March, "due again in September and still sound and normal in every way."

Louise has produced 198,922 lbs. milk, 8,017 lbs. fat, so far. Her best record: R.O.P.: 305D—3x—7 yrs. 6 mon. — 22,163.4—3.96%—877.73.

Louise and her three daughters, all "still producing and reproducing" have produced more than half a million pounds of milk.

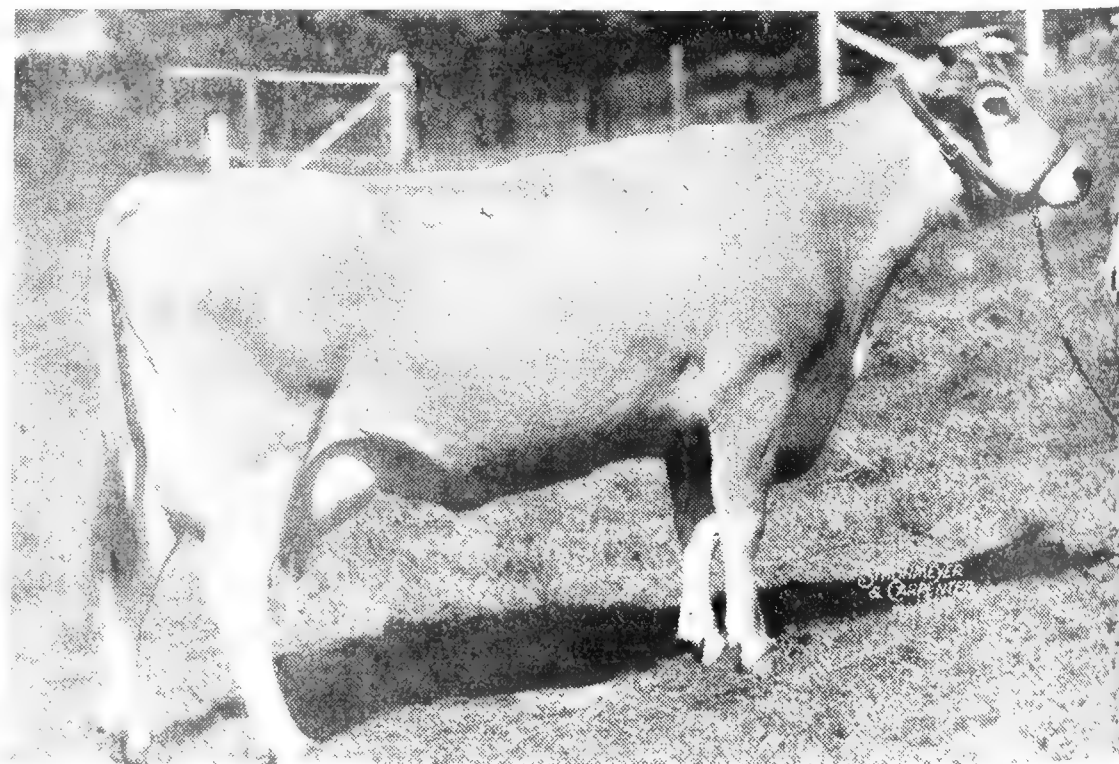
As with other breeds, we found it no

easy task picking one cow in the Guernsey breed to demonstrate the high production, reproduction and longevity bred into many fine herds.

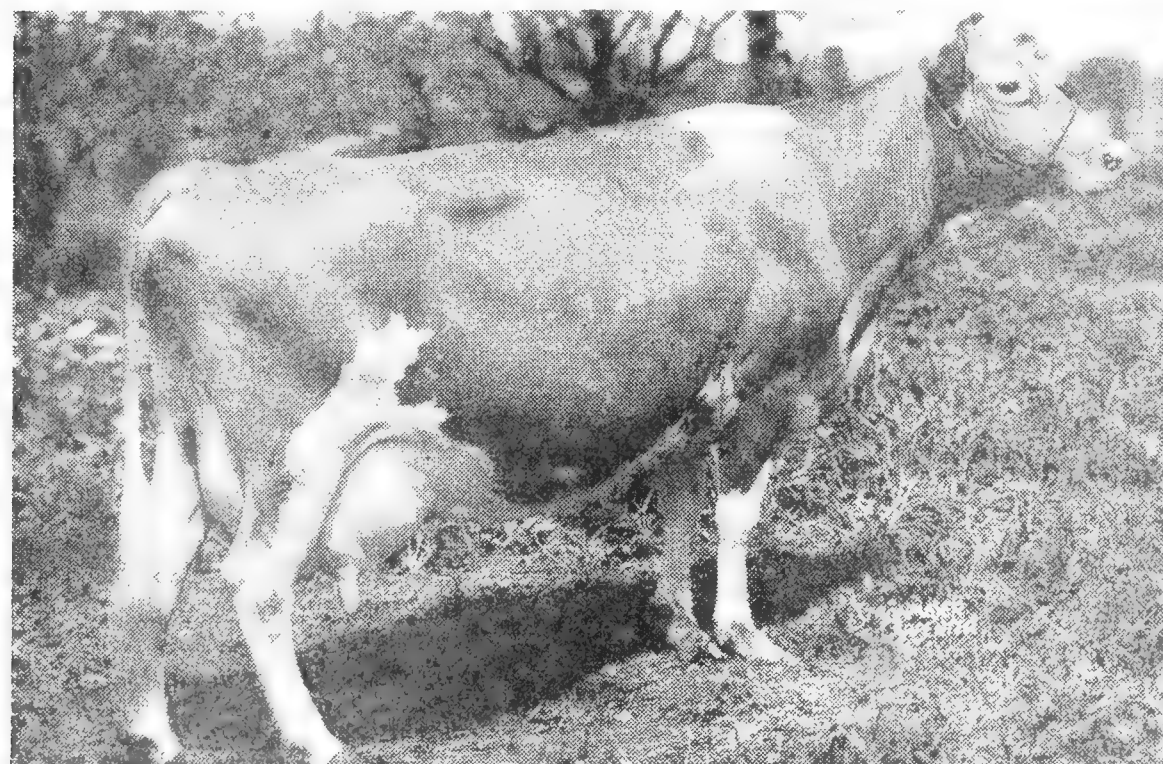
McDonald Farms Dolly who freshened with her 13th calf when 17 years, 7 months old, would have been a dandy with her record of 126,913 lbs. of milk, 5,838 lbs. fat as she was also dam of the Pre Thor bull which sold at \$12,000 and of daughters that brought over \$5,000. But Dolly died at 18.

Henry Venier's High Meadow Farm herd at La Fayette, N. Y., has 15-year-old Caumsett Ocean Juno, who produced, to Jan. 1, 156,319 lbs. milk, 8,074 lbs. fat.

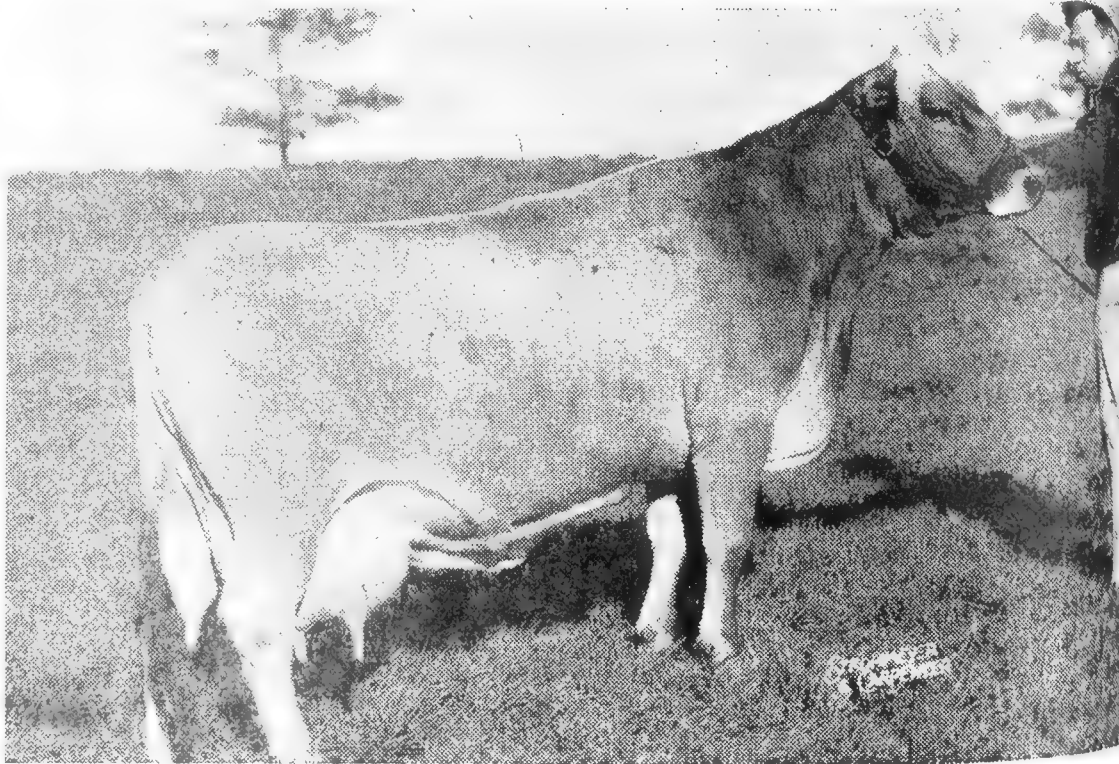
Pictured here is 15-year-old Maplewood Admiral's Marilyn, owned by Mrs. Ethel Payne, Millerton, N. Y. Her best record (at 9 years) was 19,454 lbs. milk, 751 lbs. fat—HIR—365D—2x. She's produced more than 130,000 lbs. of milk.



LILAC REMUS HIGH LAWN PRIDE



MAPLEWOOD ADMIRAL'S MARILYN



BUSTER LOUISE J.B.

I WAS JUST FIGURING...

by Cy Watkins



The other day I mixed up some concrete for a super-deluxe barbecue pit. If you mix gravel, sand, water and cement in the right proportions you get concrete that's every bit as rugged as the concrete you buy from the ready-mix trucks.

You know, the cement is the only part of concrete that's "manufactured." The rest you can get locally. And in a way, it's the same thing with a finished feed. Only a fractional part of a feed, the fortification, is specially "manufactured" . . . the rest you can grow or buy locally.

Some folks don't know that Watkins Min-Vite is just the "fortification" part of a feed . . . the major and trace minerals, the various vitamins, growth factors and antibiotics. It's what the feed industry calls a "pre-mix" and when you add it to a good protein-grain ration you get the extra efficiency that the right fortification can give.

If you're a profit-minded livestock raiser, the Min-Vite idea is mighty important. It's the only way that I know of to get a ration of such superior quality (and the high production such a ration gives) for the price of lower quality "bargain" feeds.

The Watkins Min-Vite idea is that you mix your own feed, or have it mixed locally from local grains and local protein sources. Then you fortify the entire ration with Watkins Min-Vite. Whether you mix it yourself or have it mixed, the savings you make, and the low cost production you get, make it really worthwhile.

(As a matter of fact, I figured it out for a neighbor the other day . . . he could pay himself over \$50 an hour for taking the trouble to mix his own feed from Min-Vite.)

There are 7 different kinds of Watkins Min-Vite. Each one is tailored to the individual fortification needs of various animals and poultry.

Watkins supplies the formulas and feeding programs based on various grains and proteins. Every bag of Min-Vite has an open tag showing the guaranteed amounts of every ingredient in the bag. (That way you KNOW the nutritional value of your ration.)

This is the way to cut your cost on meat, milk and eggs. Next time you see your Watkins Dealer, take a few minutes and ask him about Min-Vite.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

The QUESTION BOX

What?
How?
Why?

How soon and for how long can we graze sudan grass?

Usual recommendations are to turn the cows in when the sudan is 18 inches tall. Leave them in until they graze it down to 6 to 10 inches, then take them out until it again grows back to about 18 inches.

What standards or goals can a poultryman adopt as to the size of business needed for a reasonable income?

Size of flock, of course, isn't the only thing needed for a satisfactory poultry income. However, assuming other things are equal, a poultryman producing eggs for wholesale should aim for 4,000 to 5,000 layers per man. If he has a special market, 3,000 to 4,000 layers could do it, or, if he sells eggs at retail, he should have 2,500 to 3,000 layers.

Concerning labor efficiency, aim at between 8/10 of an hour to 1 hour of labor per laying hen per year; and for a good production per man employed, try to get 225-250 eggs per hen per year. And aim at keeping the mortality at 10 per cent or below and producing a dozen eggs on 4½ pounds of feed.

What causes blossom end rot of tomatoes?

It was once thought that the trouble was caused by dry weather. It is now known the lack of calcium is responsible, although dry weather increases it. It can usually be controlled by spraying with 4 lbs. of calcium chloride in 100 gallons of water per acre.

How wide can a corn crib be and still keep undried corn safely?

The recommended width is 4½ feet. Corn with 30 to 35% moisture can be safely stored in such a crib.

Is there risk of lead poisoning from the use of white paint on a barnyard fence?

Yes. Poisoning by lead is still the most common form of metallic poisoning in livestock, with cattle and calves the most susceptible. Small amounts may not at once be deadly, but lead accumulates in the animal's system.

How long does it take for lime to become effective in the soil?

Tests in Pennsylvania indicate you need to plow the land at least twice over a two or three year period to get the lime thoroughly mixed with the soil. However, that doesn't mean you won't get some benefit the first year you add lime.

Do irrigated crops need more fertilizer?

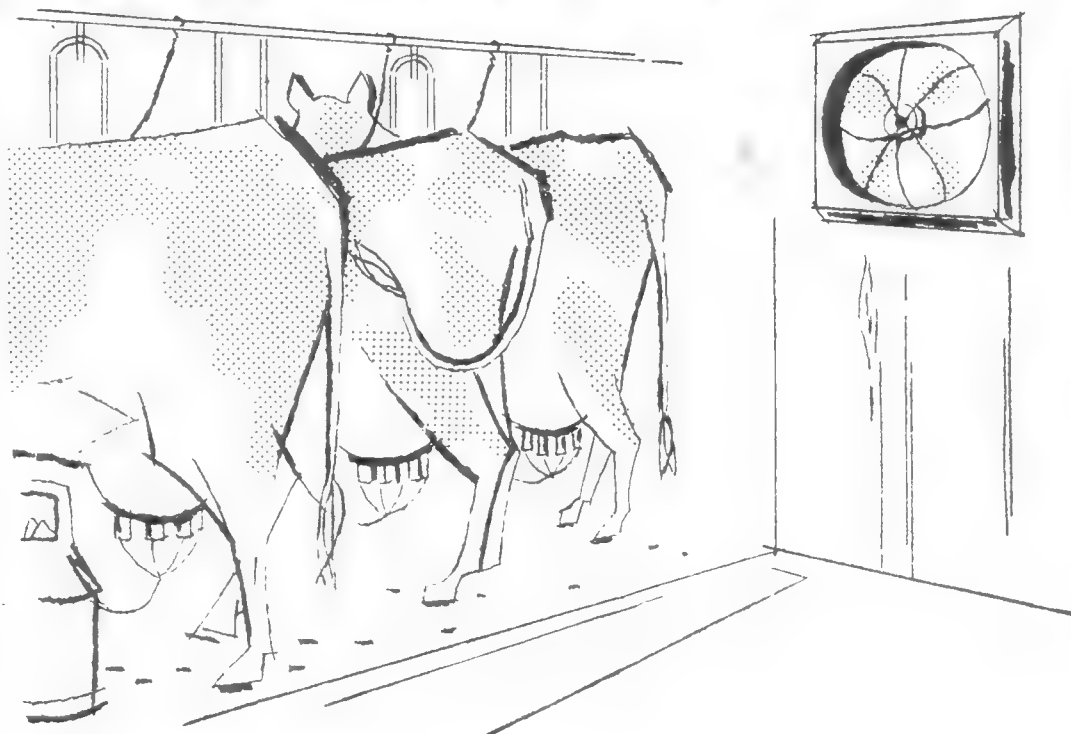
Yes. In one test, supplemental irrigation on corn without additional fertilizer gave no increase in yield. But when 120 lbs. of nitrogen per acre was added, the yield increased by 35 bushels per acre.

What kind of a pest is a "Nematode"?

They are tiny worm-like parasites that burrow into roots of many plants. There are over 1,000 kinds and they do an estimated \$1 billion damage a year. The one that has attracted most attention in the East is the golden nematode of potatoes.

What chemical spray can we use to kill poison ivy?

Try Amino Triazole at the rate of two pounds in 100 gallons of water per acre. Spray after the leaves are fully developed in late spring. Wet the plants thoroughly.



Electric Ventilating Fans

Today's farmer owes so much to Electricity that, for him, a glance into the not-so-far-distant past is like a dismal view of the "dark ages."

Electricity brings the farmer greater efficiency, increased production, better health and vastly increased hours of leisure.

To take just one example: Electric Fan Ventilation increases milk production for the dairy farmer. It extends the life of his buildings. It prevents drafts. It provides plenty of clean, fresh air. It controls stable temperatures.

Electric service, supplied by privately-owned, tax paying electric companies, brings you so much, yet costs so little!

For expert help and advice in planning the greatest efficiency and economy for your farm, contact your Farm Service Representative.

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with
 long residual

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One spraying kills flies for 4-8 weeks

YES, SPRAY LESS FOR EFFECTIVE FLY CONTROL, because one spraying of Diazinon on dairy barn walls and ceilings kills flies, and keeps on killing, for 4-8 weeks.

PAY LESS FOR EFFECTIVE FLY CONTROL because usually two sprayings of Diazinon will solve your fly control problem all season. This means less time, less labor, and less inconvenience.

So, this year kill flies the easy, modern way with Diazinon. Remember, one spraying of Diazinon retains its fly killing power 4-8 weeks. That means real economy and convenience. Call your farm supply dealer and ask for long residual Diazinon today.

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Want a chance to compete in this great show offering a total of as much as \$5,000 in cash awards plus ribbons, rosettes and trophies?

Young showmen! Want to compete for your breed championship, then for the grand Junior Champion Showman title plus the C. Hadley Smith trophy?

Either way, entries for the August 1 & 2 Eighth Annual Cattle Show, a part of the 18th NYABC Annual Meeting, must be completed and include animals' health papers and be postmarked before midnight, July 16.

NEW THIS YEAR!

"Grandmother Class" open to NYABC sires' daughters ten years or older on July 1.

Get entry blanks, and premium list from your nearby NYABC technician, fill out and mail to

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Serving Dairy Herds in New York and Western Vermont Since 1940.



Your combine performs many tasks as it moves through the field, and careful effort to use it as it was intended to operate will pay you in more saved grain. Prepare yourself for combining by reviewing your manual.

There's Extra Profit In A Properly Adjusted Combine

By THOMAS E. CLAGUE

OPERATING your combine is one of the most delicate tasks you perform, requiring a careful balance of many elements—speed of the machine . . . speed of the tractor . . . uniformity of grain being harvested . . . and proper adjustment of the many and various parts of the mechanism.

When you consider the job that the combine does, it is a machine to marvel at, for it cuts, gathers, threshes, separates, and cleans grain—on the go! In addition, you are your own thresherman—a spot reserved for the select "experts" just a few short years ago.

In order to be the best expert you can be, you must prepare yourself to run your machine. Since your good fortune determines the good fortune of your manufacturer, he has spent a lot of money to prepare the manual for your machine. It may be an 80-page book. If so, study it all, carefully. If you don't have one, write your manufacturer, giving the model and serial number of your machine. He'll be glad to send you a book, because he knows you need it for best results with the machine.

Obviously, there is not room here for all the information in an 80-page book, but there are some parts that can be touched on, lightly, to aid in preparing yourself, and the machine, for combining.

Go over the machine carefully. Check it thoroughly, making necessary repairs and adjustments as you go. Be sure the cutter bar is in good condition. Check chains and belts for condition and tightness. Fooling around with a poor elevator chain can be costly when grain is ready to cut.

Be sure all conveying devices are in good condition. Check all bearings for excess wear. Go through the whole machine, tracing the path of the power as it is transmitted from the pto shaft or the engine. Lubricate carefully, being sure nothing is missed. Turn the machine through a few cycles by hand, to see that everything moves as it should. And, always be careful to get wrenches and other tools out of the machine when you're finished working inside.

Check To Save

You certainly want to save every grain you can, and there are two important points to be aware of: (1) torn retarding flaps, and (2) leaks. If the retarding flaps back of the cylinder are damaged, it may become possible for threshed grain to sail from the cylinder clear through the machine and out the back—without a chance to get into the hopper. This can cost you a lot of grain. And if you have leaks around augers and elevators, you can lose much grain,

too. At any moment, it may only look like a few kernels, but a small stream can quickly add up to a considerable loss.

In getting ready to work, be sure you are hitched according to the specifications in your manual. Levelness of the machine is important, and the height of the hitch can affect it. Also, proper connection of the pto shaft is important, in the interests of minimum wear and tear.

Start the combine, and let it run at idle speed for a while, listening for strange noises. After you are satisfied that everything is OK, run it up to speed a little bit and listen again. Be sure the tractor or engine runs it up to specified speed. Check this under loaded conditions in the field.

Get Heads, Skip Straw

Run the platform low enough to cut all the heads, but don't cut excess straw, as this only overloads the separating part of the machine. Set the reel so it strokes the grain onto the platform, but not so far forward that it causes shattering.

Set the cylinder at the recommended speed and see that it runs there. Be sure you have proper cylinder clearance. If you have unthreshed heads, you probably need to decrease the clearance some, and the speed might be low. On the other hand, if you are cracking and scuffing grain, you may have too much cylinder speed and too little clearance.

Proper use of the air blast can greatly affect your results. Inadequate air can cause overloading of the shoe sieve—excessive tailings—loss of grain over the chaffer. On the other hand, too much air blows grain away with the unwanted material. Experience and careful examination behind the combine must be your guide.

Of all the many machines you use today, not one will pay you better for a little attention to proper operation. The grain you can lose by "just starting to drive" in order to "get the job done" can be a big part of your profit margin, so be the best thresherman you can possibly be. And if you need help in adjusting, call on your dealer. He's had experience with many machines like yours, and if he's to stay in business, they have to do a good job!

After you have finished for the season, clean the machine carefully, making a list of things that need to be repaired or adjusted. Store it inside, when not in use, for maximum life. And when you need your combine next, it can be readied with a minimum of time and effort.

Star Performers in every ring...

CASE-O-MATIC DRIVE

GIVES YOU ALL THREE!

1
**Hydraulic
Torque
Converter**

2
**Direct
Drive**

3
**Straight-
Thru PTO**

turn the page to get a ringside view...

see **CASE-O-MATIC DRIVE**
in action!

Only *Case-o-matic DRIVE* can offer you this **3-in-1 combination**

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*Gives you new ease of operation,
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Hydraulic Torque Converter senses the load instantly and precisely... **automatically** increases torque power up to 100 percent... gets you through sudden hard pulls without shifting or stalling. In plowing tough sod... low, wet spots... rank, stubborn crop growth... there's no nursing of the clutch, no laboring engine, no jerking or hesitation. Case-o-matic Drive lets you select a working range higher than you would use with a conventional tractor... lets you plow more acres every day all day.

Straight-Thru PTO shaft from tractor engine to baler or any PTO machine gives you a power priority that keeps operating performance at its peak... cuts maintenance costs... add years of life to the machine. Whether you slow down for heavy bunched windrows, soft or rough ground... or move faster in a thin crop... your PTO speed remains constant at recommended RPM. This automatic power delivery assures you of more efficient use of engine power... savings in fuel... and a steady stream of tight, perfectly-formed bales that are easy to handle and feed.

**Double Pull-Power
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Hydraulic Torque
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**Precise
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Light Draft Loads
with Direct Drive**

**Non-Stop
Power Priority
with Straight-
Thru PTO**

Direct Drive lets you step along at precise forward speeds for light-draft jobs like planting, drilling, cultivating... accurate distribution in spreading manure or commercial fertilizers... fast, low-power work such as mowing, windrowing or raking... all with part throttle fuel economy that really counts. If you want Case-o-matic Drive for crossing waterways, effortless turns at row ends without any clutching or shifting, you simply flip a finger lever to make the change.

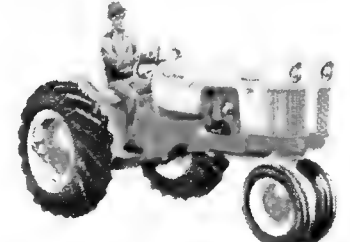
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**12 DISTINCT POWER SIZES
124 MODELS**



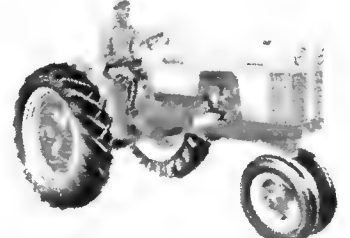
300 3-Plow Tractor; diesel, gasoline, LP-gas, distillate fuel; 4-speed 12-speed tripl-range and shuttle transmissions; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axles.



200 2-Plow Gasoline Tractor; 4-speed, 12-speed tripl-range transmissions. Row crop with dual wheels or adjustable front axles; standard or constant PTO; Snap-lock Eagle-Hitch.



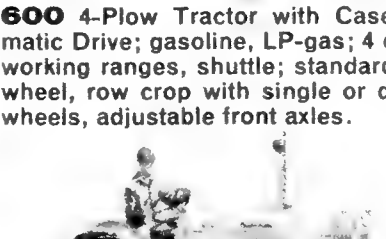
500 3-4 Plow Tractor; gasoline, LP-gas; 4-speed, 12-speed tripl-range, shuttle transmissions; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axles; complete hydraulics.



400 3+ Plow Tractor with Case-o-matic Drive; gasoline or LP-gas fuels; 4 or 8 working ranges, shuttle; standard 4-wheel, dual wheels, adjustable front axles.



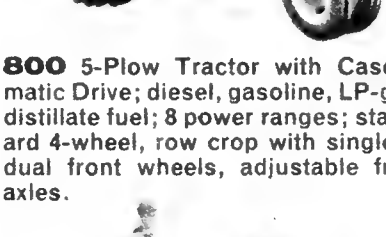
700 4-5 Plow Tractor; diesel, gasoline, LP-gas, distillate fuel; 8-speed dual-range transmission; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axle; duo-control hydraulics and Eagle-Hitch.



600 4-Plow Tractor with Case-o-matic Drive; gasoline, LP-gas; 4 or 8 working ranges, shuttle; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axles.



900 5-6 Plow Tractor; diesel or LP-gas; 6 forward speeds; standard 4-wheel; power steering and duo-control hydraulics; deluxe Health Ride seat.



800 5-Plow Tractor with Case-o-matic Drive; diesel, gasoline, LP-gas, distillate fuel; 8 power ranges; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual front wheels, adjustable front axles.



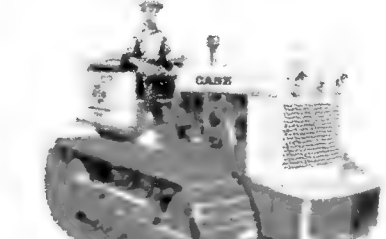
610 Choice of gas or diesel 62 gross horsepower engine, Terramatic transmission. Four gear ranges forward and reverse—hydraulic power shift. Dual hydraulics... rear mounted toolbar... dozer available.



310 Hi-torque 42 gross horsepower Case engine with 3-speed transmission. Hydraulics, PTO, belt pulley, toolbar-dozer combination and 3-point Snap-lock Hitch.



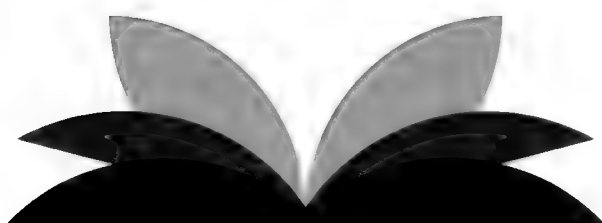
1010 100 gross horsepower diesel engine, four gear ranges forward and reverse—hydraulic power shift and Terramatic transmission. Dual control hydraulics... rear mounted toolbar... dozer available.



810 80 gross horsepower, with either diesel or gasoline engine and Terramatic transmission for independent power control of each track. Four gear ranges forward and reverse. Dual hydraulics... toolbar for implements... dozer available.



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Harvest your soybeans without delay even in soft fields with sure-footed traction of Case-o-matic Drive. The new 7-foot Case 77 combine operates at top efficiency because ground speeds can be reduced in unfavorable crop or field conditions without slowing down threshing action.

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Chopping tall silage corn is easy with Case-o-matic Drive and Case forage harvester. You roll right through the heaviest crop using just hand or foot throttle... heavy crops just can't slug it down... you maintain a smooth, steady PTO speed for top efficiency.



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Don't wait any longer for the savings, the comfort and convenience you can have with a Case-o-matic Drive tractor and new Case implements. Buy now, use your present tractor as down payment, make payments as you have money coming in. Your savings in labor and upkeep—plus the better work you'll do—will cover much or all of the installments.

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J. S. Vandemark, director of the fruit and vegetable division of the American Farm Bureau; and C. K. Bullock of Ithaca, Commodity director of the New York Farm Bureau, confer with officers of the New York Canning Crop Growers Cooperative. From left: Harold Shepard, Elba; William Hamilton, Perry, president; Bulloch; Vandemark; William S. Stempfle, secretary.

BETTER PRICE AHEAD FOR CANNING CROPS

SUBSTANTIAL improvement in the vegetable processing industry was predicted by J. S. Vandemark, director of the Fruit and Vegetable Division of the American Farm Bureau Federation, in a recent conference with officers of the New York Canning Crop Growers Co-operative.

The burdensome surpluses that have depressed the prices of canned and frozen vegetables in the past two years will be adjusted downward by the 10 per cent reduction in the 1958 plantings, Vandemark stated. Poor weather in the important vegetable producing areas will further shorten this year's crops.

The Midwest, where more than half of the nation's sweet corn and peas are produced has experienced a late spring and droughty weather; New Jersey, an important tomato area has had cold, wet weather, and tomato planting in California was delayed because of unseasonable rains.

Bargaining co-operatives such as the New York Canning Crop Growers, said Vandemark, tend to stabilize both the planting and prices of the crops and thus give stability to the processing industry.

— A. A. —

POULTRYMEN'S GET-TOGETHER, JULY 8-9

NEARLY 1,000 poultry farmers are expected to attend a two-day Poultrymen's Get-Together which opens July 8 at Cornell University.

A featured speaker will be University of Maine Prof. Frank D. Reed who will discuss which producers will still be in business ten years from now.

Other sessions will deal with Federal inspection programs, management, nutrition, marketing and reports on research projects.

The get-together is put on by the State Agriculture and Veterinary colleges at Cornell and the New York State Poultry Council.

Highlights will be the crowning of the New York State Poultry Queen, naming of a "poultryman of the year," and the induction of several "good eggs" into the National Good Egg Club. These will take place at a duck barbecue, July 8.

Professor Reed's kick-off talk on the poultry business ten years hence will be followed by a panel discussion of the subject.

Panelists will be Warren Hawley, a breeder, producer, and hatcheryman from Batavia (moderator); Robert E. Miller of the Beacon Milling Co., Cayuga; Raymond Sachs, a Camillus egg producer; Donald Smith, a Genoa turkey grower; and John Vandervort of G.L.F.

Talks by leading poultry scientists will highlight the second day.

BARGAINING CO-OP TO EXPAND SERVICES

AN ARRANGEMENT by which the New York Canning Crop Growers Cooperative will service the program of the Great Lakes Cherry Producers Marketing Cooperative is announced by N.Y.C.C.G.C. secretary W. S. Stempfle.

Canning Crop Growers, a 1500-member bargaining association for the sale of vegetables for processing, will assume responsibility for the membership program of Great Lakes in New York and will serve as liaison with processors. The purpose of the arrangement is to save Great Lakes the expense of establishing an eastern headquarters and at the same time to make available to New York cherry growers the marketing service of the Great Lakes organization.

The Great Lakes is a national commodity bargaining association and its purpose is to sell the crop for what it is worth in terms of current supplies and market prices and the cost of producing the fruit.

Great Lakes, with headquarters at Grand Rapids, has membership in Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and Michigan. The New York directors are R. S. Kill, Lockport, James L. Oakes, Lyndonville and Ellis H. Bruner of Wolcott.

— A. A. —

MARKET RE-OPENS

THE reactivated Genesee Valley Regional Market, five miles south of Rochester, N. Y., was formally re-opened last month.

Under the guidance of Joseph P. King, new Market Administrator, emphasis has been put on efficiencies which should help make the market an excellent outlet for the areas' fresh market farm produce.

— A. A. —

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS ELECT SCOTT MEYER

SCOTT MEYER, Hannibal, Missouri, was elected to a second term as president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America at the organization's 73rd annual convention at Boston last month.

Also re-elected were vice-president Leon A. Piguet, East Aurora, New York, and directors: J. O. Canby, Langhorne, Pennsylvania; A. H. Jergens, Hutchinson, Minnesota; and R. L. Pfeiffer, Carnation, Washington. J. D. Newman, Culver, Indiana, was elected to succeed O. F. Foster, Clarkston, Michigan, on the Board of Directors.

Convention delegates voted to adopt a new schedule of fees for the registration and transfer of purebred Holstein cattle. The new schedule becomes effective November 1, 1958 and increases the penalty for tardy filing of applications for both registry and transfer.

Squire Applegate says...



"KEEP AHEAD OF THE WEATHER"

For best results from your efforts around the lawn, the garden or the farm, take the Squire's friendly advice and "Keep ahead of the weather" by keeping informed. To many folks, this means **WEATHER ROUNDUP**. Why don't you get the **WEATHER ROUNDUP** habit, too?

For fresh reports on current conditions across New York State plus a complete summary and forecast from the U. S. Weather Bureau, tune to any of the following stations. Regular broadcast times are 6:25 and 7:15 A.M.; 12:15 and 6:25 P.M.

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Olean	WHDL-FM	95.7 mc.
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Troy-Albany-Schenectady	WFLY-FM	92.3 mc.
Utica-Rome	WRUN-FM	105.7 mc.
Wethersfield	WRRL	107.7 mc.

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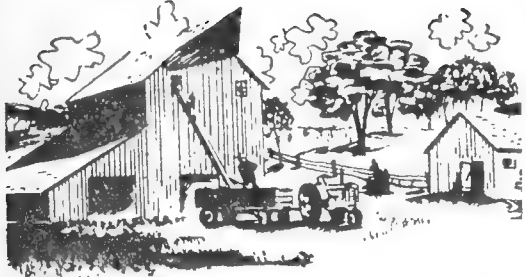
Binghamton	WNEF	1290 kc.
Buffalo	WKBW	1520 kc.
Elmira	WELM	1400 kc.
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Up to 60 Feet**

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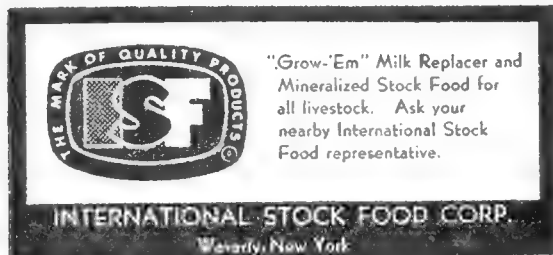
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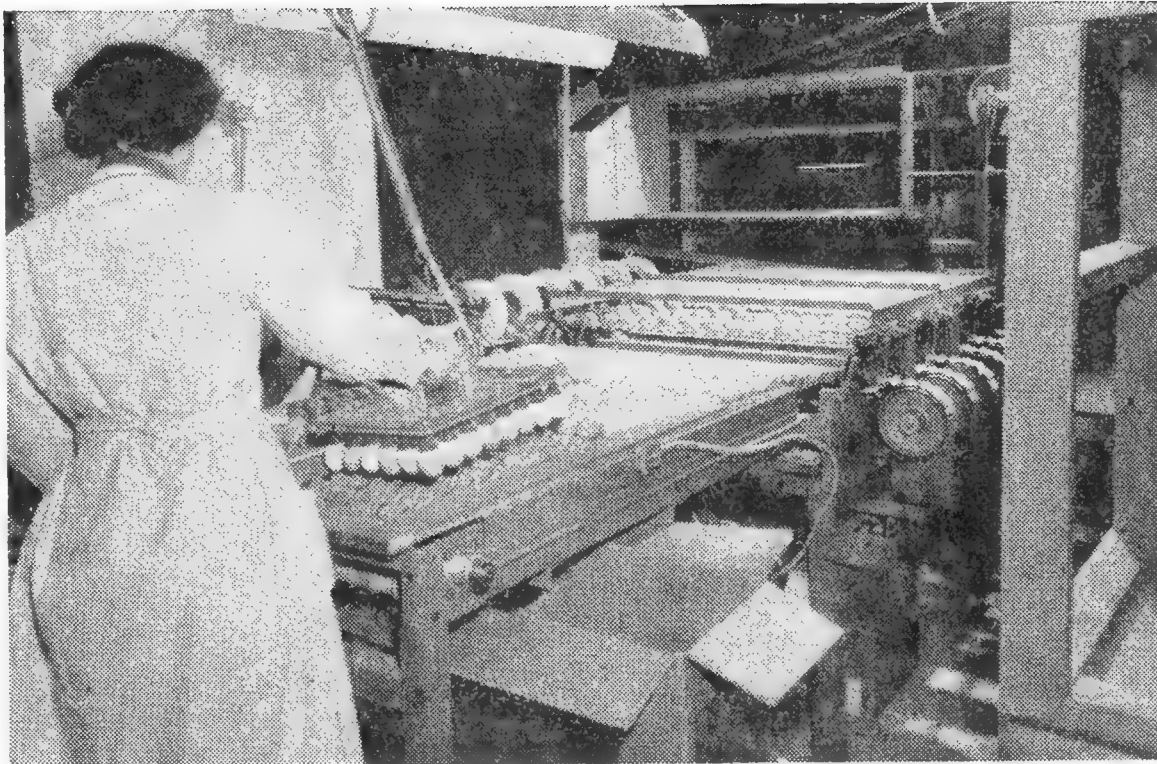


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EGG CO-OP INSTALLS AUTOMATIC EQUIPMENT

THE New Hampshire Egg Producers' Cooperative, located at Derry, recently completed installation of the new automatic egg sizing equipment shown above. It sizes eggs to within one hundredth of an ounce, counts the eggs electronically, and handles six separate egg sizes at the rate of 14,000 eggs per hour.

In conjunction with the grader is a

candling and cartoning line, with cartons being set up automatically by machinery and taken by belt to the various inspectors.

This equipment will relieve egg producers of the work of grading and packing, and makes it possible for the cooperative to merchandise to consumers a consistently more uniform pack of eggs.

Raised Floors in Poultry Houses

MANY poultrymen are becoming interested in wire or slatted wooden floors in poultry houses and several Massachusetts' operations are now using this management system for layers.

The advantages are worth considering:

1. Possible to go from three square feet per bird to one and one half square feet per bird and thus double capacity. Housing costs per bird are reduced and plant capacity is increased without expensive construction.
2. Can utilize roll-away nests and thus speed up egg gathering, have few floor eggs and cleaner eggs.

Both of these advantages take on added importance as we move into a period of expansion at as low costs as possible.

There are disadvantages with any management practices—but many of these can be overcome.

1. Ceiling heights in many houses make the system impractical. Should have approximately two feet between the platform and the floor.
2. Wire platforms are not easy to walk on. A poultryman would save time here by installing wooden aisles with the roll-away nests opening into the aisles. Then with the use of mechanical feeders the poultryman would only have to walk once daily through the pens to check waterers and birds.
3. Ventilation in the pens equipped with raised floors must be forced and sufficient to remove the concentrated ammonia fumes. The duct ventilation system can be easily adapted to the raised floor practice. The ventilation should be able to remove heat in the summer and conserve the heat during the winter months.
4. Cleaning pens can become a real chore if good planning is not used. The wire floor should be about 24 inches above the original floor. Adding twice as many birds to a pen will mean about 16 inches of manure will build up each year.

The wire covered platforms should be built of a size that will enable them to be easily removed.

Cleaning with a tractor operated loader will make the cleaning job considerably easier.

5. Birds are inclined to be more cannibalistic when thickly populated

and on wire floors. Picking may become an important problem but debeaking at housing should take care of it.

Construction—Frames must be built of a size and shape to conveniently fit the dimensions of the pen. If all the frames can be kept the same size it will save time when installing the floors.

The use of heavy wire in the initial construction will pay off with longer life and fewer repairs. One inch by four inch welded turkey wire makes an excellent material.

The wood used does not have to be two inch stock as one inch by six inch is quite adequate. But the frames should be well nailed and strongly braced. Concrete blocks make excellent supports for the frames. — *John W. Hough in Feathered Fax*

— A. A. —

COUNTRY STORIES

Ornery and Smart!

BILL was a small, ornery bronco that my Mother swore by and some of the neighbors swore at.

In exceptionally cold weather, Papa would hitch him to the pung and he would take us to school. Once there, he would expertly turn the pung around, wait for us to pile out, then off he would go back home, all by his lonesome. If he met another team, he gave them half the road without guidance or argument.

One morning, Herb, a neighbor, saw Bill letting us out at the schoolhouse, and said to his wife, "There's Bill now, guess I'll catch a ride with him." He was waiting beside the road when Bill came along. Herb reached out a hand to swing aboard the pung and Bill gave a quick leap sending Herb heels over head into the light snow. He picked himself up and saw Bill walking along about an hundred feet down the road. He decided to try, again. And again Bill leaped just out of reach. Herb couldn't believe Bill was that smart, and tried again. Well, Bill was that smart and plagued Herb all the way home.—*R.T., Maine.*

Submitted by: The Spinner of Home-spun Yarns.



"Better Farming Jubilee," the largest and most comprehensive display and field demonstration of farm equipment manufactured by The OLIVER CORPORATION ever held in this area, will be held July 9 on the Maroon and Sam Acee farm at Westmoreland, New York. An entire day will be devoted to showing the achievements in "speed, economy, and general efficiency of operations which can be attained through use of the most modern and powerful farm machinery available," according to H. A. Parker head of the Utica branch of The Oliver Corporation. Oliver dealers of New York and New England are sponsoring the Jubilee.

A new line of laminated wood framing materials has just been announced by the UNADILLA SILO CO., Unadilla, New York. Economical sturdy laminated Rafters have long been popular for farm buildings. Distribution of this new line is being handled by the same sales force and dealer organization which has for over 50 years been responsible for the distribution of Unadilla Silos throughout the Northeast. For information write: Unadilla Silo Co., Unadilla, N. Y.

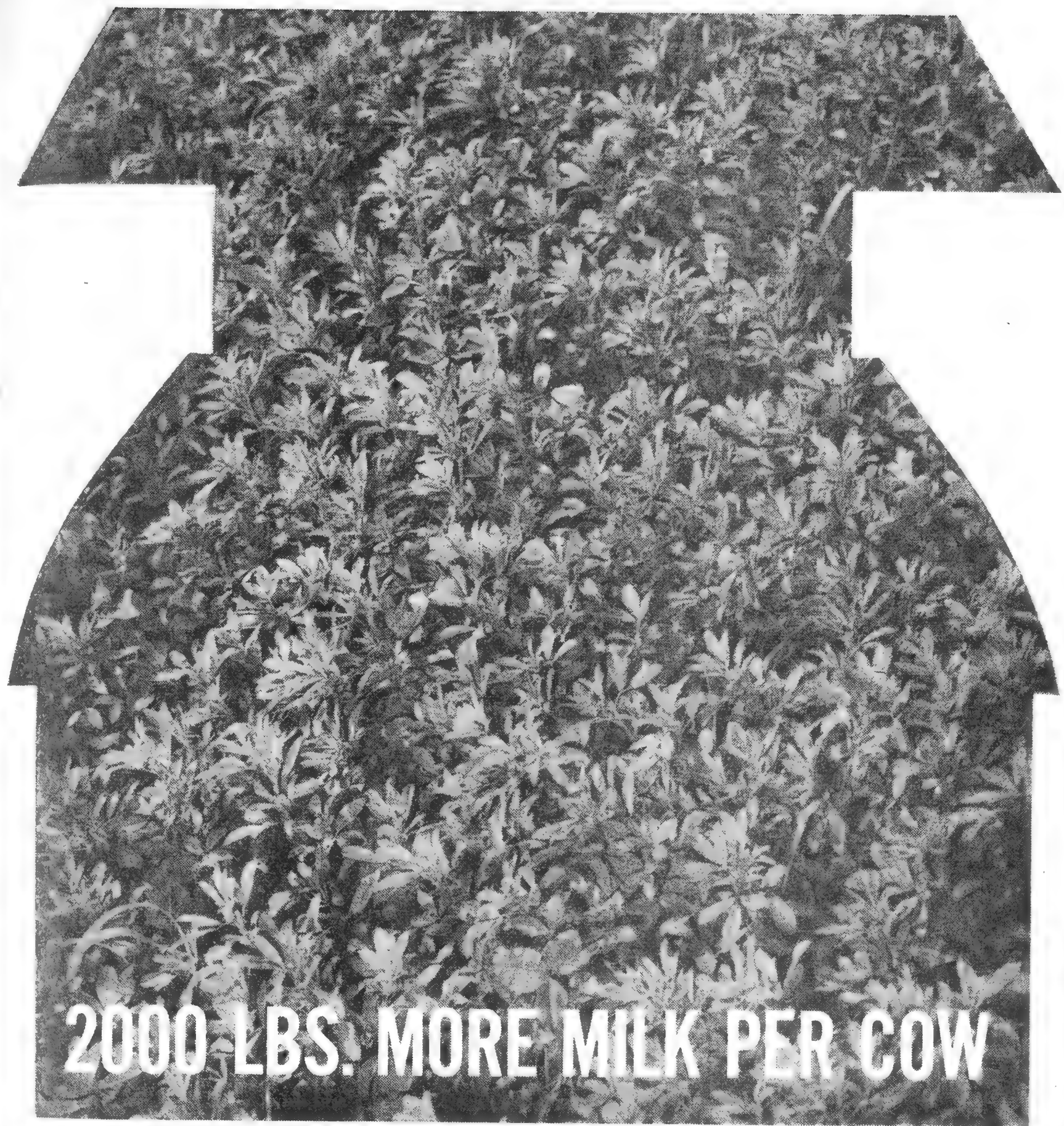
"Market More Pigs" is the title of a new six-page folder describing the uses and benefits of AV-Formula, marketed by MERCK & CO., Inc., Rahway, N. J., for use in calves and swine. The folder is available from Merck. AV-Formula, a combination of penicillin, streptomycin and eight vitamins for use in drinking water, keeps young pigs on feed even at times of stress. The product is also effective in preventing or reducing bacterial scours in calves or swine.

The Wright "Super Rebel" an entirely new version of the famed "Rebel," the world's only reciprocating blade power saw, has been introduced by the WRIGHT POWER SAW and Tool Division of Thomas Industries Inc., Louisville, Kentucky. The "Super Rebel" is 50 per cent faster and more powerful than the previous model; is 40 5/16 inches long, has a 20-inch-long blade, requires no lubrication, and weighs 24 pounds, 12 ounces at ready-to-work status.

Monroe C. Babcock, President of Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc. of Ithaca, New York, has announced the formation of "Babcock International" Division to promote the sale and use of Babcock Strain White Leghorns throughout the world. The primary function of Babcock International will be to distribute Babcock parent stock to selected hatcheries overseas to produce Babcock "Bessie" chicks for the world's egg producing operations.



Here's NEW HOLLAND'S new Model 400 Trail-Type Crusher making short work of an alfalfa field. This alfalfa will dry faster and more uniformly as a result of the "400's" smooth-roll conditioning. This unit can be adapted to fit any New Holland mower to make a mower-crusher combination.



2000 LBS. MORE MILK PER COW

Five stars that foretell success for dairy farmers:
★ Soil Testing ★ Liming and Fertilization ★ Seeds
and Seeding ★ Pest Control ★ Harvesting

Montrose, in the heart of the rolling grassland country of northern Pennsylvania, is the site of Arnold and Sons' "Arnolmont Farms."

"Forage is our biggest crop, that is, besides our seven children," says Will Arnold, with a friendly chuckle in his voice. "We used to think 40 tons of lime a year was the remedy for our farm's naturally acid soils. It wasn't until we began soil testing in 1951, that we knew we hadn't gone far enough along the right track.

"For the past seven years G.L.F. spreading trucks have put between 100 and 125 tons of lime a year on our land. Of course adequate fertilization has not been neglected . . . grasslands are like any crop, they must be fed right if they are to produce quality dairy feed."

2,500 POUND INCREASE—DHIA production records prove the value of a good forage program. Five years ago, Arnold's herd averaged 9,500 pounds milk, with 327 pounds butterfat. Today, Arnolmont Farms' 100

plus milkers average nearly 12,000 pounds of milk and 417 butterfat.

Mr. Arnold attributes this 2,500 pound increase to two things . . . good forage and good breeding. Lime is basic in his forage program. This is supplemented with regular fertilization, pest control and early harvesting. Lime is the backbone of the Arnolmont enterprise.

MOST NORTHEASTERN FARMS NEED LIME. Where it is needed, it is worth its weight in balanced dairy feed. Start your liming program now . . . it's the first step to better forage and greater milk production.

Call your G.L.F. Service Agency for complete information on G.L.F. Lime and summer Lime Spreading Service. And remember, between cuttings and grazings is a mighty convenient time to put it on.

G.L.F. designed trucks and trained operators stand ready to serve you.

This 13 year old ladino-timothy meadow, harvested early for silage, now provides excellent grazing for Arnolmont Farms' dairy herd. Farm is operated by Will Arnold and sons, Richard and John. Another son, James, graduated this year from Pennsylvania State University.



G.L.F. LIME AND SPREADING SERVICE



Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents per word, initial or group of numerals. Example, J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 count as 12 words. Minimum \$1.50. Blind Box Number \$1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P. O. Box 514, ITHACA, N. Y. Advance payment is required.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville New York

EMPIRE LIVESTOCK MARKETING Cooperative stockyards are good places to sell and buy dairy replacements. Regular livestock sales every Monday at Dryden. Tuesday at Caledonia. Gouverneur, West Winfield; Wednesday at Bullville, Greene; Thursday, Bath, Oneonta, Watertown. Ask your nearby Empire Stockyards Manager for schedule of special dairy replacement sales, daily calf markets and for information on Empire's farm auction service.

YOUR SELECTION 30 JERSEY bred heifers. Highlawn and Brampton breeding. Well grown, price reasonable. Due mid-July. August, September. Meadowhurst Jerseys, North Bangor, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR ANGUS BULLS and registered heifers write Red Creek Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.

ANGUS BECAUSE THEY GIVE you more, you get more! Information—New York Angus Association, Wing Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

HEREFORDS

POLLED HEREFORDS — Purebred, certified herd. Cows with calves, 3 yearling bulls, 7 heifers. Francis Warner, Chenango Forks, R.D. 1, N. Y.

REGISTERED, POLLED TRUMODE Domino Hereford Bull. Gentle, a real doer. Francis H. Bucher, Little Genesee, N. Y.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONS

MARKET YOUR LIVESTOCK THROUGH your nearby stockyards of Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative. Top prices, prompt pay, plenty of good buyers. Stockyards at Bath, Bullville, Caledonia, Dryden, Gouverneur, Greene, Oneonta, Watertown, West Winfield.

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STAINLESS STEEL MILKING PAILS, strainers, bottlecaps, leather collars, etc. Send 25¢ for catalogue. refunded with first order. Hoegger Supply Co., Box A, Milford, Pa.

GOAT MILK—HEALTHFUL, profitable business. Learn how. Monthly magazine, \$2.00 yearly. Dairy Goat Journal, Columbia G-36, Missouri.

DOGS

GERMAN SHEPHERDS; Pups, grown female, Male 1 year. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York.

BOXERS — CROPPED, INOCULATED, Championship breeding. They satisfy. John Thurber, Ithaca New York

ESKIMO SPITZ PUPPIES pure white, fine pets. \$25 each. Albert Lasher, 136 East State St., Gloversville, N. Y.

SPRINGER SPANIEL PUPPIES, Quality, hunters. Fair prices. Luetgens, R.D. 1, Freehold, N. J. **FOR SALE: BORDER COLLIE** Pups born March 10, \$20.00. Schuyler Crosby, Sprakers, New York.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS, good all-around farm dogs. Excellent for driving cows. Males \$10.00; females \$7.00. Sydney Peters, Callicoon, New York.

6 MONTHS GERMAN SHEPHERD white female, \$45.00, papers. Two silver grey females, 3 months, \$35.00 each. Evelyn Chaplin, Post Mills, Vt.

COLLIE SHEPHERD PUPS—\$10.00. Full size \$25.00. W. Lamphere, Lyme, N. H.

BABY CHICKS

MEADOW VIEW CHICKS are dependable for top breeding. Get the latest information about the Mount Hope Queen! Our Strain Cross Leghorns are giving wonderful results. Get our prices before ordering chicks. For the best heaviest buy our first generation Harco R. 1 Reds, and our all Harco Sex-links. Also Lawton White Rocks. Our Cornish Cross will please you with their fast growth. They are beautiful, and broad. A Mount Hope Franchise Hatchery is our guarantee of quality. N.Y.-U.S. Approved Pullorum-typoid Clean. Meadow View Chicks, Henry M. Fryer, Phone Myrtle 2-7504, Greenwich, New York

SUNNYBROOK WILL HAVE BABY CHICKS available every week in such leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires—all from the leading egg-laying strains in America. Write for our catalog and special quantity discounts. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc., A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

BABY CHICK BARGAINS \$5.75 — 100 COD, Rocks, Reds, Hampshires, Crosses. Price at hatchery. Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 4, Pa.

BLOODTESTED ROCKS, REDS, Crosses, all heavies. \$6.00 per 100. Leg. broiler-fryers, \$1.75 — 100. Ship at once. COD. Crestwood Farms, Sheridan 7, Pa.

SENSATION OFFER! 10 EXTRA chicks every 100. Money making chicks, pullorum clean. Our special breeding builds healthy chicks that really pay off—both on the market and at the nest. 28 varieties. Many matings ROP sired. Low as \$7.95—100. Day old or started chicks, ducklings and turkey poults weekly. Write Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

MARSHALLS ARE HATCHING GENUINE Kimber Leghorns bred for large eggs—early... their food efficiency means less food per dozen eggs—important with the narrow profit margins of today. We also have a smaller breed of Red Rock Crosses and Rhode Island Reds. Big meat birds don't pay in the present market and smaller birds mean more eggs for less feed. Send for Free Production Chart and Catalog today. Write to Marshall Brothers, RD 5A, Ithaca, New York. Phone 4-6336.

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SUNNYBROOK STARTED PULLETS—available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in America—White Leghorns — Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), Ready-to-lay. Write or phone for list of stock available for immediate shipment. Baby Chicks hatching every week. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc. A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Ph. 8-1611.

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MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS, July \$25.95—100. Meadowbrook, Richfield 2, Penna.

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MARRIED MAN TO MANAGE and operate layer-breeder poultry farm. Experience necessary. Modern home, good salary. Write or call Earl Walker, Husted's Hatchery, Greenville, N. Y. Phone 54244.

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ELECTRIC FORK LIFT TRUCK, 2000 lb. 127" lift. Sit down rider type, with Edison Odorless long life battery and heavy duty charger. Also, walkie type electric pallet truck, 4000 lb. 7" lift with charger. 1/4 of new price. Hawley Smith Co., Croton Falls 4, New York.

ELECTRIC MOTORS: One 20 HP Allis-Chalmers and one 30 HP Westinghouse, both 220 volts; 45 ampere; 3 phase; 60 cycle; speed, 860 with starting units. W. P. K. White & Son, Batavia, New York

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OAKES GRO-ESY BROODER, 9 sections, 2 standards, used. Recommended for chicks up to 5 weeks. Jamesway electric h-ver, good condition. Odell Martin, Brooktondale, N. Y. Phone Slaterville 28F32.

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4 NEW HOLLAND SUPER 77—PTO Balers; 15 rebuilt 77 balers, clearance prices; used New Holland 66 with motor. Automatic wire balers from \$375, up; 2 used 68 PTO balers; 4-AC roto balers; 11-used forage harvesters; 4 used backhoes; crawlers and wheel tractors with loaders; 8 used dozers; 45 combines pull type and SP. We deliver and start your machine. Don Howard, Canandaigua, N. Y.

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DRESSES 24¢; SHOES 39¢; MEN'S suits \$4.95; Trousers \$1.20. Better used clothing. Free catalog. Transworld 164 AF, Christopher, Brooklyn 12, New York.

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July 19 Issue.....Closes July 4
Aug 2 Issue.....Closes July 18
Aug. 16 Issue.....Closes Aug. 1
Sept. 6 Issue.....Closes Aug. 22

WOMEN'S INTEREST

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Mr. Irving W. Ingalls
Advertising Manager
American Agriculturist
Box 514, Ithaca, New York

Dear Mr. Ingalls:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 3rd regarding our experience with advertising in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. We greatly appreciate the opportunity of using the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to advertise both our auction business as such, and also in advertising our auction sales. I have always felt that the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was one of the best agricultural advertising mediums that we have available to us in New York State.

At a great number of sales, I have heard customers tell us that they saw the ad for a specific auction in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. We have always appreciated your very prompt service and courteous attention to all matters connected with this office.

With kind personal regards.

Very truly yours,
Harris Wilcox
Sale Manager & Auctioneer
(Bergen, N. Y.)

AUCTIONEERS !!!

If you are an auctioneer, you are cordially invited to attend the NATIONAL AUCTIONEERS ASSOCIATION'S annual convention to be held at the Hotel Statler in BUFFALO, N. Y. on JULY 17, 18, & 19th. This is your opportunity to meet with and discuss with the nation's top auctioneers, problems which confront every one of us in the auction business.

For further information and details, contact N. Y. STATE AUCTIONEERS ASSOCIATION, 518-520 University Building, Syracuse 2, N. Y. or make reservations with the Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y.

THIS IS YOUR INVITATION . . .

TO ATTEND
New York State Sheep Improvement
Project's 15th Annual
SHOW and SALE
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to be held at the
**Livestock Judging Pavilion, Cornell
University at ITHACA, N. Y., on
SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1958**
including 80 head of top Suffolk, Hampshire, Dorset,
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Charles Brinkerhoff, Interlaken, N. Y.

JULY 16 DEADLINE FOR NYABC SHOW

BIGGER and better than ever before" is the promise for the two-day Eighth Annual Cattle Show, a principal feature of the 18th annual meeting of New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, at Ithaca, August 1 and 2.

With the deadline for completed entries with health papers set for postmarks before midnight, July 16, show superintendent Harold B. Rosa and assistant superintendent Patrick J. King, are looking for the number to exceed last year's 418, attracted from some 40 different counties.

Cash prizes remain the same—\$5,000 open to daughters of NYABC sires of the Holstein, Guernsey, Jersey, Ayrshire and Brown Swiss breeds. New classes, changes to even out Junior contests, and other innovations promise to make the Show of greater interest than ever.

— A. A. —

WINS NATIONAL JERSEY CONTEST

JHOWARD STILES, Mt. Airy, Md., was announced the winner of the first National Jersey Youth Achievement Contest at the 90th annual meeting of The American Jersey Cattle Club at Louisville, Ky., last month.

As winner of the contest, Howard received a specially inscribed plaque and a cash award of \$200. The 20-year-old 4-H Club and FFA member is married and is farming for himself. He owns 31 head of registered Jerseys valued at \$6,100.

The other winners and their awards are as follows: second, David W. Spahr, Findlay, Ohio (\$150); third, William J. Summey, Dallas, N. C. (\$100); fourth, Randolph A. Smith, Jr., Dallas, Ore. (\$50); and fifth, Fred A. Martin, Cheshire, Mass. (\$50).

— A. A. —

CALVES DO "OK" ON GOOD PASTURE

Experiments at the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station last summer show that young calves may make satisfactory growth on good, clean bluegrass pasture. In the Kentucky tests, 16 young calves were divided into two groups. One group got pasture only, the other got pasture plus 3 pounds of grain per head daily.

The grain-fed group gained more weight during the entire test period and had higher daily gains than the pasture only group, as might be expected. But the calves getting pasture only ate more pasture in proportion to their body weight and were not far behind the grain-fed group at the end of the test. Actually, the grain-fed calves weighed about 30 pounds more and had slightly glossier coats.

The Kentucky researchers point out that while grain-feeding is generally recommended, last summer's tests showed that calves can make satisfactory gains with good pasture and proper management.

COMING MEETINGS

July 7-19—DHIA Training School, Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y.

July 8, 9—Annual Poultrymen's Get-together, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

July 10—Annual Farmers' Field Day at Cornell University, Ithaca. Display and discussion of new research in progress. Seeding methods, forage preservation, weed control, equipment, fertilizing, etc. Farmer groups welcome. Bring own lunch.

July 11, 12—10th annual Maine Broiler Festival, Belfast.

July 14, 15—Annual Cornell Weed Day, Ithaca, N. Y.

July 14, 15—State 4-H Club Dairy Cattle Judging Contest, Univ. of Maine, Orono.

Visiting Hayfields

By
TOM MILLIMAN

Milepost 372

**N. Y.
THRUWAY**

That Pasture Again

THE American Agriculturist pasture was laid down on May 11. The 16-acre field was ready earlier, but we held off seeding with oats as a nurse crop to be grazed, until the oats would be about the right height at the stage when other pastures for milking cows would slack off from the season's peak.

As it was, one pasture provided two periods of grazing, and the others one each. Even so, although Harry seeded down on the exact day I preferred, I can see now it was four days too soon, that is, oats demanded grazing on June 19, before other pastures were entirely subdued. Live and learn!

Those who follow this effort to establish a pasture which is intended in future years to provide more feed in the dry, hot, late summer and early fall, will recall that the seeding mixture consisted of Narragansett alfalfa, Saratoga bromegrass and Viking birdsfoot trefoil. The seeding cost me \$21 an acre, an item I can't forget.

In an effort to economize, I made the mistake of buying the wrong fertilizer in order to get in under the Federal conservation payments. I knew well that this field should receive fertilizer with a little nitrogen in it. But in the approved practices for which Federal payments are made, there was no fertilizer with nitrogen. Only 0-20-20 or the equivalent. So Harry applied a little more than 400 to the acre of 0-19-19 with borax. The oats got off to a stand too thin and light colored. Weeds came on with a rush, and while the new seeding is there in sufficient count or coverage, it is less vigorous than nitrogen would have made it.

In the 20 years of so-called conservation payments by Uncle Sam, I figuratively stood in line with hat in hand only once or twice. Never yet have the recommended practices squared with the exact needs. All the doles of every kind leave a brown taste in my mouth, and I am relatively a poor man.

Bill Fritz's Livestock

Next-door neighbor Bill Fritz operates nearly 500 acres of owned and rented land. A bachelor living with his mother and sister, Bill takes pleasure in owning an unusual variety of livestock.

Although the Fritz operation perhaps classifies as much in the direction of cash crops as in dairying, here's a list of his livestock: 1—registered Holstein cattle; 2—registered Jersey cattle; 3—registered Angus cattle; 4—registered Hampshire sheep; 5—registered Yorkshire hogs; 6—registered Morgan horses; 7—purebred Bantam chickens of a French strain.

By chance, recently, I drove down the road as Bill was leading out from the stable a two-year-old Morgan stallion. The stallion was prancing and dancing as Bill conducted him across the road to the pasture gate. I stopped just as Bill removed the halter, and watched the two-year-old take off.

Having been confined to the barn for a week, the colt started circling the big field on an all-out gallop, round and round, and before coming down to a trot he must have covered 3½ miles. It was poetry in motion. Real beauty combined with speed, which is something we rarely see on farms nowadays. Pure pleasure was my reaction at such a rare sight.

In this period of specialization, which now includes Hayfields to a large extent, some of the neighbors think Bill Fritz is too diversified in his operations.

I do not share such a view. He occasionally sells a Morgan horse, and he also sells wool, registered sheep and hogs, as well as a few Angus cattle. The only livestock item which seems to be a luxury is a few Bantam chickens, and I'm not sure these fail to pay their way.

Here in the same little neighborhood, to match Hayfields with its 100 crossbred dairy cattle, is a highly interesting collection of purebred animals, in the diversity and quality of which I as a neighboring farm owner take great interest. Here I record the view that in Monroe County it is not necessary to specialize in order to survive as a farmer.

SCREENINGS

In spite of the cold spring weather, pastures came on normally. It is the planted crops which cause a spring season to be labeled a late one. The Hayfields milking herd went to daytime grazing on April 27 for the reason that grass demanded it. Since then three pieces of pasture totalling 28 acres have kept 50 milking and dry cows fully supplied with lush grass to June 19.

* * *

This season has produced rhubarb of the highest quality and best flavor in my memory. "Pieplant," as Grandmother Kate called it, is at home in cool, wet-weather and in cold soil. It is a northern crop, even more suited to Canada than to U.S.A. The improved varieties come from the Province of New Brunswick, where plant breeders have done a noble job. At the height of the season, I was eating rhubarb as sauce at least once and sometimes twice a day, when at home. When traveling, I could get rhubarb only in pie.

* * *

"Charlie," our 1958 whiteface steer, is a wanderer without respect for fences. As a calf in 1957, he could find and squeeze through a very small hole in the fence. This season, when turned out with 25 open and bred heifers, plus two dry cows, he apparently found their companionship too dull, for he resumed his calfhood habit of breaking out. Some women and children, thinking he was a bull, complained. So Harry put him in an unused bull pen, where he is now on full feed, hastening toward extinction ahead of schedule.

* * *

Under Harry Morrill's hand, the Hayfields herd of crossbred cows has this spring produced more milk totally and per cow than ever before. Production went beyond my estimate, but not beyond Harry's. Mating cows and establishing pastures, which are among my responsibilities, are part of it, but careful breeding and high level legume-grass pastures, even when well fertilized, will not amount to much without a good cow man on the job.

* * *

Slowly coming back from a spell of poor health, I made another trip to Merida Farms in the Province of Quebec, from which I've not yet been released. Manager Norman Cook has Merida doing well in field and barn. He is a working manager. Milk production is doubled and test improved from 3.0% to 3.5%, without buying cattle. Adding the improvement of grasslands by establishing alfalfa where it fits and Empire birdsfoot elsewhere, and we have the measurements. Incidentally, young Norman Cook is the best builder of 4-strand barb-wire fence I know. I had begun to think that only old men could or would build good fences.

PUSH-BUTTON PROGRESS



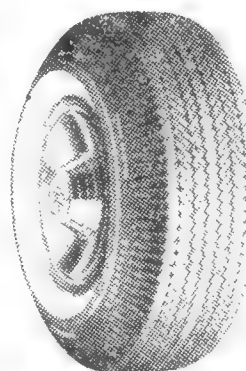
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Outdoor Cookery

SUMMER is outdoor time, and swimming, hiking, and fishing, as well as farm work, bring on those ravenous appetites that lead to outdoor cookery. More and more farm families take advantage of their proximity to nature to have a home picnic site, and many city families are moving to the country for added enjoyment of the out of doors. At the same time, public park facilities have become overcrowded. So what could be more sensible than to develop a home picnic place in the farm grove, by the farm pond, or just under the shade of the backyard elm or maple?

Choose a Good Site

A good picnic site should be high, dry, and airy, but with water available for fire control.

If you build fires on the ground be sure no duff or humus is left to spread the fire, and that no overhanging limbs will catch fire from the flames. A hunter and trapper's fireplace will give you the best "rustic" cookery.

If it is possible to build a permanent fireplace, a fireplace waist high on which you can place charcoal or wood for your fire will make it possible for you to cook no matter which way the wind blows. Outdoor grills are now readily available and use charcoal. Remember, coals from hardwood on the site or charcoal gives you the best fire.

Outdoor Meals are Easy

Simple menus are best for outdoor meals. Use the many fresh vegetables and fruits that your garden or market provides. Plan foods that require little advance preparation and a minimum of cooking equipment. Appetites are keen for outdoor meals, so be sure to have enough food. Meals served outdoors are similar to other meals in that they should be nutritious, too. Include foods from the basic food groups in every meal.

You can make the outdoor table as attractive as any outdoor table by using materials which nature provides, such as flowers, leaves, cones, driftwood, and colorful stones.

Be sure everybody gets into the act. When you share the work in preparing outdoor meals with your family, you share the fun.

Cook Over Coals

If you want to be a successful outdoor cook, cook over coals. Cooking over a flame will fill your eyes with smoke and your food with ashes. If you will wait until the flames have died down, your patience will be rewarded. This may take about 30 minutes.

Food cooks more slowly over coals and is more apt to be well done. There is also less danger of burning. For safety's sake, learn to reach into rather than bend over the utensil. Since coals from hardwoods or charcoal are very hot, keep an eye on the food you are cooking, so that it doesn't burn. Protect your hands with hot pads or gloves.

Before placing kettles, pots and pans over the fire, soap the outside with a soft soap. This will make the clean-up job simpler for you. After cooking, wipe pans with wet newspapers so they will be easier to wash. Sand and wood ashes are useful for scouring kettles.



Menus for Outdoor Meals

Here are two popular menus for outdoor meals, with recipes for the main dishes. Each recipe makes 10 servings.

MENU NO. 1

Kabobs
Roast Corn Cabbage Salad
Fresh Fruit Rolls
Milk Coffee

MENU NO. 2

Sukiyaki
Baked Potatoes au gratin
Vegetable Relishes
Apple Dessert
Milk Coffee

KABOBS

10 servings

(Cooking time about 20 minutes)

- 2½ pounds lean, tender meat, cut into 1½-inch cubes
- 2 pounds onions, cut into 1½-inch cubes
- 1 pound mushrooms
- 2 cups Kabob Sauce for marinating and basting
- 2 pounds tomatoes, cut into 1½-inch cubes

Marinate meat (beef, lamb, liver or poultry meat are suitable), onions, and mushrooms, in Kabob Sauce (see next recipe). Place meat and onions on skewers and broil over coals. Turn to broil all sides. Baste with sauce. When meat and onion are almost done, place mushrooms and tomatoes on skewer and broil. Continue to turn and baste the food on the skewers. Cook until done. Lamb, liver and poultry meat should be cooked to the well-done stage. Beef may be cooked to taste. Serve hot.

KABOB SAUCE

(Makes 2 cups)

- 4 cloves garlic, crushed
- 1½ cups soy sauce
- ¾ cup brown sugar
- 1 cup olive oil
- ¾ teaspoon pepper
- 4 medium pieces candied ginger, chopped fine

Combine all ingredients in jar; cover; shake well before using. If desired, marinate steak for one hour in sauce. Use sauce to baste while broiling.

ROAST CORN

For best results, cook over coals with no flames. Husk the corn. Force a sharp pointed toasting stick into the green end of the corn. Roast over coals, turning constantly until the kernels begin to pop and are a golden yellow

A waist-high fireplace enables the cook to prepare a variety of dishes easily. Above, Sukiyaki is being cooked on the grill, while reflector fire bakes blueberry muffins and foil-wrapped potatoes au gratin are kept warm.



color. Cook about 1 minute more. Season with butter and salt.

SUKIYAKI

(10 servings)

- 2 pounds frozen sandwich steaks, cut in thin, diagonal slices about 2 inches long and ½-inch wide
- 2 tablespoons salad oil
- ¼ cup sugar
- ¼ cup soy sauce
- 2 medium onions, sliced thin
- 1 green pepper, sliced in thin strips
- 1 cup celery, sliced diagonally into thin strips
- 1 10-ounce can bamboo shoots, sliced thin
- 1 8-ounce can sliced mushrooms
- 1 bunch green onions, cut in 1-inch lengths with tops

Brown meat lightly in oil. Mix sugar and soy sauce. Add half to the meat. Push meat to one side of pan and add sliced onion, green pepper and celery. Cook for 3 to 5 minutes. Add remaining soy sauce mixture, bamboo shoots, and mushrooms including mushroom stock. Cook for 3 to 5 minutes. Add green onions and tops. Cook 1 minute more. Serve hot.

By
GERTRUDE ARMBRUSTER
and FRED E. WINCH, Jr.

BAKED POTATOES AU GRATIN

Aluminum foil

- 6 medium potatoes, pared
- 4 tablespoons butter
- 2 teaspoons salt
- Dash pepper
- ¾ cup grated cheese
- 3 tablespoons chopped parsley
- ¾ cup top milk

Cut foil for baking potatoes. Cut potatoes into thin, lengthwise strips as for French fries. Place on foil. Dot with butter, sprinkle with salt, pepper, cheese and parsley. Pull edges of foil upward, then pour top milk over the potatoes. Bake over coals, turning occasionally, for 45 to 60 minutes.

VEGETABLE RELISHES

For vegetable relishes, use vegetables in season whenever possible, such as cucumber slices or sticks, green onions, sweet onion slices, radishes, carrot curls or strips, celery, tomato wedges or slices, cauliflowerets, turnip strips, green pepper slices, and cabbage wedges.



Kabobs are the main dish at this picnic, and the hunters and trappers logs serve as holders for the skewers of meat, vegetables and mushrooms.

APPLE DESSERT

(10 servings)

- 4 to 6 medium apples
- 1 No. 2 can crushed pineapple
- 1 10-ounce package frozen, sliced strawberries

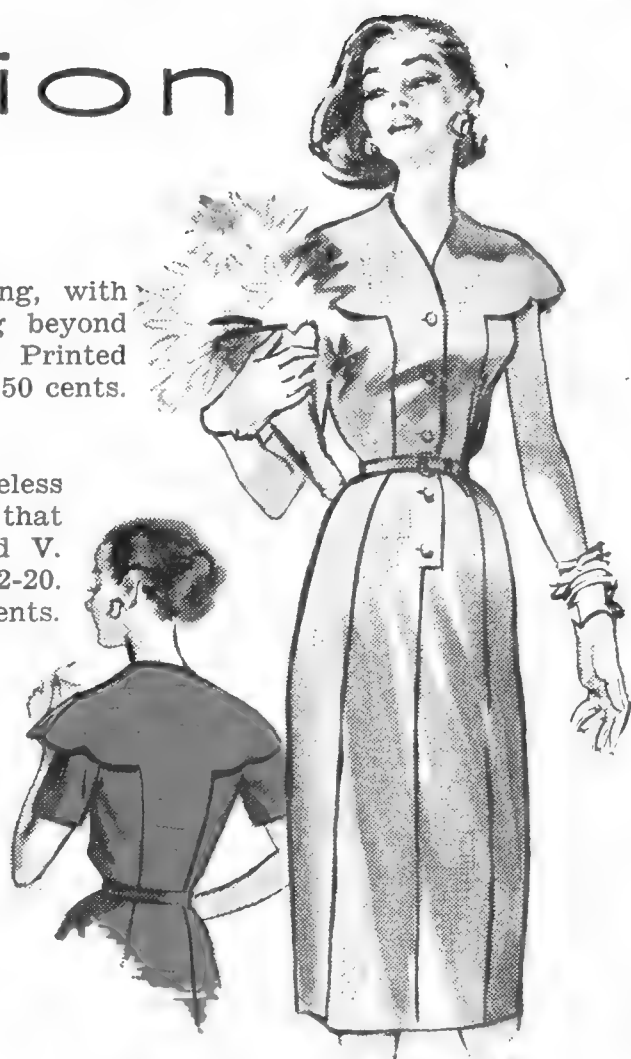
Wash and pare apples. Cut them in slices. Place in saucepan, add juice from can of pineapple and cook until tender. Remove from heat and cool. Add frozen strawberries and crushed pineapple. Serve over shortcake, if desired.

When your cooking is over and you have burned all burnable refuse, and carried back or buried cans and garbage, then be sure your fire is out. Quench your fire with water whether it be in the backyard fireplace, grill or in the forest. Sprinkle and stir several times. Test the coals with your hands to see if they are cool; if not, sprinkle again. Water is the only safe substance to use.

Cool Fashion Finds

8051 . . . Breezy and flattering, with scalloped capelet collar extending beyond the shoulders and an easy skirt. Printed Pattern in sizes 12-44. Price 50 cents.

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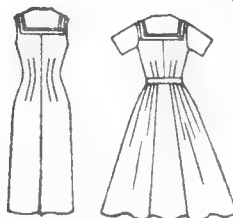
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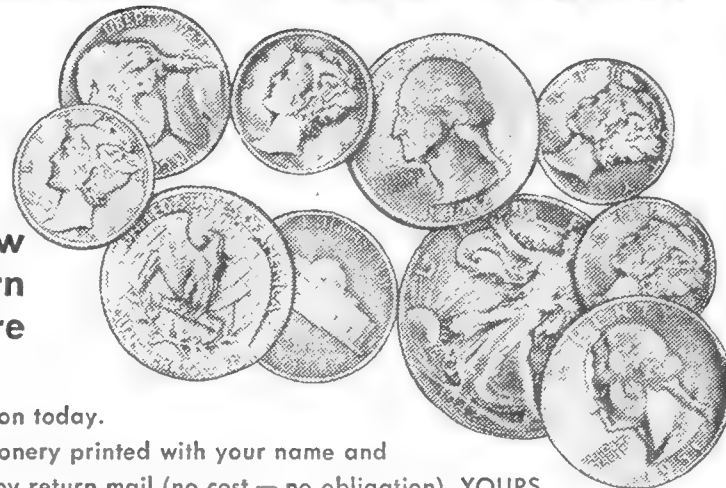
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astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!" The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute. This substance is now available in suppository or ointment form under the name *Preparation H*.* At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

CLOTHES THAT FIT

By HELEN POWELL SMITH



WE ALL want to be attractive . . . and becoming, well-fitted clothes help to achieve this goal. Some home sewers approach this matter of fitting garments with fear and trembling, and they speak in terms of "fitting problems." But fitting isn't necessarily a problem; it's just a normal step in the making of a garment or in the purchase of a ready-made one. With the many variations in the human figure, we can't expect that a pattern or garment can be manufactured to fit each of us correctly without some adjustment.

Your Measurements

One of the first steps in dress construction is to know your own body measurements . . . and then buy the pattern size that most nearly corresponds to these. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has a special chart that tells you, and shows you, how to take the four basic measurements you need in determining your pattern size—bust, waist, hips, and back waist length.

This little chart also gives convenient tables of measurements with which

to compare your own, so that you can decide which figure type is best for you—Misses, Women's, Half-Sizes, or other classification. A pattern chosen for your figure type, as well as your actual size, helps to give good fit.

Our chart also contains a personal measurement card and sizing guide for making a record of your measurements. It is small enough (3¼"x2½") so that you can cut it out and carry it in your purse, handy for ready reference when ordering patterns or buying a ready-made garment. If you would like to have me send you a copy of this useful sizing guide, just fill out the coupon at right and send it to: Mrs. Helen Powell Smith, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Please enclose a three-cent stamp for mailing.

ABC's of Fitting

If you learn to judge how a garment should look when it is well fitted, you

will be better able to fit yourself or to buy a garment that fits well, or to know how it should be altered to give the best fit. The ABC's of fitting can be learned in three simple words—grain, line, and ease:

Grain deals with the direction of the lengthwise and crosswise yarns of the fabric of which the garment is made. The fabric should be so handled that the lengthwise yarns are perpendicular to the floor, and the crosswise yarns are held parallel to the floor at one or more of the following points: chest, armhole, bust, hips. (There are some exceptions to this rule such as a design that has certain sections cut on the bias for drape and effect; or a few of the pre-set fabrics; but the basic principle holds true and is important to abide by.)

Line may deal with the structural lines of the garment or the design lines. Figure and fashion help to determine the placement of these lines. Line helps to give your figure height, width, and depth.

Ease is necessary for body movement. The garment needs to conform to the body when various positions are taken, to allow for muscle changes.

These three basic principles are interrelated and each is dependent upon the other. If a garment has the grain of the fabric balanced correctly on the figure; if the structural lines and design lines are placed in relation to the body frame, and if there is sufficient ease so that the garment is comfortable but not loose—then we might say that the garment fits.

In changing the grain of the fabric so that it hangs well on the figure, you need to check the results in terms of line and ease. Likewise, you must not alter a design line that might pull the fabric off-grain.

Learning to fit a garment and to recognize when it is well-fitted comes through experience and the development of good judgment. It is an art that you can learn, just as one learns to appreciate good music or beautiful craftsmanship. You develop skill and understanding as you work with and analyze the fit of garments. For some, it is easier than for others, but when you learn to understand your own figure proportions and study lines and designs that help to make your figure seem the most attractive, you are on the way to helping yourself to good fit.

Mrs. Helen Powell Smith
American Agriculturist
Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

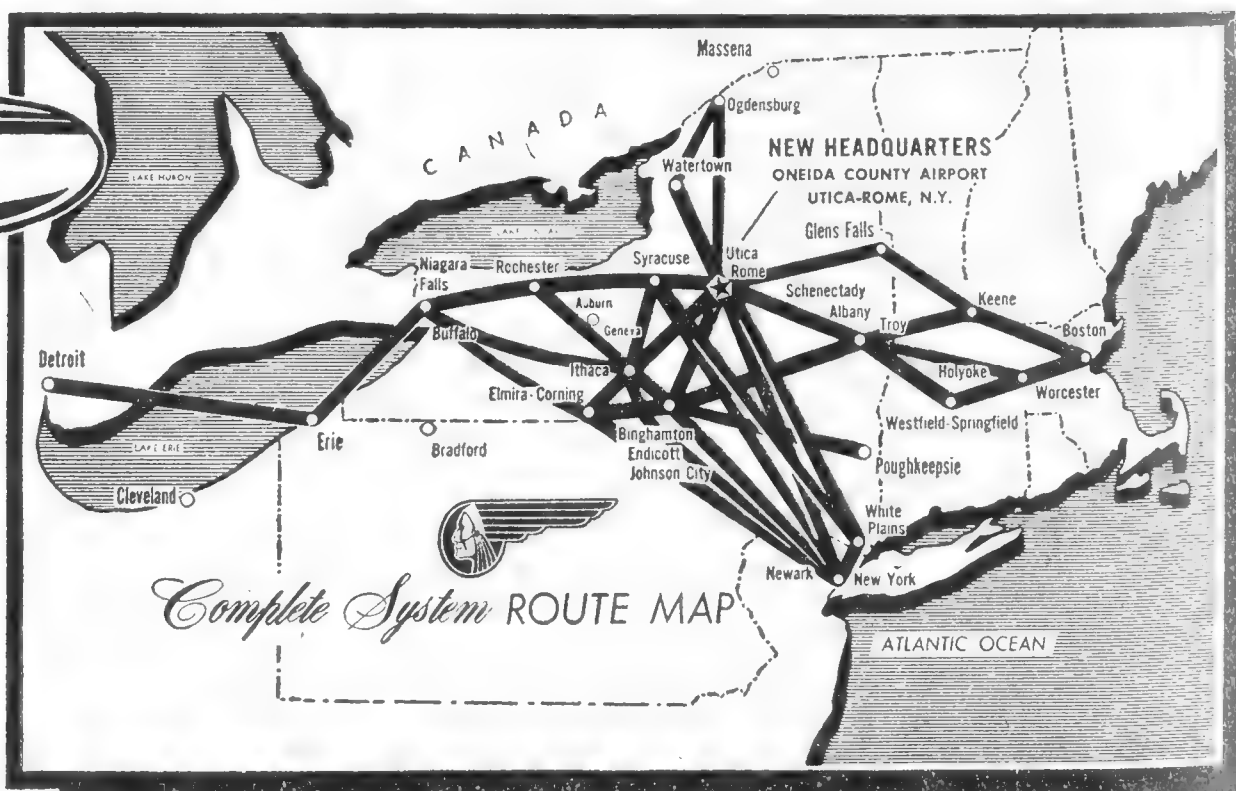
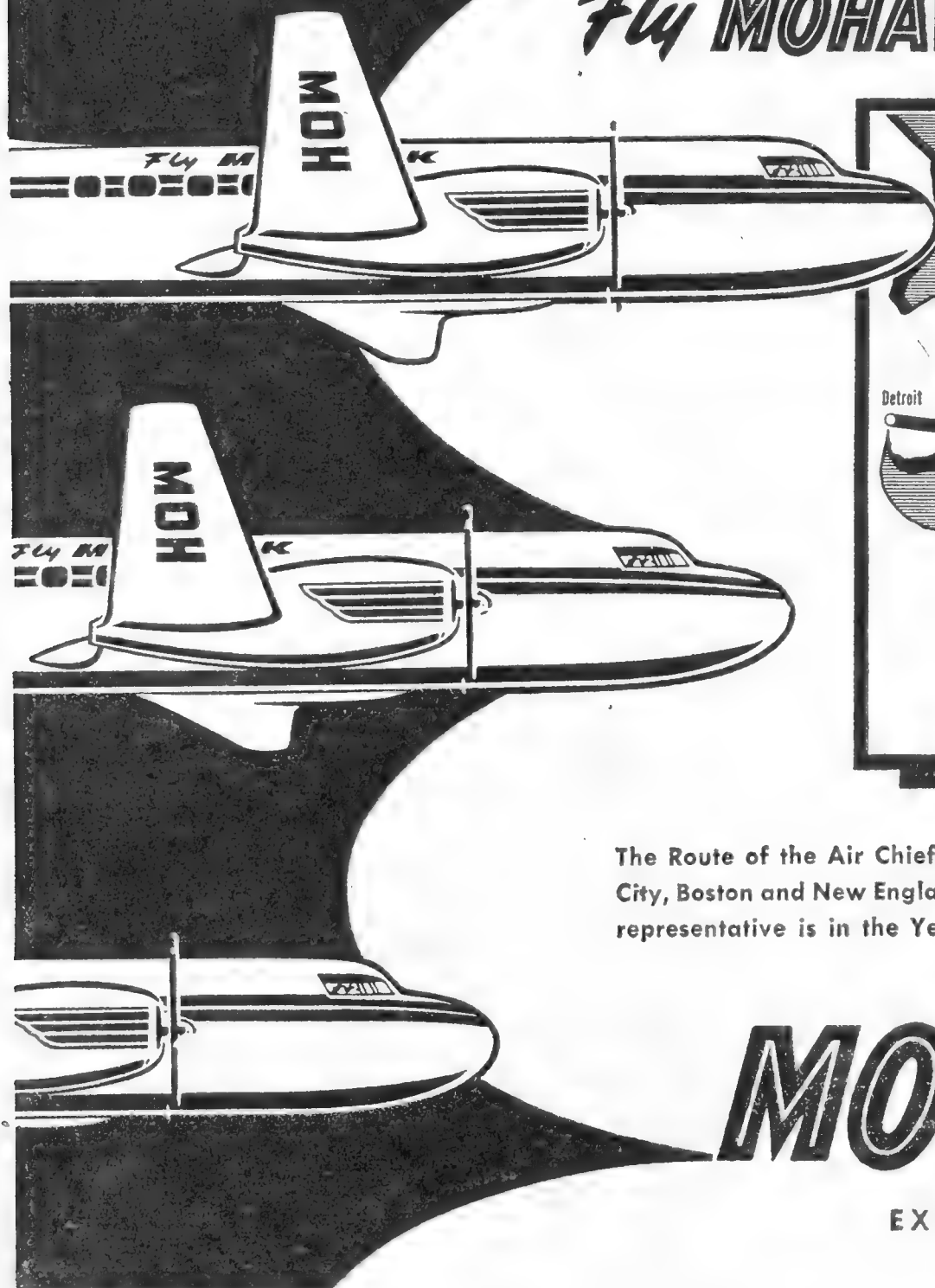
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by Kay Eichelberger

New York State College of
Home Economics

Large Living Room

We plan to redecorate our living room and I would like some advice in choosing colors and patterns for draperies, slip-covers, wallpaper and wall-to-wall rug, and help in arranging my furnishings. My living room is 21 feet by 15 feet with two windows on the south, one on the east and a door on the north and west sides, and the walls are painted a shade of blue.

I am enclosing a floor plan, showing the furniture we have.—Mrs. M.N., New York

It is very difficult to help anyone arrange furniture in her living room without knowing more about the family, how they use the living room both in the daytime and in the evening, and how they enjoy spending their evenings.

Your living room, 21 by 15 feet, is a good size for comfort and spaciousness. You can have your music section at the west end of the room, your davenport, chairs and television at the opposite end, grouping one chair and davenport together so that four people can view television. You might add another chair and bookcase on the south side, next to the davenport. This grouping with the davenport balances the piano, television and chair on the other side.

Since your living room is blue, you might choose a warm medium or light blue rug, or rose taupe rug and the same colored walls, if you plan to paint the walls. Either one of these colors will harmonize with most color schemes, so you can change the color of your draperies and slip covers whenever you wish.

You can choose for draperies a patterned material which has a combination of colors you and your family enjoy. The background can be the same as your walls or a contrast. The pattern may have blue and rose, or green and rose, with some bright touches of yellow or cream.

You can treat the two windows on the south side as one window, with a valance board extending across both windows and about 6 inches beyond each of them. The valance board can be painted the same as the wall to give spaciousness to the room. You can let the draperies hang at either side of the two windows for a decoration.

Your white curtains may be used for privacy if you need it. However, you do not need them if you purchase enough drapery material to draw the draperies across the entire width of the wall from window to window. If you do use white curtains, they should reach to the window sill, and the draperies should extend to the bottom of the window casing, top of the baseboard or to the floor.

You can decorate the east window with the same valance board as the south windows, extending it out on either side of the window to make the window appear wider.

The slip-covers for the davenport and chairs may be a plain textured material repeating the colors that are in the draperies. If you choose green, rose and gray for the draperies, you can use the green or gray for the davenport and one chair, and rose for the other chair, or just opposite. Small

bright-colored cushions on the davenport will add interest.

Repeat the colors elsewhere in the room to get balance and good proportion of colors.

Dark Hall

I have a dark hall with 4 openings leading to living room, dining room, back bedroom, and front porch. The doors to the living room and dining room were removed, and the other doors and casings, including the outside casing along the wall of stairs, were painted white. I would like to know if I should paint the inside casing along the wall white too. I intend to varnish the stairs on each side of the stair treads. Should the up and down posts in the railing be white or varnished?

—Mrs. W.C.R., New York

If the hall is a very dark one, I would paint the walls a light cream,

yellow, or dusty rose which will lighten it up considerably. The white doors and casings will not be too dominant if you have a light wall. You did not mention the color of the wall. If it is painted light color, I certainly would paint the casing along the wall of the staircase white, if that is what you mean by inside casing. Sometimes an

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Kindness adds sweetness to everything.

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off white or cream is better than a stark white, depending on the color of your walls.

You did not mention whether the railing or bannister is varnished or painted white. If it is varnished, the posts would look better varnished; and

if it is white, I would paint the posts white. Again this depends on the color of your walls.

—A. A.—

FALL TOUR!

ON September 27 an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST party will gather in Albany, N. Y., for a wonderful tour to historic New England and Canada, just when fall foliage is at its best. We'll travel in deluxe sightseeing buses and visit such fascinating places as old Quebec, Ste-Anne-de-Beaupre, Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia, Evangeline Land, Acadia National Park, Boston, Plymouth, and Salem. The cost of this 15-day tour is just \$385, and that includes everything: hotel accommodations, delicious meals, all tips, transportation, sightseeing, and escort service.

For a free copy of the itinerary, write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y.



PERFECT END TO A BUSY DAY

Another long summer day is nearly over. It's been a busy day, with few idle moments. No time to go visiting, of course. But out of touch? Not a bit of it—when there's a telephone handy.

There's something akin to magic about a telephone. One minute your thoughts fly to someone dear but distant. Then you pick up your phone and in seconds you hear a familiar voice across the miles. Interesting news flows both ways. Soon you hang up, but now some of the

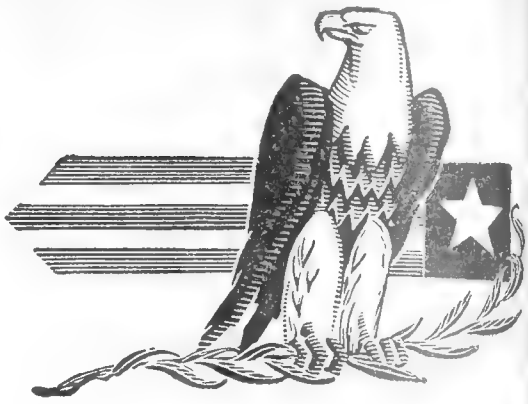
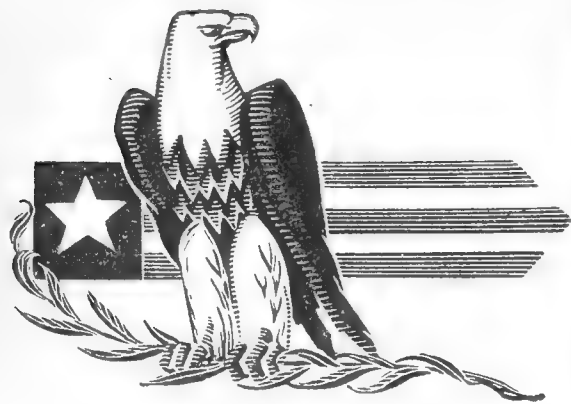
weariness you felt has gone. In its place is the same good feeling that comes of a pleasant visit in person. A perfect end to a busy day.

* * *

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WHEN THE American Revolution started, most of the American leaders had no intention of severing the colonies from the mother country. But as the war progressed, feeling against Great Britain became stronger and more bitter which resulted in the Continental Congress adopting the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, 182 years ago this summer.

At this 4th of July then, it would be good for every American citizen to



read the Declaration of Independence. Few of us have any idea of the terrible turmoil that prevailed throughout the colonies and the great courage that it took to sever the long standing ties with the mother country. Every man who signed that Declaration, or who gave support to it, was

branded as a traitor.

In spite of the stress and turmoil under which it was written, the Declaration of Independence is a beautifully written and majestic document, ranking high among the great political papers of history. Listen to the beautiful, stately English in this first paragraph:

"When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation."

Then, after stating clearly the reasons for the separation, there comes this concluding statement.

"We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And, for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each

other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

How proud we Americans should be, how much we should appreciate the leadership and the wisdom of our fathers who wrote the Declaration of Independence, and who later wrote and adopted the Constitution of the United States of America. What an obligation those first leaders of ours and those who have followed down through the years, have placed upon us of today to hand on undimmed and blazing high the torch of freedom that our ancestors paid so much for. Former President Herbert Hoover has well stated our responsibility when he says:

"If we weaken as Washington did not, we shall be writing the introduction to the decline of the American character and the fall of American institutions. If we are strong and far-sighted, as were Washington and his men, we shall be writing the introduction to a yet more glorious epoch in our nation's progress."

THIS MIGHT SAVE A LIFE

DID YOU ever think what you might do if you were suddenly called upon to administer artificial respiration?

For years we have been taught to



start the breathing of someone who has passed out, by drowning or otherwise, by manipulating the arms regularly up and over the head, and then down to the sides.

Now the New York Medical Society says it is much better and simpler to put your mouth on the open mouth of the patient, and send your breath deeply and regularly into the patient's lungs.

It is interesting to note that this method is quoted in the Bible, II Kings, 4: 32-34.

DAIRYMEN HAVE A JOB TO DO

DAIRYMEN FACE a serious situation because milk and its by-products are being challenged as a food as never before.

You all know what is happening to the butter market because of the competition of oleo. More recently, milk itself has come in for attacks. It is claimed that adults, with a diet well balanced otherwise, do not need milk. The millions who are over-weight are told that milk is fattening.

Then, recently, there has been some doubt raised about milk because scientists have wondered if milk is not one of the foods, because of its fat content, that builds up cholesterol in the walls of arteries.

Who are the critics of milk? A few are scientists who have announced some of their preliminary findings but who are not at all sure as yet of their facts. But sensational writers and food faddists have played up this information way beyond any real facts that the scientists have developed so far.

Milk does contain butterfat, of course, and for most people butterfat is a wholesome and necessary food. There are about 160 calories in an eight-ounce glass of milk, but any good nutritionist will point out that the same glass of milk is also very high in minerals, protein, and vitamins. Calcium is a very necessary part of our diet and it is plentiful and easily available in milk. As a matter of fact, most nutritionists agree that milk is a number one food, good for you all your life.

But in view of all this propaganda against milk, it is more necessary than ever to get the facts about this great food to the consuming public. The American Dairy Association and the National Dairy Council are doing a good job in advertising and publicizing milk. But their work is only a drop in the bucket compared to what other industries are doing in advertising their products, and to what needs to be done if dairymen are to preserve the markets.

WANT TO GO?

FOR MORE than twenty years, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been sponsoring tours as a service to our people. We have taken groups to Alaska, Hawaii, California, Mexico, the West Indies, South America, and Europe. Some of these trips have been repeated several times. I am very proud of the happiness we have been able to bring to thousands who otherwise might not have been able to go on a tour which they will remember with pleasure all the rest of their lives.

Because profits have been kept at a minimum, we have been able to give the utmost comfort, convenience, and good service at low costs.

On September 27 to October 12, we are sponsoring for the first time a *Fall Foliage Tour*. During the time when the foliage is the most beautiful we will visit by bus the White Mountains, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Evangeline Land, Maine, Historic Boston, Lexington, and Concord. This trip will be something you will always remember.

If interested, write for our attractive itinerary folder.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

TWO OLD maids were in an insane asylum for years.

"Gee," sighed Mayme one day. "I wish some tall, handsome man would wind his arms around me and squeeze me until I gasp."

"Now, you're talking sense," replied Jane. "You'll be out of here in a few days."

* * *

"I must warn you, I'm necking against the doctor's orders."

"Gosh, are you sick?"

"No, my father is a physician."

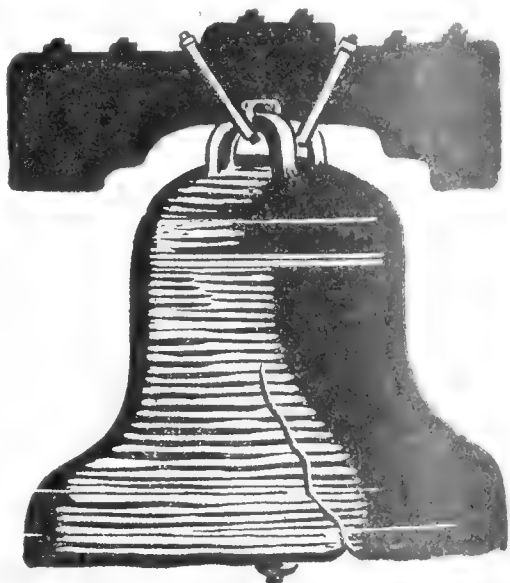
* * *

Little boy (on a transcontinental train):

"Mother, what's the name of the last station we stopped at?"

Mother: "Don't bother me, dear. I'm reading. Why do you ask?"

Little boy: "Because sister got off there."



He Read Before He Signed



ON THE morning of June 4, two men stopped at our farm. One man got out of the car and approached my father and me with a display board of white aluminum siding. This man said our house was one of three homes in the area being considered for this siding for advertising purposes by his company. If we were selected, this company would pay us \$4250 per year for three years. Of course, this sounded very good to us. (Editor's Note: Too good to be true!)

"At this time both of the men went to the house and looked it over. Then, the other man asked to go in the house where he could tell us all about the deal. After getting in the house, he told us how nice our home was and, upon seeing the Bible on the table, he said he was very glad to see it was a Christian home. Then we all sat down to the kitchen table where he told us about the deal.

"Right away he told us that we would have to repay the first year's \$4250 as we received it from the company each month. Of course we could do what we wanted to with the money we received the next two years. Then he got out a contract form and filled it out. He had to have all our names, which was my father, my wife and myself. Then he filled in the blank space in regards to the aluminum siding and doors that would be installed. Also, he wrote in \$50 per month for three years.

"I told him that it would have to be made out on a carbon so I could have a copy. He said that he couldn't leave us a copy of anything today as he wasn't sure if we would be selected. After he said this I wanted to read the contract which I did. I didn't have to read very far to find out it was a sales contract only and there was nothing in it about receiving money for advertising. I would not sign it.

"I had my wife read some of the small print out loud. She had only read a little when he grabbed it away from her, put it back in his brief case and said, 'I guess you people aren't interested.' He wasted no time getting to the car where the other fellow was waiting. We couldn't get the license number of the car, other than it was

Penn. I surely would know them if I saw them again.

"This is my first experience of this kind and I sure have learned a good lesson. I thought maybe you would like to let your readers know about these men and how they work."—Bernard D. Elling, Hinsdale, N. Y.

— A. A. —

"HINDSIGHT"

"Last year I sold my standing pine trees on half my land which is about 20 acres. There weren't many but I wanted to get my tax money. The man who bought them said there were about 15 trees of good size and they were worth \$160. I said I would like a written agreement but a friend of his said 'he's honest enough,' so we had no agreement. I said nothing under 11 inches and he repeated it, so I know he understood.

"Well, he came in and stripped all my pines down to 9 inches and several scattered ones smaller. He took an extra large white birch and a large red cedar to give his friends.

"I can't afford a lawyer but wonder if there is any way I could make him pay."

* * *

If you sell timber, there are two important things to remember: (1) have a written agreement; and (2) get an impartial survey by someone who knows his business to see how much timber is taken and to give an estimate of how much it is worth. Without a definite, written agreement, your chances of getting more are small indeed.

— A. A. —

WANTS BOOKS

A subscriber would like to obtain copies of Turner's History of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase and Turner's History of the Holland Land Purchase. If you have a copy of either or both which you would like to sell at a reasonable price, write AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Service Bureau, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

— A. A. —

ADDRESS WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of:

Roy Jenkerson, formerly of Hebron, New Hampshire, Box 4?

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ON NOVEMBER 17, 1957 Raymond A. Weeks of East Wakefield, New Hampshire, discovered that someone had broken into his storehouse and had stolen the battery from his tractor. They had broken off the terminal post and left it hanging to the tractor. Mr. Weeks notified Chief of Police George Hoit at once and gave him the terminal post as evidence.

Not long after, Chief Hoit and a State Police officer located a number

of articles stolen from other persons, and among them was a battery which matched the terminal post.

The two men who had stolen the goods, apparently to sell for junk, were arrested on December 3 and 21. They were convicted and given 30 days in jail.

Our congratulations and \$25.00 Service Bureau reward check go to Mr. Weeks who, by the information he gave the police, was able to help them find the men responsible.

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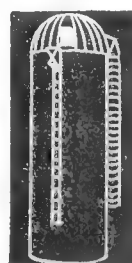
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The Iris Border

By DORIS E. STEBBINS
South Coventry, Connecticut

HERE is nothing more picturesque than a perennial border of clumps of iris, whether they are tall or miniature, bearded, bulbous or Siberian. Even the Louisiana iris, which loves abundant moisture and is ideally located beside a pool or stream, can be grown with other perennials in the garden if supplied with plenty of water. Their vivid reds, copper, pink, blue, purple, bright yellow and white blend perfectly with the other iris colors in the garden.

Let your tall bearded beauties make a background for the smaller varieties. Their colors vary, as there are blends, bicolors and uniform shades. Don't miss the newer shades of pink, near-black and mahogany. They stand out among the yellows, whites, purples, and blues.

Next to the bearded, or between the clumps, plant Siberians. They'll bloom at the same time and their smaller blossoms add interesting contrast. Siberian iris will grow practically anywhere here in the Northeast and will flourish wherever other perennials grow.

Bulbous, the Dutch miniature, will add a dainty note of blue, white or yellow when added to the foreground of the border, or in a small border of its own. It stands out well against an interesting background such as a low, sweeping evergreen.

The dwarf bearded iris heralds the iris season in earliest Spring. It grows only 4 to 9 inches high and is a perfect miniature of its tall bearded cousin. Let them make a fine ribbon edging for a border, or plant them in broad masses of color among the rocks or along the terrace. Their colors range from white and light yellow to red and red-purple.

When I moved to my lake cottage I

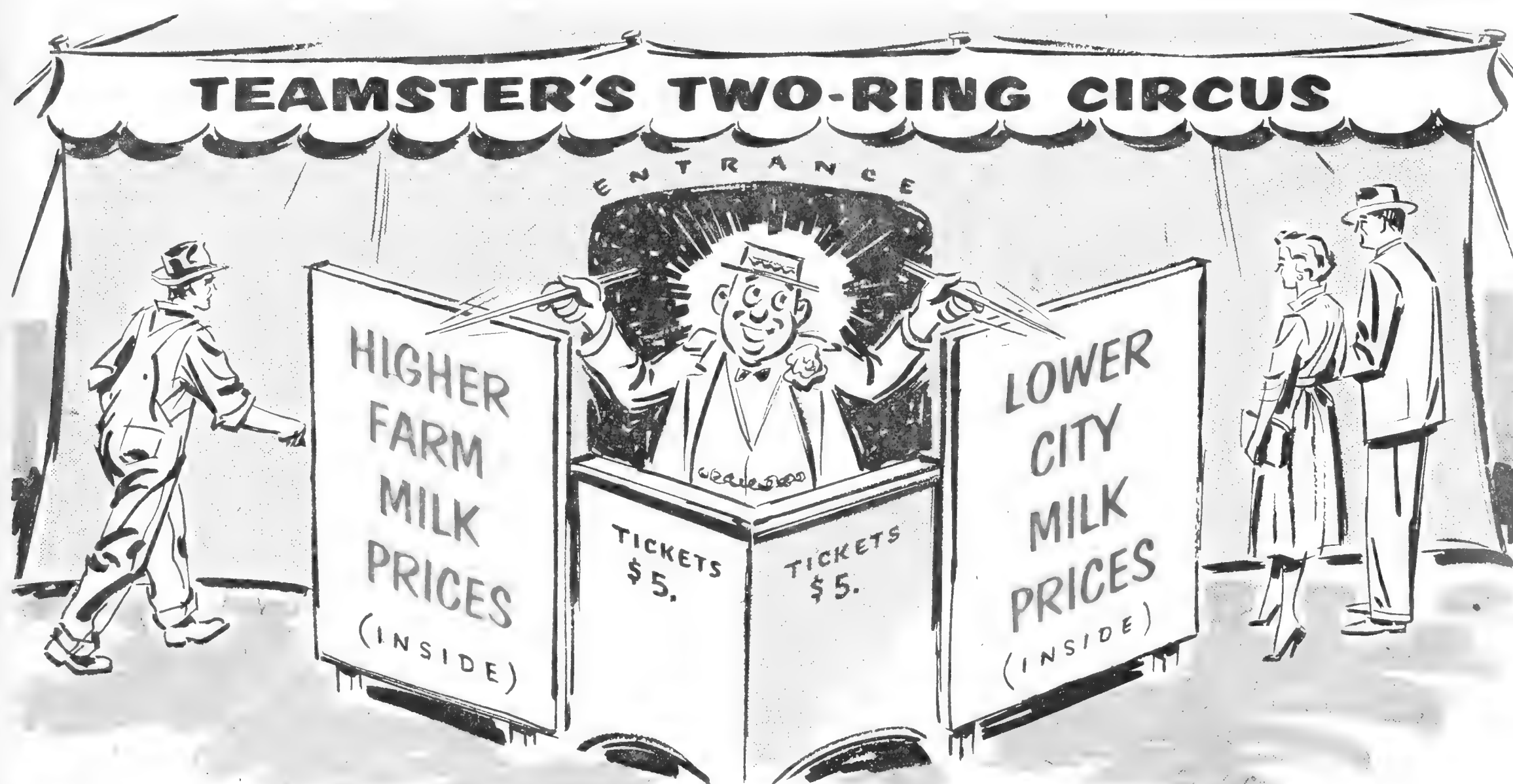
discovered a long border of iris foliage. It was too late in the season for blooms that year, so I looked forward to the next Spring. However, not a bloom showed. Close inspection showed why. There was a tangle of rhizomes (roots) which probably had not been separated in years. I waited until late July, then set about dividing the old clumps, first cutting the foliage to 6 inches. I dug out the clumps and washed the soil from the roots with a strong stream of water. I found the healthy young rhizomes on the outer edge of the clump, and made divisions by cutting away the old rhizomes with a sharp knife. I divided some to single, some to double rhizomes, and replanted them in a new spot so that the tops of the rhizomes were just covered with soil. I spaced them 10 inches apart in a triangular pattern with the growing points or "noses" facing in one direction.

MOST HOME OWNERS PLAN LANDSCAPING

AMONG farm people the value of trees and shrubs for shade is more important than an increased property value, according to a Pennsylvania survey of landscaping among homeowners.

J. E. Kivlin, graduate assistant in the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology at Penn State, said 40 per cent of the people sampled listed the shade value of trees and shrubs as one of the most important reasons for landscaping.

Kivlin said one of the major assets of the nursery industry is the "built in" desire home owners have to landscape their property. The survey showed 79 per cent of home owners mentioned "enhancing the appearance of the home" when asked why they should landscape their home grounds.



Talking Out of BOTH SIDES of His Mouth!

Labor organizers, trying to get dairy farmers to join a wage-earner's union instead of a dairyman's cooperative, are talking out of both sides of their mouth.

The labor union bargains for *wages*. The dairy cooperative bargains for *prices*. There is no common interest between the two.

As a wage earner with no responsibility for markets or capital earnings, the union man wants high daily pay and low milk prices at the store.

As an owner and producer with a substantial capital investment, the dairy farmer wants wages adjusted to changing economic conditions, and farm milk prices high enough to cover the cost of production. Prices that will yield a reasonable return for his labor, his investment, and provide

a margin to replace worn-out herds and equipment.

Farm and Union are Worlds Apart

Clashing financial interests as basic as these can be served honestly only by separate and distinct organizations. No \$5-a-month union-dues payment can bridge the difference in goals and attitudes. Union men and their wives will still resist so-called "high" food prices. They'll be among the "bleeding hearts" at milk hearings, and among the volume users of milk substitutes.

The man who loses out will be the dairy farmer, the owner and producer who risks his all on selling more milk to Mrs. Consumer. And she can't be fired, fined, organized or intimidated by any union boss.

Join the Largest and Strongest Dairy Cooperative in the Northeast

Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



Who's Most Thankful?

By
JIM HALL

WE IN THE Northeast complain occasionally — as this year — about our “ten months winter and two months darn bad weather,” but, when compared to other regions, we have to admit that we do all right.

We were especially fortunate when Mother Nature apportioned water—the growth element without which all others would be useless. However, we seldom think to number it among our blessings; and literally ignore it until, as sometimes happens this month or next, “the well runs dry.”

It's hard to say who benefits most from

good water, especially running water under pressure.

Is it the farmer because his animals and poultry thank him with more milk, eggs and beef when he makes fresh cool running water available to them day and night?

Is it the hired man who can step into a tub or under a shower after a scorching day in a hayfield or mow who appreciates it most?

Is it mother who, instead of countless trips to the old well, turns a handle and gets all the hot or cold water she needs for cooking, washing and the thousand other chores that are easier with ample water?

Is it grandpa who, despite his talk about the “good old days,” really did not enjoy that trip out past the woodpile—especially in winter?

Is it grandma, who of a Saturday night spent hours heating kettles of water to supplement the warm water in the stove reservoir? And who baled the soapy water out of the wash tubs after the kids were clean again?

Or is it the happy group pictured above — five farm youngsters who perhaps have never known—and, we pray never will know, what it's like not to have water when and where they want it?

Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



LEAN WITH THE WIND

THERE IS nothing essentially new about vertical integration in farming, but recent developments, especially in growing broilers, have put it in the spotlight.

To me, the term means combining two or more production and marketing activities under one management and control. Some call it contract farming. When you think of it that way, integration includes growing vegetables under contract for canning, marketing farm products co-operatively—even the man who sells direct to consumers through a retail route or roadside stand.

One of the dangers inherent in vertical integration is that farmers may lose all control of what they grow and become mere hired men, with no opportunity to profit from their own good management.

There are several reasons why integration appeals to some producers:

1. It often provides a source of much needed capital.
2. It puts a floor under prices.
3. It guarantees a market.
4. It tends to give consumers a steady supply of high quality products, and therefore encourages greater consumption.

(As a choice between integration and government price supports and controls as a means of putting a floor under prices, there are many reasons for choosing integration.)

There are also some disadvantages:

1. Undoubtedly farmers will lose some freedom to make decisions which to me is integration's greatest danger.
2. There may be pressure from the integrator, and farmers (and everyone) already operate under too much pressure.

Weighing the advantages and disadvantages, and remembering that many who have studied integration believe it will inevitably grow, the problem becomes one of who will control integration. Farmers can control it by:

1. Practicing, where possible, direct selling to consumers.
2. Using credit supplied by the integrator (farm supply seller, chain store, canner, or what have you!) at a safe level.
3. Strengthening old cooperatives or forming new ones to buy supplies, market farm products, and to bargain with buyers.

If integration increases, the thing for northeastern farmers to do is to use it. And, above all, don't let it scare you!

The man who farms with family help and who raises a good part of the feed for his livestock, is an exceedingly tough man to put out of business.

UNNECESSARY BRIDGES

A U. S. DEPARTMENT of Agriculture engineer suggests that reclamation of submerged lands from the ocean may overcome shortages of cropland near large metropolitan areas.

To farmers harrassed by crop surpluses, and paying their share of taxes for government pro-

grams which fail to correct the situation, any talk of spending taxpayers' money for reclaiming more acres just doesn't make sense. Time enough to cross that bridge when we come to it!

MILK ORDER FOR CONNECTICUT

IT IS probable that before many months dairymen of the State of Connecticut will be operating under a Federal-State Milk Marketing Order.

Three proposals have been made, one that a separate marketing Order be established for the State of Connecticut. Among others, this proposal is backed by the Connecticut Milk Producers Association. If a separate Order is not approved, some groups propose that Connecticut be included under the Springfield, Mass. Order. The Dairymen's League, the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency, and Mutual have proposed that Connecticut be included under the New York-New Jersey Order.

Regardless of the final decision as to the type of order, certain important fundamentals should not be overlooked. First, Connecticut milk producers should be assured of the advantages of milk markets in the State; second, they should also be expected to assume the burden of their just share of surpluses in out-of-state areas from which milk is brought into Connecticut for fluid purposes; third, milk handlers should not be permitted to buy milk for fluid purposes from areas outside Connecticut at prices below those established under an equitable Order.

QUESTIONS NEED ANSWERS

MOST FARMERS like to take a little time before making important decisions. Especially where a proposal is made by a glib talker, certain important questions are frequently left unanswered. It seems to me that this is the situation when a dairyman is approached and asked to become affiliated with a labor union.

Among the questions that dairymen might want answered are these:

1. What methods will be used to get the better prices that are promised?

If a strike is to be the chief weapon, will violence and intimidation be used to prevent men who disagree with the method from delivering their milk to a plant?

2. Who is to get the promised benefits?

A situation can be imagined where a limited number of dairymen get the benefit of fluid prices while the rest are left out in the cold to take the manufacturing price. If this is the idea, is that what the majority of dairymen want? And if they want it, will it work?

3. Can the actions and decisions of a labor union insofar as they affect dairymen be controlled by dairymen who are members or affiliates?

If, as some dairymen maintain, present farm organizations are not serving farmers, it is difficult to see how it would be any easier to get desirable results from a different type of organization.

4. How can the diverse aims of producers

and consumers be reconciled to the advantage of dairymen?

Traditionally, labor union members want cheap food; milk producers want fair prices.

5. Will the courts permit bargaining for prices by labor unions?

The answer to this by some very good lawyers is no, and the position of most farm organizations is that unions should bargain for wages and that cooperatives should bargain for prices.

Certainly every dairyman has the right to join any organization that appeals to him. It is equally certain that it is wise, before joining up with any organization, to ask and get answers to questions that will vitally affect your returns from farming.

HIGH SCHOOL VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE STILL NEEDED

SEVERAL TIMES in recent weeks it has been suggested to me that vocational agricultural education in the high schools is on the way out.

Among the reasons given are the decline in the number of farms, smaller classes, too many students who do not intend to be farmers, our present agricultural surpluses, and, of course, the fact that farm prices have been down in recent years while wages and prices for what the farmer buys have continued relatively high.

It is entirely possible, also, that some school authorities faced with increased numbers of students have looked with envious eyes on school-rooms used for courses in vocational agriculture.

As I see it, any thought that vocational agriculture should be discontinued overlooks several extremely important facts. First and perhaps most important is that as farms increase in size and new practices multiply, greater skill and ability are required to operate a farm successfully. In no way can more farm boys be given this necessary information at lower cost than in high school.

It may well be that some re-appraisal of the situation is in order. Farmers themselves can help by looking the facts in the face and reminding their sons of the advantages of farming as an occupation. We have had altogether too much unwarranted pessimism about agriculture!

School authorities could emphasize the opportunities for farm boys in related industries such as agricultural engineering, farm cooperatives, and other handlers of farm equipment and supplies. Agricultural training leading to such positions is quite as important as when it leads directly to farming.

If the course of study in vocational agriculture doesn't meet the local situation, it can easily be changed. If classes are too small, a teacher could give instruction to boys in two or more schools.

To sum up, farming and its associated industries will always be important, it will always furnish attractive opportunities for men who like the outdoors, and the need for training is great and will increase.

They Say - - - -

... The essence of life is struggle ... "Don't take struggle out of your children's lives." ... The instinct of fathers and mothers is to do just that—to make "life easier for my boy than it was for me." ... Struggle is a blessing to be sought for, not an evil to be avoided.—Former Congressman Samuel B. Pettingill



LAND OF OPPORTUNITY

Americans have always found special meaning in the words "land of opportunity" but none so much as our country's farmers. The land *is* your opportunity.

Naturally, your goal has always been to make your land more valuable, more productive. Helping you achieve this goal is America's oil industry, which provides power, heat and even fertilizers for your fields.

At Atlantic, we know well the vital importance of petroleum products—gasoline, furnace oil, kerosene, motor oil and other lubricants—on

the farm. And we are working constantly to provide farmers with the highest quality products at the lowest possible price. In New York State, the Atlantic Rural Salesman, with his welcome "service station on wheels," is helping to keep more and more farms on the go.

Atlantic dealers and distributors throughout our marketing area offer the products, advice and service so essential to this real "land of opportunity"—the farm.

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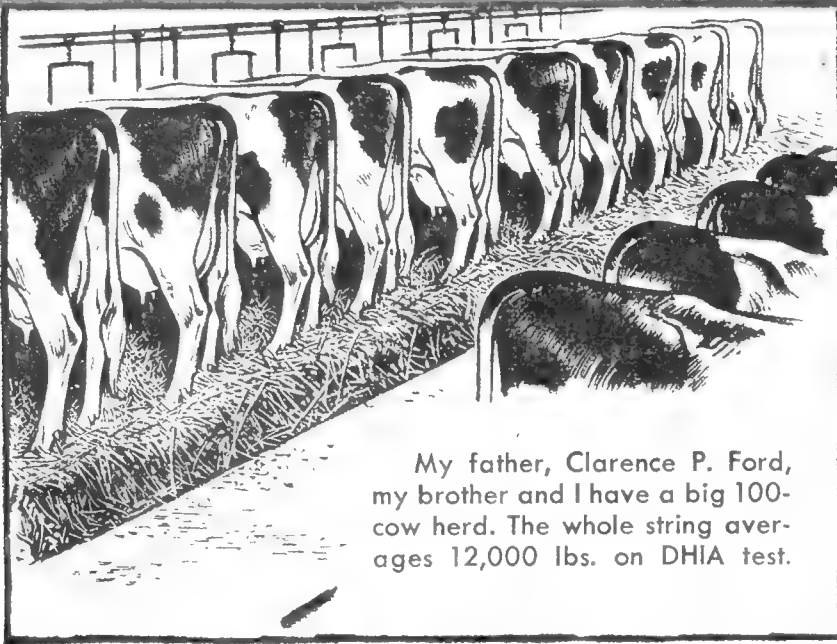
ATLANTIC

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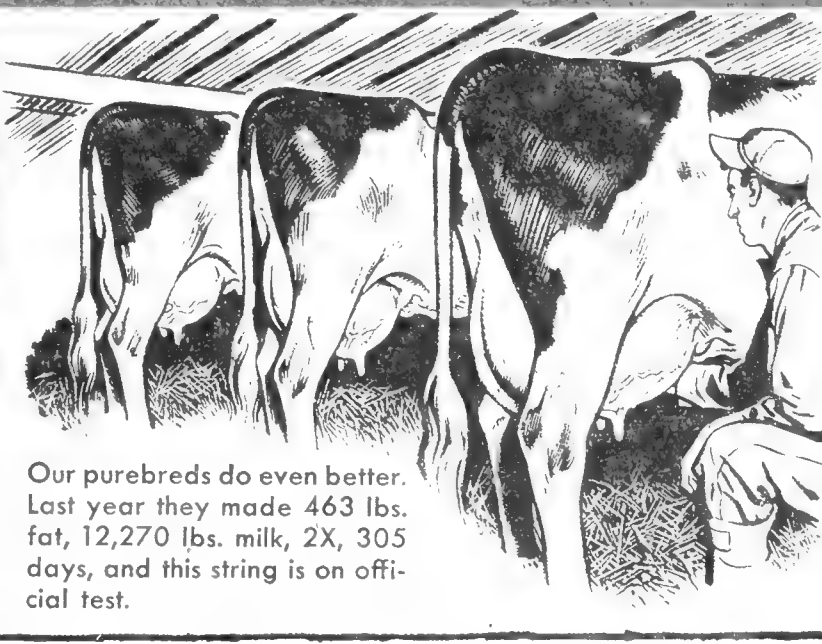
Purina helps us keep a
100-COW HERD
AVERAGING 12,000 LBS.
MILK PER COW PER YEAR

Frank Ford

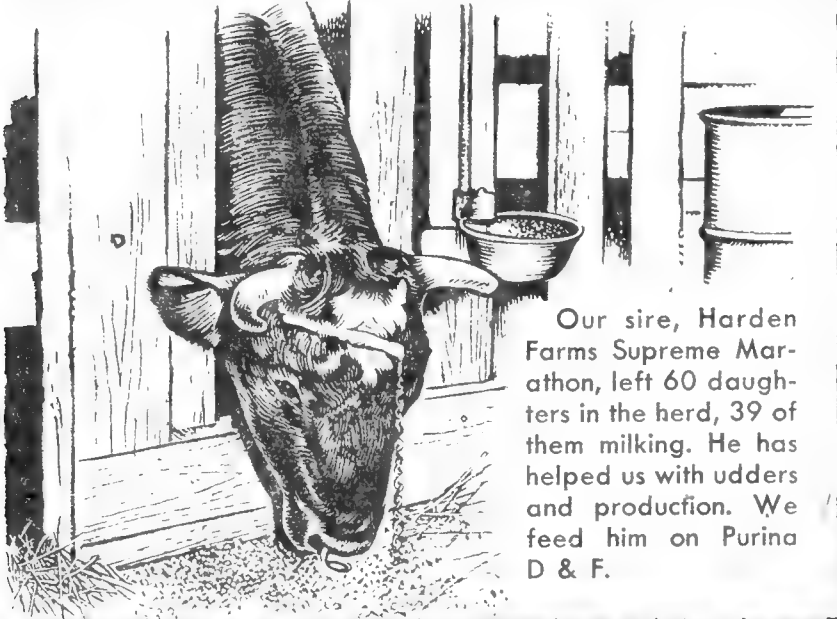
Fordlea Farm, Westtown, New York



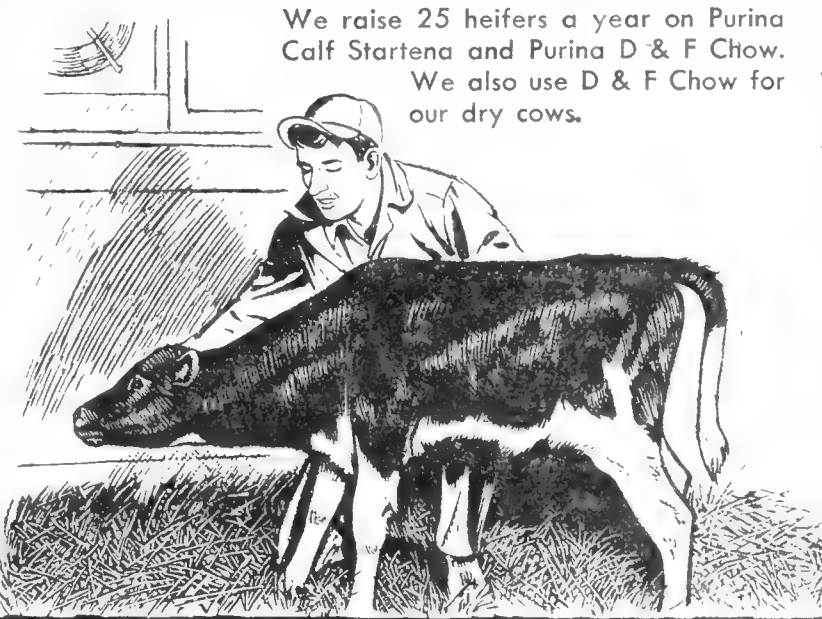
My father, Clarence P. Ford, my brother and I have a big 100-cow herd. The whole string averages 12,000 lbs. on DHIA test.



Our purebreds do even better. Last year they made 463 lbs. fat, 12,270 lbs. milk, 2X, 305 days, and this string is on official test.



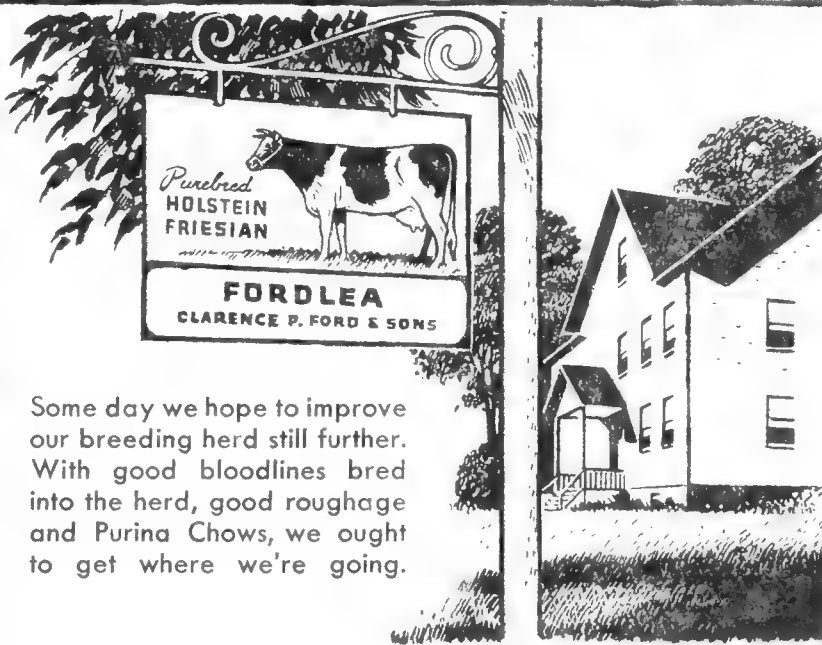
Our sire, Harden Farms Supreme Marathon, left 60 daughters in the herd, 39 of them milking. He has helped us with udders and production. We feed him on Purina D & F.



We raise 25 heifers a year on Purina Calf Startena and Purina D & F Chow. We also use D & F Chow for our dry cows.



We raise good hay... but no grain. We rely on our Purina Salesman for answers to our feeding problems.

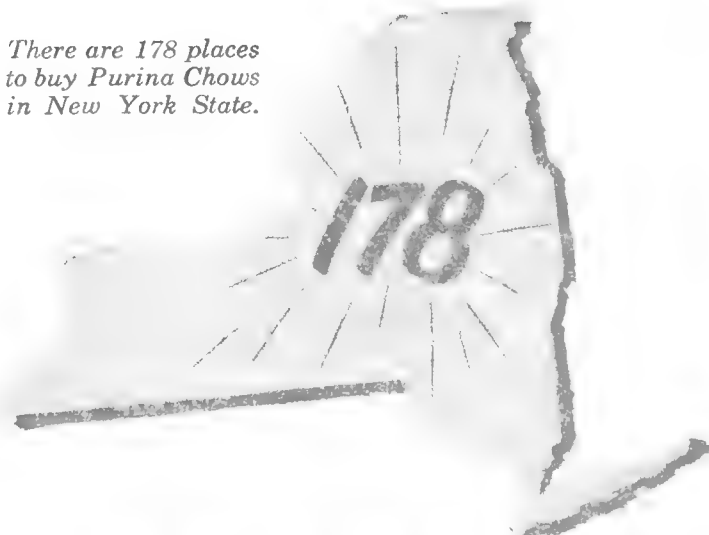


Some day we hope to improve our breeding herd still further. With good bloodlines bred into the herd, good roughage and Purina Chows, we ought to get where we're going.

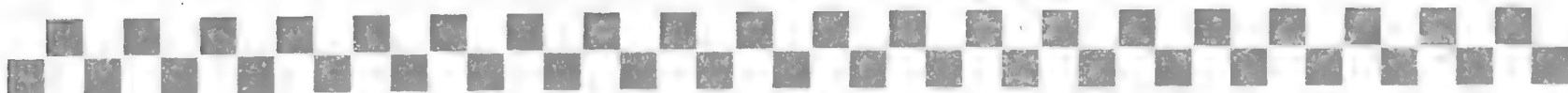
All across New York, top dairymen like the folks at Fordlea Farm are feeding their calves, heifers, dry cows and milkers the Purina Way, not only for immediate milk profits but for the long-range benefits of good feeding... longevity, regular breeding, well-grown replacements:

See your Purina Man for details of Purina's Program, followed by top dairymen wherever cows are important.

There are 178 places to buy Purina Chows in New York State.



FEED PURINA... YOU CAN DEPEND ON THE CHECKERBOARD FOR QUALITY AND SERVICE



MAILBAG

MONEY NOT ENOUGH!

YOUR paper has been in my household for a good many years and I'm presently disturbed about an item in the June 7, 1958, issue.

I refer to Hugh Cosline's editorial, "Cooperative or Union," and I complain mostly because of my high respect for what he normally has to say.

Though the union doesn't appear to me to be a cure-all, I have heard nothing but dissatisfaction with the cooperatives for the last twenty years.

Mr. Cosline asks the question of those who say cooperatives have failed to get results, "What have you done to help?"

We, the average farmers, have done nothing but throw in our hard-earned money to the cooperatives because we are hiring them to do our job. Let me say to you, Mr. Cosline, "What have officials and hired men of the cooperatives done to earn their salaries?"

I receive and read every publication of the milk cooperatives and I have never seen a better case of everyone "calling the kettle black." That's what the cooperatives have done and are still doing.—*Denton Baird, Warwick, N. Y.*

● Editor's note: Strong farm organizations are essential for the wellbeing of agriculture. In my opinion, it isn't enough to "throw in our hard-earned money and hire management to do the job." All farm organizations must be strengthened by increased membership, by members giving more thought; and if any organization isn't doing the job that members want done, by directing officers and management to change tactics. If that is ineffective, leaders can be changed. A majority of members have the power if they will use it.

Also, let's not forget that it's easy to discount the help that farm organizations have given, and the progress they have made. Perhaps part of the trouble is that farm organizations have failed to keep members fully informed.

— A. A. —

RUINOUS!

I READ your editorial, "Farm Land and Taxes," in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of June 21st with interest. I wish to add that the article is timely and that most farmers adjoining our larger cities are having trouble in finding money to pay their taxes.

Expanding industry moving out of the city makes nearby housing a necessity, or does housing attract industry?

These areas immediately demand schools, special water, sewer and fire districts, streets, sidewalks and other government services such as snow removal, street cleaning, lighting policies, garbage collection, etc.

I suggest that these new developments find a way to pay their way without constantly increasing the tax on agricultural property to the point of disaster.—*Deane A. Keyes, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

IDEAL SIZE

IN AN editorial you wrote that "size does not make automatically a perfect farm." My thought even today is that the farm that will succeed in the long pull is a good two-man operation, with high production in all units, work done on time, and somewhere in the season a little time off for those two men when they may leave for a week or a month.

In spite of figures to the contrary, they will be operating long after the "spectaculars" are gone. Please defend us little operators, and give us some praise for our limited ability.—*Henry Arnold, Stanley, N. Y.*



AA's Farm Dollar Guide

P. L. 480: Much has been said and written about P. L. 480 funds, usually without clear explanation of their nature. Enacted in 1954, the law has been extended on expiration. It has given authorization for sale of U. S. farm products totaling 4 billion dollars to friendly nations for foreign currencies. This means that the money paid for these products must be spent in the countries to which they go. In some cases at least the money ends up by staying in those countries in the form of loans or grants, in effect becoming a sort of "foreign aid."

CANNING CROPS: Crop Reporting Board figures now show that the 1958 acreage of the 9 principal vegetables for processing is down about 10% from last year and 11% below average. The LIMA BEAN acreage is reported to be down 5%; BEETS, 10%; SWEET CORN, 13%; CUCUMBERS, 7%; PEAS, 17%; and WINTER and SPRING SPINACH, down 25%. The CABBAGE acreage under contract may be up 9% over 1957, SNAP BEANS will be about the same, and the TOMATO acreage is expected to be up slightly.

SCHOOL MILK PROGRAM: On July 1, the President signed a bill extending the school milk program for three years, with an appropriation of \$75 million a year. Milk will be provided to three-quarters of a million children in 5,000 summer camps, schools and recreation centers, and will go into full operation when school reopens next fall. Last year 75,000 schools participated, serving nearly 2½ billion half pints of milk.

COOL HOGS: The U. S. Department of Agriculture research has shown that sprinkler systems installed in trucks for periodic showering of hogs on the way to market reduces the shrink considerably, enough to pay off even on short hauls. For details write the Office of Information, U. S. D. A., Washington 25, D. C., and ask for Marketing Research Report 172.

TRANSPORT TAX REPEAL: You should profit by reduction in costs of supplies from repeal of transport tax. Signed recently by the President, the law repeals the 3% tax on freight handled by "for hire" transportation, the 4¢ a ton tax on coal hauled by "for hire" carriers, and the 4½% tax on transportation by pipeline. Of immediate benefit to consumers, the repeal of this tax will also have a long-range effect on railroads and truckers.

BRUCELOSIS: States now modified certified brucellosis free include: Utah, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin.

In New York State seven counties have been certified as follows: Schenectady, Sullivan, Warren, Hamilton, Essex, Schoharie and Rockland.

EGGS: Fall and winter egg price prospects are lowered by increased May chick hatching. At end of April, number of egg-type chicks hatched was 7% above a year ago, which was not considered burdensome. But during May, 23% more chicks were hatched than last year, and on June 1 eggs in incubators were running 24% above last year. 10% to 12% more egg-type chicks than last year are expected next winter compared to the 5% or 6% increase needed. Egg prices may stay ahead of last year through September and possibly October, but later will probably drop below same months a year ago.

MILK HEARINGS: *Two hearings on Order 27 for the New York-New Jersey marketing area are ahead in the near future. One will consider an increase in the price of Class III milk, the other will consider amending the Order relative to direct delivery differentials.

Are you getting

Top Year-Around Production?



Arsanilic Acid in your feeds is a low-cost aid to help insure continued high egg production!

What's the laying percentage of your flock for a full year? 55%...65%...75%?

Chances are this figure would be a lot higher if it hadn't been for a few laying slumps. Your profit would be higher too because the more eggs you get per ton of feed the lower your feed costs per dozen eggs. But, in order to get the true profit difference you must have top production all year-around!

Because of this, egg producers need low cost ways of helping ward-off laying slumps caused by stresses and sub-clinical diseases.

Arsanilic Acid*, produced by Abbott Laboratories, is a chemical product used in pullet and laying feeds. It fights hidden stresses and sub-

clinical diseases much like antibiotics, but at a fraction of the cost! It combats dangerous bacteria in the vital intestinal tract where costly poultry diseases get their start.

More eggs per bag of feed! In feeding experiments at Michigan State University and Texas A and M *Arsanilic Acid* gave feed savings from ½ lb. to 1.6 lbs. per dozen eggs.

More eggs per hen! Workers at North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, found that the use of *Arsanilic Acid* in laying rations improved egg production from 1.8% to 4.2% over a 7 or 9 month period. This amounts to 54 to 127 dozen more eggs per year for every 100 hens!

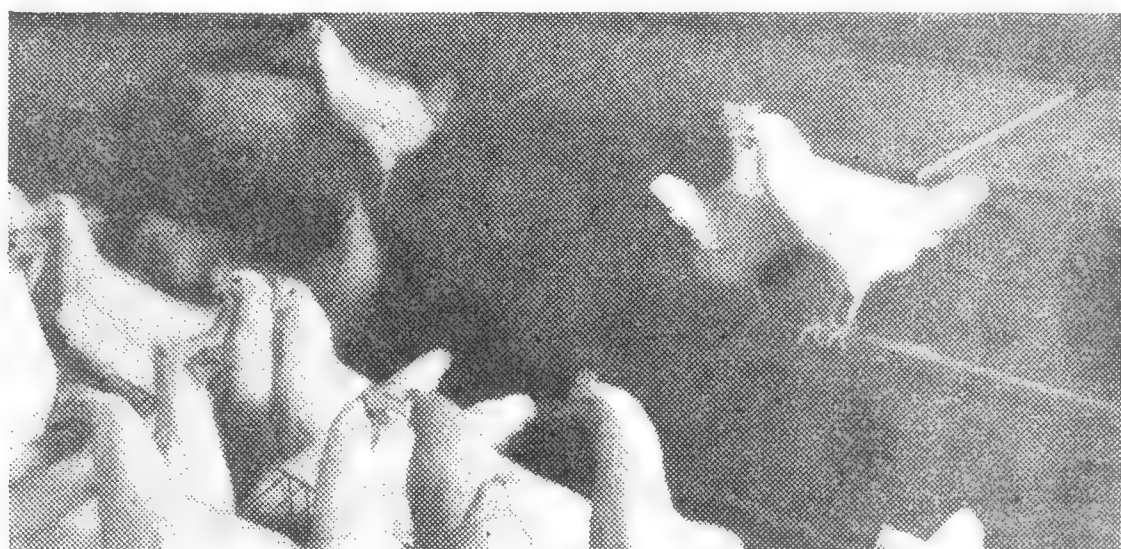
Costs only pennies a year, per bird! It takes an improvement of less than ½ of 1% in feed efficiency, (an increase of 2 eggs a day per 1,000 bird flock), to pay for *Arsanilic Acid* in your feeds! A cost so low you cannot afford to be without it.

Prove it to yourself! The next time you buy pullet and laying feeds of any kind, make sure they contain Abbott's *Arsanilic Acid*. If your local feed dealer or mixer does not have it he can get complete details by writing or calling today...



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CHEMICAL SALES DIVISION • NORTH CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
(*Sold to the Feed Manufacturer under the trade name of Pro-Gen®)



Top Year-Around Production! No "free-loaders" in this flock, they're all laying well. *Arsanilic Acid* in high-quality rations does make the profit difference, regardless of whether you have a caged or floor operation. Ask your feed dealer for pullet and laying feeds containing *Arsanilic Acid*!

806550

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MIRANDY says if I don't help with garden chores, I dassn't yelp when ev'rything gets ripe and she don't feed a bit of it to me. Her threats don't bother me a bit, when it's this hot I'd rather sit and sip a glass of lemonade — that's something that I wouldn't trade for all the turnips ever grown or all the beets she's ever sown. Fresh peas and beans are mighty nice, but not when sunstroke is the price; I like eggplant and broccoli unless they mean some work for me; tomatoes aren't among my needs if getting them means hoeing weeds.

Besides, I always get my share of things for which I really care, despite Mirandy's yearly threat about my lack of gardening sweat. She grows so much sweet corn that she can't give it all away, by gee; she'll can and freeze all she can store and there will still be plenty more; before she'd let it go to waste she's sure to let me

have a taste. There may not be a surplus of another garden crop I love; but with the practice I have had since I was just a little lad, it isn't very hard to snatch a watermelon from the patch.

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**New Scientifically Designed
Charger Farmers Have Wanted!
Waited!**

Compare These Leading Features:

- Charges felt strongly by animal stock without fear of injury to humans.
- 20 times more short resistant than other leading fence chargers.
- Will not be shorted by green grass or brush; rain or ice.
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Money back if Charger is not all we claim.
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ORDER TODAY!

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Gentlemen:

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☐ Please send C.O.D. and I will pay the additional 70¢ C.O.D. charge.

☐ Send descriptive literature ONLY.

I understand that the Charger may be returned if it is not all as claimed.

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nearby ISF Representative.

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NEED MONEY?



"CAN DO!" says KANDOO

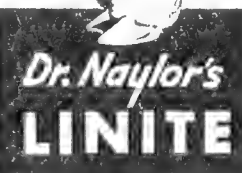
Long-Term Federal Land Bank Mortgage Loans through your local National Farm Loan Association.

Thrifty Operating Loans through your local Production Credit Association.

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CANKER — THRUSH

A powerful, penetrating antiseptic and absorbing agent for stubborn hoof infections. Easy to apply — pour it on. No bandage required. \$1.25 at drug and farm stores or write: H. W. Naylor Co., Morris, N. Y.



Personal Experience Corner

Prefers the Profit in Beef To Headaches in Dairying

By HUGH FERGUS

(Livestock Farmer, Pennsylvania)

A FEW years ago I turned my larger farm over to my son and kept the adjoining 55-acre one to keep me in exercise. I had already changed to feeding steers, but son Jim was going strong with 35 cows, until one day a new milk inspector came in.

I do not know whether he had stubbed his big toe on a piece of loose oil cloth in the bath room and it was still hurting, or whether he had a bad session with his wife, but when he came here he was particularly mean.

After he left, I said to Jim, "Why don't you get out of this headache and keep steers like I am doing?" He did. In a month the cows were all gone and in their place were 45 feeder steers from down in West Virginia.

We have both been at it ever since and very happy about it, with not the remotest thought of ever going back. I think we are both making as much or more than we were dairying. Right now I am sure of it. The livestock men have been firm believers in the old economic laws of supply and demand, profit and loss, diminishing returns, etc. and have fought government intervention and artificial props so that both hogs and cattle are in about the most healthy condition of any branch of agriculture.

Naturally we have made mistakes and will continue to do so, but right now our operation is as pretty much as follows:

Like Heavy Calves

We figure 15 milk cows are equivalent to 75 feeder steers in the way of a living. So Jim has averaged 75 to 100 and, on account of my age, I feed 30 to 50 annually. When we first started we bought calves that weighed from 300 to 400 pounds, but found that they should have had their "mammy's" milk for a while longer. It took too long to get over the shock of the separation, so that when time came to sell them they barely reached 900 pounds.

Now we buy 400 to 450 pounds. We like to buy at the October regional sales held in Virginia, West Virginia and in our own Greene County in early October. This means that they are on the truck less than eight hours, so are ready to start right in and keep on growing.

I understand the Western cattle take up to three weeks to get over the trip. Even though they are inoculated against shipping fever we still get a little of it. I know one of our feeders who bought in Nebraska and all went through the disease when he got them home.

Last fall prices here in the East were cheaper than the Western cattle. More and more buyers from as far west as the Mississippi River are attending these sales.

Over a long period of years the September market for our grade of choice steers has been the highest. Consequently that is the month we sell and have them weigh around 1,000 pounds. That gives us about a month without cattle during which we each take a little trip. Mine have taken me as far as Alaska in the West and New Brunswick in the East.

Kept In Barn

When we get them home they are kept in the barn for a couple of weeks on hay and a little ground corn and oats. Last fall we tried a feed fortified

with terramycin to avoid shipping fever. The theory was fine but in practice it did not work so well. It was mixed with molasses feed, which the calves were not used to; and then if any of them were in the first stages of fever they were off feed anyway so for two reasons consumption was not satisfactory.

There are usually some with worms so after they are here awhile we keep them off all feed 12 hours and then feed two ounces of phenothiazine to each in the feed.

After the initial period of keeping them in they get pasture until late in November when they go on winter feed. The two of us make about 130 tons of blue grass and nearly 300 tons of legume silage, rather than hay. Blue grass has around 13 per cent protein and the legume silage 15 per cent. That means we buy no protein supplement until finishing off period.

All winter for each 100 pounds of

weight, they get from a pound to a pound and a quarter of a mixture containing 80% ground ear corn and 20% oats. On this feed, I had occasion to weigh 15 of them a while ago, when they had been on feed 200 days, with an initial start of 450 pounds, they had gained 306 pounds.

In the fall we rub rotenone dust on the backs of all of them for lice, in early February clip all their backs and rub rotenone on them for warbles.

Stilbestrol Pellets

To feed stilbestrol we had to buy it in a protein supplement which we did not need and had to pay five dollars a ton more for the same protein than in soy bean meal, so had only a limited experience with it up until this year. In March, when they weighed around 600 pounds, we injected a 36 milligram pellet of stilbestrol, that cost nine cents each, into the upper base of their ears. Reports from all the experiment stations say we can expect an additional half pound gain daily from the same feed. Our experience verifies it.

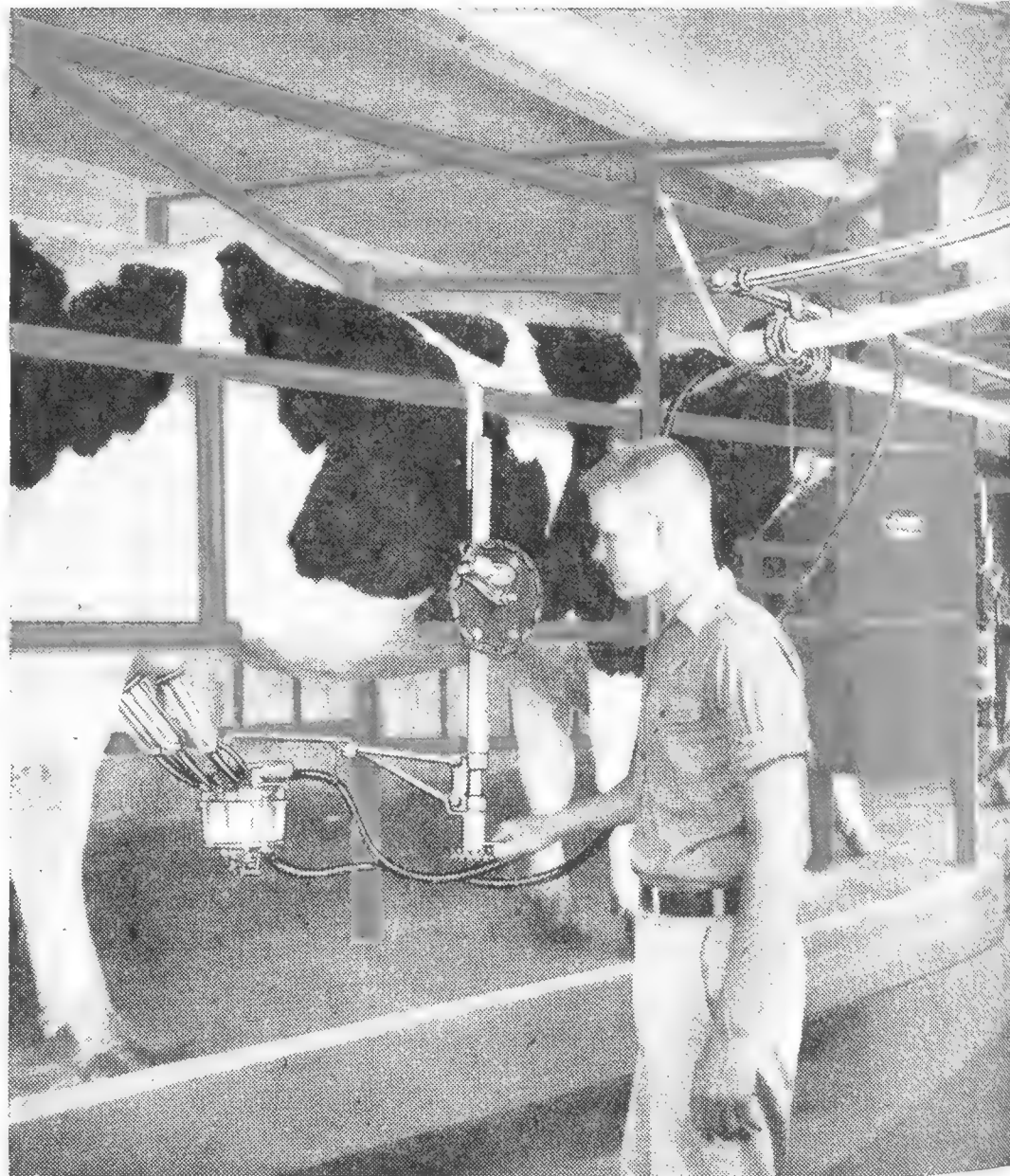
We turn them on pasture early in June, then about the middle of July put them on a dry feed of two pounds of corn and cob meal for each 100 pounds live weight plus a pound of soybean meal each daily until they go to market in September.

Now if any of you dairymen are interested, do not write, but come and see us near Slippery Rock in Pennsylvania.



Here are some of the feeder steers on the Fergus farm at Slippery Rock, Pennsylvania. Fergus says that 75 steers will give the same income as 15 milk cows.

Easy Washing



Surge Pipe Lines — up to 24 months to pay



Some cows can get used to clanging toy fire engines, kids, cats and constant confusion—but trying to keep peace in the barn can be quite a strain on Mom!

Kids, Kats Konfuse Kows!

By P. TENNEY MUDGETT



A NEW COW in our barn has a rough time of it until she comes to accept the unusual as normal. I have a sneaking suspicion that a couple of cows whose ailments were diagnosed as "hardware disease," actually had simply failed to adjust, and had slipped into a deep melancholia that was their ultimate undoing.

It is heart-warming to watch a newly purchased cow change from a trembling wreck who flinches and starts at unknown objects rolling under her feet, clanging toy fire engine and tricycle, and dog-cat fights under her nose, to a quiet, nerveless creature who doesn't miss a beat in her cud-rhythm as a rag-doll flies by her ear.

I can explain the reason for these goings-on quite simply. There are Terry, five, and Diane, two. Anyone who complains about the monotony of farm chores doesn't have those two around! Just follow me through last night's chores; I'll show you.

The milkers are on and chugging nicely. I'm washing the next set of udders. Mudge is putting down the silage. Peaceful. Quiet. All's right with our world. There's a siren-squeal and the girls have arrived!

"Hi, Mumfry!—Hey! We got a new calf! O, boy! Can I lead him? Mumfry? Can I?"

"He can't even stand up yet—"

"Can I lead him when he stands up? Huh?"

"Diane, do you have any shoes or socks on under those boots? Go put them on. Terry, you go back in and put a hat on. And button up your coats—the wind is blowing!"

"They're back in no time."

"Toot-toot! I'm a train!"

"Don't you run that into the puppy!"

"He's on the track!"

"And untie that calf pail. You'll have it all jammed, dragging it like that!"

"That's the caboose!"

I shift a milker and start for the milkhouse—kids, dogs, cats, on my heels. I dump the milk, turn around, and there they are—kids, dogs, cats, blocking my return. I plow through, back to my milkers.

"Me-ow! Mer-row!" I sprint to the milkhouse.

"What's going on? Terry!"

"Pat wanted to catch Puff!" She's holding back, by the tail, a frantically running cat while the puppy makes bouncing attacks, taking away a mouthful of fur with each jump.

I apply a handy paddle.

"Don't you hurt the kitty like that! Now go in and sit on the grain bags!" (That's capital punishment in our barn.)

The wails rise and fall as Diane joins the chorus to keep her company. The

pup wriggles along on her belly at my feet, begging forgiveness. It's a concerted effort on the part of all three to make me feel like a heel.

The roar subsides to a murmur, and in a few moments Diane comes waddling in her wrong-way boots up to my end of the stable.

"Ter-wy be a good girl. Can she get down?"

"Yes, if she can behave herself." In a minute, loudly:

"Mummy say, 'you b'have self!'" The wail begins again on a low pitch and starts a crescendo.

"I said you could get down if you could be a good girl! But if you're going to bellow like a bull calf, you can sit there awhile more!" The noise ceases abruptly.

"Stop dragging those shovels! They make too much racket!"

"We're riding our horseys!"

"Put them back! You can find something quieter to do." Gad! What a dictator!

"Ter-wy helpin' you."

"Terry! What are you doing?"

"I'm grainin' the cows. I'm a big girl to help you!"

"No! Get out of the grain! Terry, if you want to help, go get a little water for the heifer in the pen."

"After I do that, can I grain the cows?"

"No. You have to learn to read the scales first. Daddy will grain them."

"What have I told you kids about setting the dog on the calves?"

"That bad heifer bunted Diane!"

"Diane can stay away from her! If I catch you doing that again, I'll spank you!" Wash a couple udders.

"Diane, where are you?"

"I'm a kitty!" She's crawling under the cows' bellies on her hands and knees.

"Get out of there! You'll get kicked!"

"Dey don't kick." Apparently they don't!

"Oh, Terry, untie that rope! I have to get through there." She has a virtual cobweb of baler twine across the back walk.

"I'm making a horse-pen."

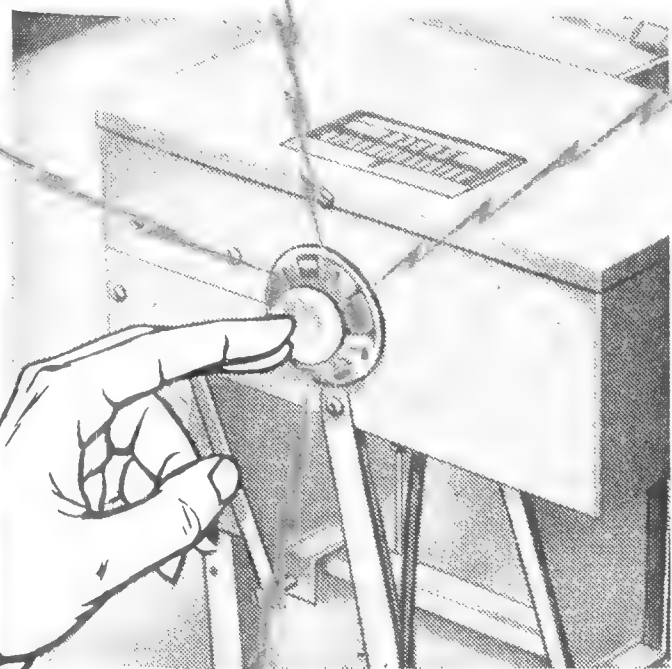
"Untie it." Shift a milker. Trot out with more milk.

"Where are you, kids, and what are you doing?"

"We're playing cows." They're kneeling in an empty stall lapping grain out of the manger. Oi-yoi-yoi!

I guess they'll grow up to be strong, healthy, well-adjusted adults. I hope their prematurely-aging Pa and Ma can develop some of the serene stoicism displayed by the cows before they are overcome by "hardware disease," too!

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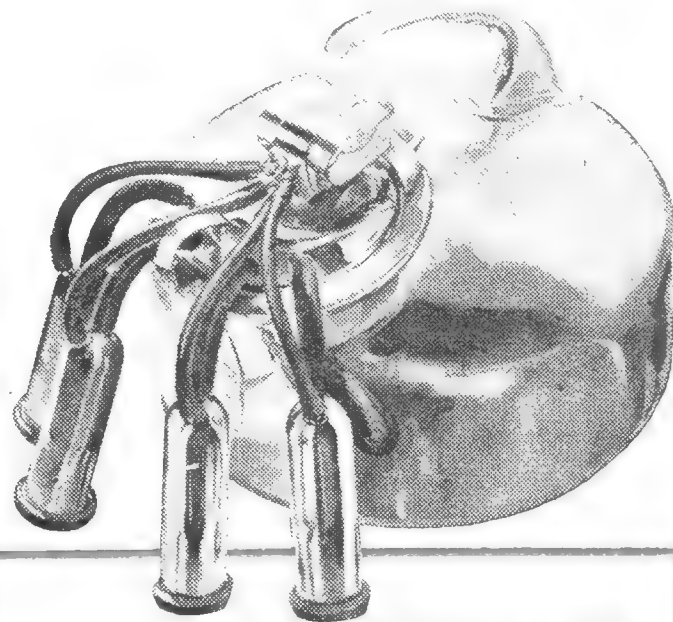
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FOR YOUR CATTLE AND POULTRY

Feed Additives Speed Growth, Fight Disease

By E. HALE JONES

THERE'S a lot of high-powered stuff being built into feed for your cows and chickens. A compound here and a compound there; you may get as many as 15 different ones in a single feed mixture. These are known as feed additives. Among other things, they help overcome disease and stimulate growth.

There is scientific evidence that these additives, used wisely, will do a job for you. But it is important that you know what they are and what they will do. For as one university scientist put it, "good management and rearing" don't come out of a bottle."

To round up some facts for you, we consulted with a team of New York State College of Agriculture scientists at Cornell University. Besides doing a lot of research themselves, these men have kept abreast of new developments.

Take dairy cattle: There are many additives on the market, but most of them can be grouped into four classifications: antibiotics, dried rumen preparations, thyroprotein, and mineral and vitamin supplements.

Take antibiotics first. Scientific evidence shows conclusively that these compounds are valuable for dairy calves up to two months. Two of them, aureomycin and terramycin, are commonly used in milk replacers or substitutes. They do two things: help to prevent scours and stimulate growth. For mature dairy cows, it's a different story. Limited studies have shown that milking cows do not benefit greatly from routine use of antibiotics.

One scientist noted, however, that aureomycin might curb bacterial diarrhea and foot rot in cattle. It has been OK'd by the Food and Drug Administration, so if your cows suffer from these ailments, you might consider this drug.

The second major additive for dairy cattle is dried rumen preparations. There are a lot of these on the market, but research results on their usefulness are limited. Manufacturers of these products claim they will improve feed intakes, help get animals on full feed faster, and prevent digestive disturbances. To this, the scientific reaction is simply: "We don't know."

Conflicting Reports

Next comes thyroprotein. This is a hormone-like material now being marketed in combination with dehydrated alfalfa meal flakes or pellets. There are conflicting reports on the usefulness of this material, but, in general, scientists agree on this much:

The hormone is most effective when fed for only 90 to 120 days. Your milk production will probably jump 10 to 25 per cent, but when you stop feeding it after 120 days, production will probably drop off again. (Some experiments, however, indicate that a big drop may sometimes be avoided by withdrawing the hormone gradually, that is feed less each day for about two weeks.) If you keep feeding thyroprotein after 120 days, you probably won't notice any further production increase.

If you're thinking about thyroprotein, ask yourself this: "Will I get enough increase in milk production to justify the extra cost and trouble?" The professors say "yes" if you want to get everything out of a cow before you sell her, but they don't recommend feeding the hormone routinely.

Bear in mind that using thyroprotein or similar materials is prohibited in herds on official test (HIR and AR).

And a broad interpretation of the DHIA rule would ban thyroprotein there, too.

Supplements Needed

As for mineral and vitamin supplements, most of today's feeds contain all you need. Standard supplements, for example, are iodine, calcium, phosphorous, cobalt, and salt. These are necessary in most areas, so make sure your feeds contain them.

Beyond this, the value of additional vitamins and minerals for animals on well-balanced rations has yet to be shown. Good roughage will give your cattle enough Vitamins A and D; and good roughage, combined with a properly formulated grain mixture, supplies everything else.

Another substance that may be regarded as a feed additive is animal fats. There have been limited studies in which animal fats have been added to calf and cow rations. Result: Neither milk yield nor fat percentage was altered.

Dairy cattle rations have certainly seen an increase in feed additives, but the biggest boom has come in poultry feed.

Ten years ago, there were only two or three so-called additives in feed; today some feeds carry as many as 15. This is striking when you consider that most feeds have only about 10 "major ingredients" that make up one per cent or more of the total ration.

Poultry Additives

Antibiotics figure prominently in poultry rations. Low-level additions—usually 5 to 10 grams per ton of feed—are used routinely in all starter and broiler rations.

These antibiotics: aureomycin, terramycin, bacitracin, and stable penicillin derivatives, definitely improve growth and efficiency—and you can expect the benefits to exceed the extra cost.

But these low-level additions have not shown their worth for egg layers or for replacement pullets beyond the starting period. With hens, you're most interested in eggs, and low-level feeding of antibiotics has not been found to increase egg production appreciably.

Some antibiotics are put in feed at "high level:" more than 50 grams per ton of feed. But here, they have a different purpose: help overcome disease or stress. Broilers and egg layers under stress (crowded conditions, for example) or suffering from disease, can benefit from high-level antibiotics; the exact level depending on the degree of stress. Scientists say this degree can vary widely from farm to farm. No one recommendation as to level or length of treatment will apply everywhere.

Remember: If you're getting bigger broilers or more eggs with high-level antibiotics, the drug isn't contributing directly to the increased production. Instead, it is overcoming environment stresses and unfavorable bacteria so the birds can do what comes naturally.

Estrogens

Two other poultry additives are estrogens. One, diethylstilbestrol, isn't added to feed, but it is chemically related to diestrol diacetate which does come in the feed bag.

Diethylstilbestrol, which is used in paste form or as a pellet about one-tenth inch in diameter and one-fourth inch long, is implanted under the skin of the neck near the head so it will gradually dissolve into the blood

stream. The feed additive, diestrol diacetate, is a newer product. Both increase fat production and put a "better finish" on the bird. Result: a slightly heavier and much fatter chicken.

These are stilbestrol products, but contrasted with stilbestrol's function in cattle, they increase fatness and tend to reduce muscle gain. When fed to cattle, stilbestrol does the opposite: reduces fat and builds up muscles.

A third feed additive for poultry is the arsenical compounds. These products contain arsenic, but this shouldn't scare you. The amount of arsenic is small, and the form in which it is used in feed manufacturing makes the possibility of flock poisoning remote.

Poultry scientists say these products have a "growth promoting effect" somewhat similar to antibiotics, but, alone, they don't appear to do the job that antibiotics do. Scientists are now trying to determine whether a combination of antibiotics and arsenical compound will do better than antibiotic alone. To date, the evidence speaks two languages: Some indicate the combination is more effective; other evidence says it isn't.

To Fight Disease

A disease-combatting additive for poultry feed is the coccidiostatic com-

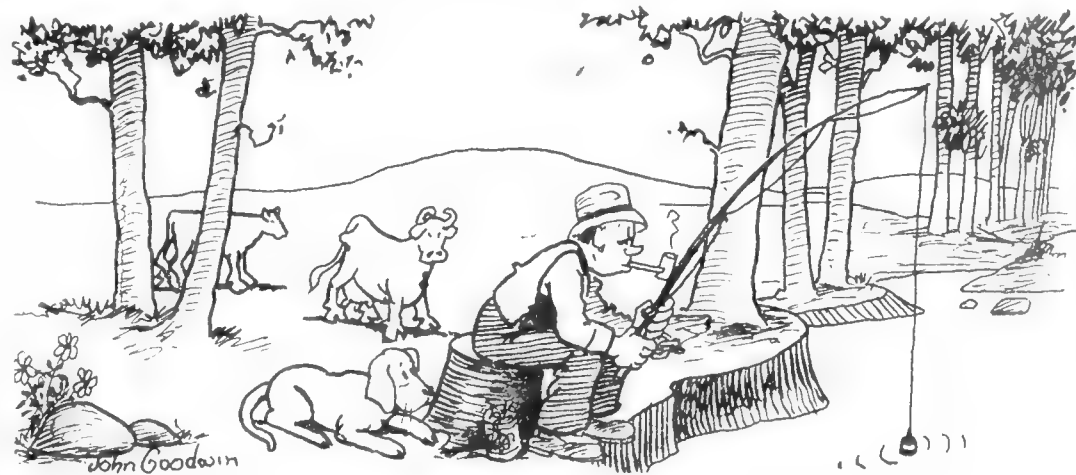
pounds. Their job is to curb coccidiosis—an intestinal infection—in flocks of growing birds. Products of this kind have been on the market since 1945—and they're effective. Now, several companies are manufacturing new compounds which should do an even better job, and poultry scientists are enthusiastic about them.

Another relatively new additive is the tranquilizer. Scientific opinion holds that these drugs are valuable only in taming birds that get rambunctious. In one Cornell experiment, a pair of artificially reared pheasants got tranquilizers and lived in peace, while a second pair got no drugs, and hacked each other to pieces.

Finally, a word about stilbestrol for beef cattle. More than half of all the steers going to slaughter are fed this compound. Most of the time it makes an animal grow faster and eat more. There is no doubt that stilbestrol is effective, but it can be used only for animals going to slaughter.

Regarding all feed additives, keep this in mind: There is a lot of competition among companies making them, but nothing is put on the market until it has undergone extensive research and testing. What's more, companies have to make a staggering investment before they can come out with a new drug.

You will probably read a lot more about new drugs—and new feed additives—for new ideas are coming out almost every day. As one scientist said: "The future looks pretty rosy." Nevertheless, it's important that you know what you're feeding—and why you're feeding it. If you're in doubt, it would be a good idea to consult your county agricultural agent or an Extension specialist.



FISHERMEN HUSBANDS

THE woman who has a fisherman for a husband little realizes how fortunate she is. About the time she discovers several cans of catfish bait in her refrigerator, she is likely to make some very pointed remarks about fishermen husbands, but that is exactly the time she should call to mind the many virtues a devotee of Izaak Walton possesses.

A man who can rest on his tailbone alongside the bank of a stream for six solid hours peering at his cork without once getting a nibble really is endowed with patience. He is a philosopher. Let no man call him lazy. A fisherman does one of two things: he sits and fishes or he sits and thinks. When the fish are biting, he fishes; when the fish are not biting, he thinks. A fisherman is the one person in the world who has really learned how to live. (If all the diplomats in the world would go fishing instead of wrangling amongst themselves, we would have peace in the world. There would be no need to explode another hydrogen bomb.)

I admit it is sometimes hard to make a wife understand the wisdom of her husband's paying out a hundred dollars for a casting rod, some plugs and a pair of waders when she needs a new washing machine; nor does a woman enjoy dusting twice a week a half dozen mounted fish hanging on the walls. A fisherman's wife must develop tolerance.

A fisherman's greatest virtue is that he doesn't quarrel with his wife. If the fishing addict hoes off his wife's petunia plants by mistake when he is working in the garden—and she talks to him only as a wife can talk to a husband when he has ruined her flower bed—does he hit her on the head with the hoe? He does not. He hands her the hoe and quietly tells her to take care of the garden to suit herself; then he picks up his fishpole and heads for the river. Come evening and the wife's temper has calmed down, her husband comes home with a nice string of bullheads.

There is something so fully satisfying about angling, so soothing to the nerves. Did you ever hear of a fisherman robbing a bank? You never did.

No fisherman ever committed arson, or poisoned his neighbor's dog, or ran off with his neighbor's wife—or hanged himself.

A fisherman's wife should never scold her husband for wasting time upon his returning in the evening tired and stiff from sitting so long on a stump by his favorite fishing hole; instead, if she is the right kind of a wife, she will skin and dress the fish for him.

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STOP EGGS BREATHING!

Preserving Egg Quality

By ROBERT C. BAKER

EVERYTIME you pick up a poultry magazine today, you are likely to find an article describing a new method of preserving egg quality. These reports of the numerous and various ways of preserving eggs are probably somewhat confusing unless one understands the basic principles that are involved in the preservation of eggs. I'm writing this to try to explain why so many methods are being found to accomplish the same purpose.



ROBERT BAKER

It has been found that the loss of carbon dioxide in an egg affects its interior quality.

Perhaps you did not realize that eggs breathe, or carry on respiration, and therefore, lose carbon dioxide as humans do. We, as humans, have a more complicated mechanism for respiration than an egg does because we have lungs.

Eggs, of course, do not have lungs, but they are able to take in oxygen and give off carbon dioxide through the pores in the shell of the egg. In the egg, the loss of carbon dioxide is very important because it determines the length of time an egg can be stored without losing quality.

Products Breathe

Other farm products as well as eggs, also breathe. Apples, for example breathe and in the process give off carbon dioxide. In the apple, carbon dioxide comes from sugar. The more carbon dioxide that is lost, the more sugar is used up in the apple.

This is why apples taste sweet in the fall when they are first picked and as they lose carbon dioxide they become quite tasteless. Apple producers use refrigeration in most cases to cut down respiration of the apple thus enabling it to retain a pleasant flavor for a much longer period of time.

When eggs lose their carbon dioxide they become more alkaline, or less acid. This is the reason why stale eggs have a different flavor than fresh eggs. The loss of carbon dioxide from the egg is associated with the thinning of the firm albumen. If one could find a way to keep all of the carbon dioxide in an egg, the thick white would remain firm.

The main problem, then, is to keep the carbon dioxide trapped in the egg. As you have observed in the various articles on methods of preserving egg quality, this can be done in many different ways, although the principle is the same.

Methods—Old, New

One of the earliest methods of preserving egg quality was to use water glass. Many of you can remember when mother would put several weeks supply of eggs in a water glass. The water glass was viscous and it cut down respiration of the eggs since it was difficult for carbon dioxide to escape from the egg. The water glass method was not suitable for commercial use, however, because of the labor and expense involved. It was also messy getting the eggs in and out of the material.

The main method of preserving egg quality during the past few years, and which is still used today, is refrigeration. By lowering the temperature of the eggs, the rate of respiration is cut down, and thus the loss of carbon dioxide is decreased.

There are limitations in the use of refrigeration for the preservation of

egg quality, however, and that is why experimental work is continually being carried on to develop new preservation methods. When eggs are kept at a temperature below 55 degrees F. they are likely to sweat when removed from storage. In addition to this, refrigeration is also expensive and many poultrymen feel that they cannot justify the expense of the equipment.

A few years ago, Dr. Funk, of the University of Missouri, developed a method of egg preservation known as thermostabilization. Dr. Funk placed eggs in 142 degree F. water for two minutes. The amount of heat at this temperature is just enough to coagulate a very thin layer of albumen just inside of the shell membrane. This coagulated protein cannot be detected by consumers and it does slow up the carbon dioxide loss in the egg. Thermostabilization of eggs has not been used extensively because of the labor involved and the danger of soft boiling the eggs.

In the past, oil dipping of eggs has been popular in some parts of the country. This method was used especially when eggs were going to be stored for long periods. Colorless, tasteless, mineral oil was used. It plugged the pores

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

There is a great similarity between girls and cars—a good paint job conceals the years, but the lines tell the story.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

of the shell and thus kept carbon dioxide trapped in the egg. Oil dipping of eggs is disadvantageous in that it is quite expensive, laborious to apply and the film of oil that is left on the shell is objectionable to some consumers.

More recently, the method of spraying mineral oil on the eggs has become popular with many poultrymen. At present, the aerosol method of spraying is most desirable because it is economical, easy to apply and only a small amount of oil remains on the shell so that it is not objectionable to the consumer. Oiling eggs by means of a spray plugs up the pores in the shell and thus most of the carbon dioxide is kept in the egg.

Seek Labor-Saver

At present, a great deal of work is being done to develop an emulsion of mineral oil and water. Here, the poultrymen would just need to dip a whole basket of eggs into the emulsion and then let the eggs dry. From the point of view of labor, this method would be difficult to improve upon.

Well, that gives you a rough idea of what is behind the preservation of eggs. The important thing to remember is that no matter what method is used the principle involved is always the same, to reduce the respiration of the egg and thus help to prevent a loss of carbon dioxide. In addition, some of these methods are also effective in preventing moisture loss. Since air cell size is a quality factor, moisture loss is important. Microbial contamination is also an important factor but at present has not been explored extensively with some of the newer methods of preserving egg quality that have been developed.

With all of the work that is being done to find an adequate method of preserving eggs, a new method should be developed in the near future that will be more economical and do a better job of maintaining egg quality than the methods that are being commercially used today.

Summer Milk Slump

WE'VE BEEN having that summer slump in milk production for so many years that it's generally accepted as inevitable. This isn't surprising in most areas, for a combination of hot weather, flies by day, mosquitoes by night, and burned-out pastures make it logical.

We can control flies and mosquitoes by spraying, and furnish shade to help protect cattle against extreme heat. We can help still more by supplying the cows with plenty of cool fresh water. The water is important in four ways:

1. It lowers high body temperatures that keep cows from eating. Since they don't sweat very much, cows suffer more from heat than human beings or horses, and milk production goes down accordingly.

2. It is a solvent that carries food to the body tissues and moves away waste products. Blood itself is composed of over 80 per cent water, so a lack of water means lowered vitality.

3. It helps digestion in cattle by softening feeds so that fermentation is made more effective. A lack of it interferes with digestion.

4. It means higher production because milk is composed of about 87 per cent water, and less drinking water simply means less milk.

In addition to the more commonly considered factors, summer feeding also has quite a bit to do with the way cows maintain milk production during this season. According to the books, a cow can produce up to 30 pounds or more of milk a day on grass alone. However, in order to do it she will need to eat about 125 pounds of grass daily. A big cow can eat this much, but she'll need better than average pasture so that she doesn't have to graze more than eight hours per day. Since cows won't eat much during the hot days this good pasture should be available at night when most of the grazing is done. Cows that produce at high levels on pasture alone must have exceptional pasture. Otherwise milk cows will need supplementary grain.

Beat the Slump

With the foregoing factors in mind, owners will find that the following management practices will help to beat that summer milk slump:

1. Spray regularly for control of flies and mosquitoes.

2. Supply clean cool water at places where it is easily reached so cows won't go a half a day between drinks.

3. Provide at least one shady place big enough for all cows to loaf during the hot part of the day.

4. Reserve the best pastures for night grazing.

5. Rotate and clip pastures to provide constant new growth. A temporary electric fence can be moved around to divide a field into strips for alternate grazing.

6. When good pastures aren't available otherwise, fields can be sowed with something like sudan grass so that it becomes available during the late summer.

7. As an alternative, some of the first hay crop can be made into silage for late summer feeding.

8. Emergency crops like soy beans can be sowed for cutting and feeding green during the late summer.

9. Keep good hay in a rack in the pasture all the time. This practice will also provide extra insurance against bloat.

10. Furnish extra grain during the pasture season and increase it without waiting for milk production to fall off as a warning that more is needed.

11. Remember that milk production can be held up only if cows get feed enough to support it at the expected level. Those lush spring pastures don't last very long under the summer sun.

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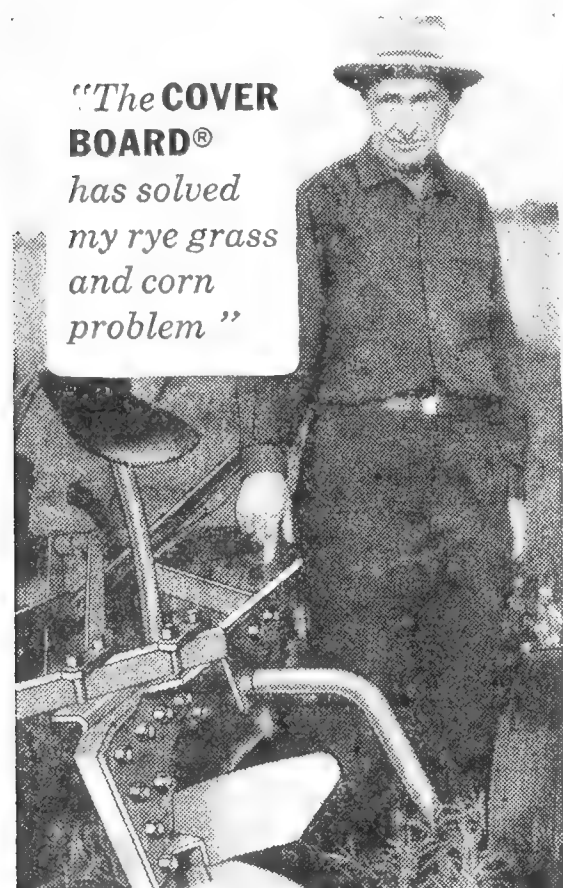


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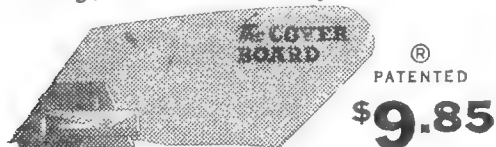
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<p>Hydroponics Division BUCKEYE Incubator Company Dept. AA—Box 420 Springfield, Ohio</p>	<p>Send literature on the Grass Incubator to:</p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Address _____</p> <p>Post Office _____</p> <p>County _____ State _____</p>
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Visiting Hayfields

By
TOM MILLIMAN

Milepost 372

N. Y.
THRUWAY

Hay Every Day

IT WAS Carl B. Bender, then dairy and grassland specialist at New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, who first awakened me to the great importance of dry hay to the well-being and yield of milking cows on pasture.

It was in April, more than 20 years ago, when Carl and I were looking over the fine pastures of the home Station at New Brunswick. We came to a lush-legume-grass pasture. It was to be the first grazing that season for the milking herd. But the cows weren't in it.

What was there, right in the middle of the field, was a portable hay rack into which men were then tossing partly broken up bales of mixed hay of only medium quality. It was apparent that this hay had suffered rain damage during harvest of the previous year.

In reply to my question, Carl said the time to start feeding hay was on the first day of grazing. Cows had been eating hay and silage all winter, and now, at pasture, the lush grass would take the place of silage, but not of hay.

The change to grass is too abrupt, said he, unless hay is included on a self-service basis. Cows take it when they want it, and it doesn't have to be good hay. Even clean oat straw will do. Thus the laxative effect of early pasture is lessened; and while cows may not immediately yield any more milk because of the hay, they tend to lose weight less rapidly than when limited to pasture as the only forage. The flesh they maintain, or in some cases add to, is a direct aid to higher production later on, in summer and fall.

Carl Bender's parish is now the whole United States and its possessions. His job is grassland specialist for one of the giant corporations of America, and this takes him all over the free world. I didn't try to catch up with him just now, and instead turned to Dr. Thomas Reid, the distinguished dairy nutritionist at Cornell, to check the following summary.

1. Hay the first day and every day thereafter will keep cows better balanced in their nutrition, weight and production.
2. Cows not fed hay until pastures become short will eat less hay than they would if given hay, free choice every day, for the reason that cows without hay at first must adjust themselves to grass alone, and later make another adjustment when hay is fed.
3. Loss of weight on lush pastures is in fact lessened by hay, although Dr. Reid points out that cows with hay have a more distended paunch than cows without hay, and this tends to accentuate the difference.
4. Cows offered hay every day in outdoor bunks will certainly do less damage to pastures when the latter become short and dry.

In the June Orange County Farm Bureau News is a piece to the effect that cows fed hay every day in the year hang up D.H.I.A. records 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. higher than those not fed hay on pasture.

A MEMORABLE WEEK-END

Haying had been delayed by rains. By June 27, most farmers who planned to put up grass silage had already done so. In general, it could be said that legume-grass mixtures were a little too advanced in maturity for grass silage. Farmers knew it and were waiting for

haying weather, which had been put off by one rain after another.

Then on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and, as this is written, on June 30, honest to goodness haying weather had arrived. In a journey of 300 miles, never in my life have I seen so much haying going on at one time as on June 27 to 30.

It was visible in all parts of the six counties I traversed in that period. They were Genesee, Monroe, Livingston, Ontario, Seneca, and Tompkins. Everybody and his brother was at it. Hour by hour and day by day, farmers were putting up bright, clean, baled hay, cut in the stage that was near enough to, although past highest feeding value, to make mighty good feeding this winter.

In the area mentioned, probably more hay was harvested and put away day by day than ever happened since our forefathers cleared the land. Hours meant nothing.

In all the travel, I did not see a single horse at work, although the occasional team was observed in pasture, standing side by side, with their heads over the fence watching the busy scene of mechanized haying.

Not all the equipment was strictly modern, and even the most modern equipment was not what we will have ten years hence. Suffice it to say that the equipment had improved, and farmers, as never before, were taking advantage of good haying weather.

SCREENINGS

Because contracted pea acreage for processing has for years been declining in western New York, for want of good yields, there is real pleasure in noting that the Lake Ontario plain has had two fine crops in a row, with this cool season topping last year's. We've no peas ourselves, but our three adjoining neighbors each has some acreage which, at this writing, July 7, is about ready and looks wonderful. Incidentally, General Foods (Birds-Eye) this year offered farmers no pea contracts around any of its New York operations. Certain of their plants have contracted pea acreage for an unbroken span of more than 50 years. Birds-Eye now looks westward for peas.

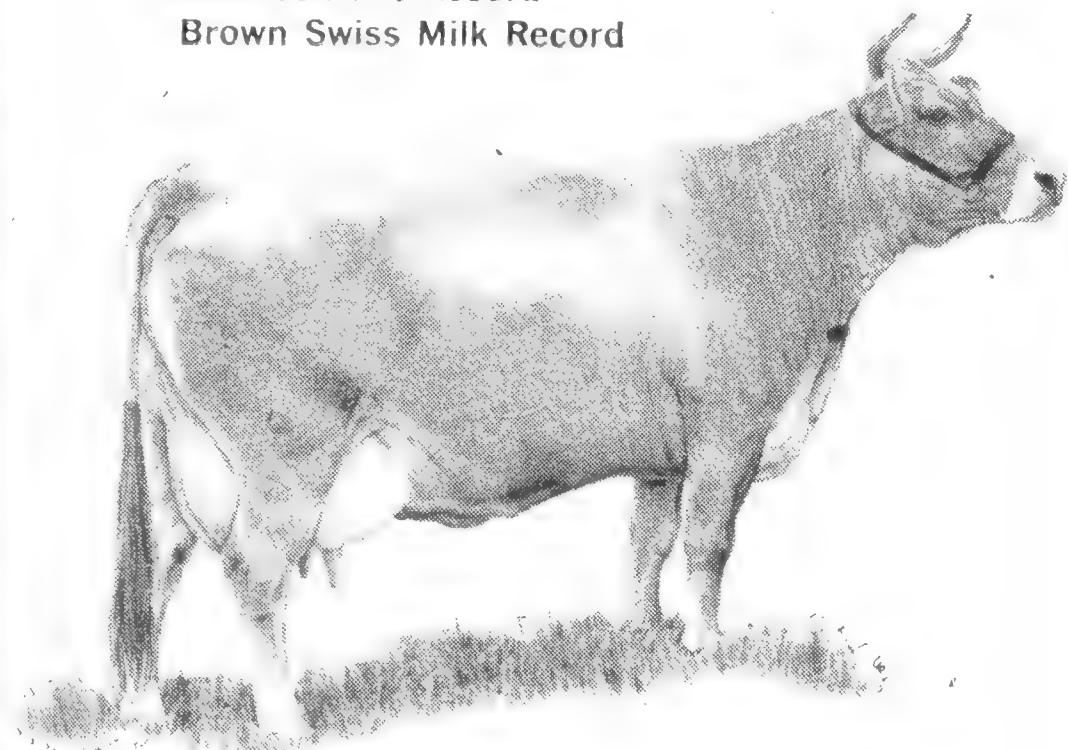
After singing the praises of 1958 as a vintage year for flavor and yield of rhubarb, which is another way of saying that a cold, damp spring also has its merits, I might now guess that strawberries need more heat and a warmer soil than rhubarb. To me, the strawberries of our general region lacked a little something of sweetness and flavor up to the Fourth of July. This being only the seventh, I still hope to locate a quart or two of a quality to tickle my palate.

Seldom has nitrogen been mentioned here as a fertilizer for grasslands. This season we applied 210 lbs. per acre of ammonium nitrate to one 6-acre piece, and 175 lbs. to a 12-acre piece. This is the first time that straight nitrogen has ever been used at Hayfields on grasslands still carrying a worthwhile population of legumes. It wouldn't have been done this season except that these fields are beyond their prime in legume yield and are to be plowed for corn in 1959. Thus the effect of nitrogen in hastening the disappearance of legumes really doesn't matter. It is generally accepted that a dose of nitrogen on a pasture or hayfield with a good stand of tall growing grass will return double its cost, or better.

G.L.F. FEEDS THE CHAMPIONS, TOO!

WORLD CHAMPION

All-Breed Fat Record
Brown Swiss Milk Record

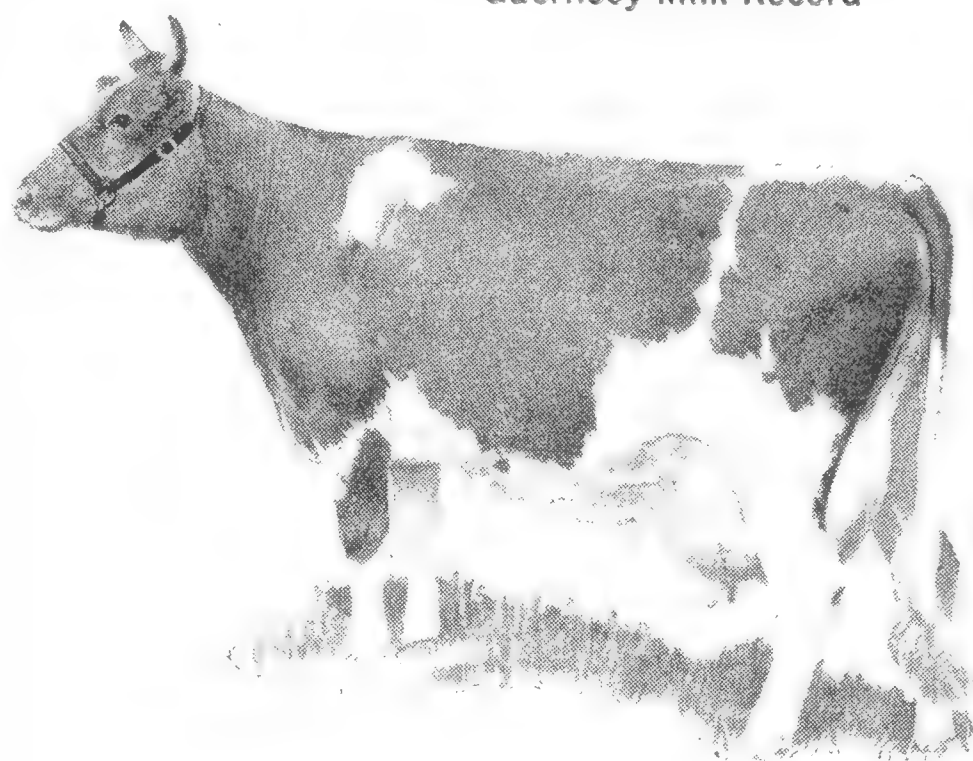


LEE'S HILL KEEPER'S RAVEN 171673
34,850 Milk 1579 Fat 365-3X

The Lee's Hill Farm herd, New Vernon, N. J., has been fed exclusively on G.L.F. Super Test since 1926. Nearly fifty records over 1,000 pounds of fat have been made during that time.

WORLD CHAMPION

Guernsey Milk Record



HADDON'S M. IDA 1245498
28,787 Milk 1235 Fat 365C-3X

Haddon's M. Ida of Grayce Farms, Dalton, Pa., is the first Guernsey on AR test ever to produce over 100 pounds of milk a day. While making this record, Ida was fed 9,125 pounds of G.L.F. Super Test.

WORLD CHAMPION

Living Lifetime Milk Record

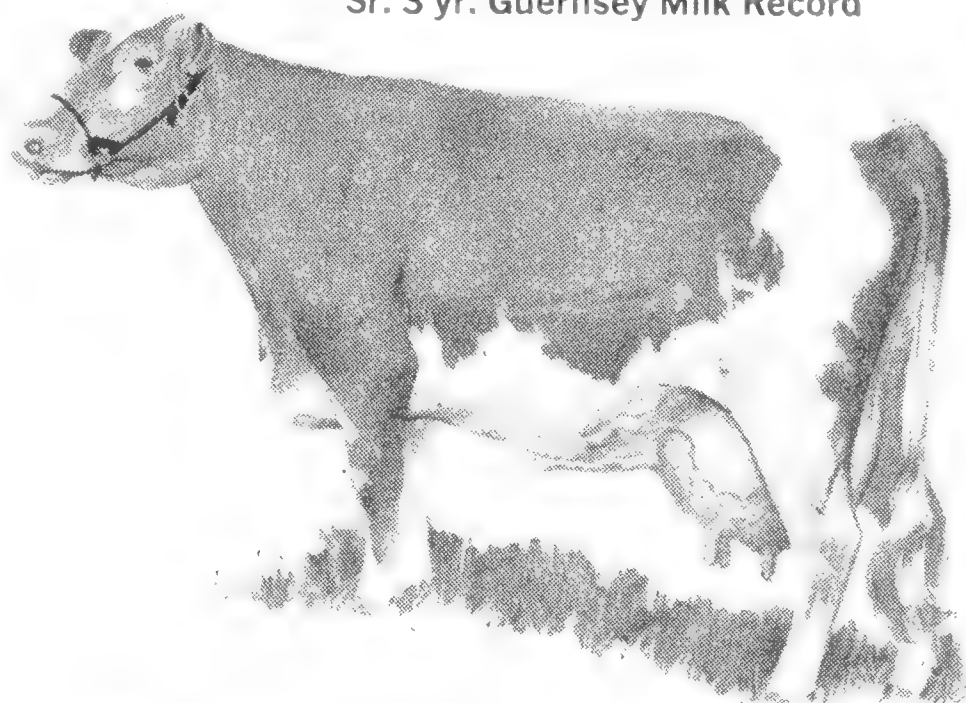


KORNDYKE BEETS JANNECK SEGIS 2065418
276,176 Milk 9921 Fat

This is "Old Nit's" record to April 20. The Clark Bowen herd, Wellsboro, Pa., has won the State top production award seven out of the last eight years. G.L.F. Super Feeds have been fed for 30 years.

WORLD CHAMPION

Sr. 3 yr. Guernsey Milk Record



FAIRLAWN ACTOR'S FAITHFUL 1505608
23,298 Milk 911 Fat 365C-3X

This senior 3-yr.-old record also places Faithful 19th for milk production in the entire Guernsey breed. Faithful, as well as Ida and the 140 other Guernseys at Grayce Farms, is fed G.L.F. Super Test.



The right combination of breeding, management and feeding produced these championship records. More milk in the Northeast is produced on G.L.F. than on any other feed.

G. L. F. DAIRY FEEDS

Quality That Pays Off on the Farm



NEW IDEA 6-ton wagon

...and the extra 3 tons cost you only \$48!

See how the frame can twist and flex? That's the kind of punishment this New IDEA wagon (loaded with 12,000 lbs. of pig iron) took on the NEW IDEA torture test track. In weeks of testing, equivalent to years of hard farm use, the NEW IDEA wagon outlasted every other make.

It's built big. 6-ton capacity means fewer trips. Extra wide 72-inch tread gives greater stability on rough ground. Wheelbase is expandable from 7 to 10 feet. (From 9 to 12 feet at extra cost.)

It's engineered tough. Axles and chassis are constructed of formed steel

C section channels. Draft bracket is supported on an extra large king pin. Exclusive tongue hinge assures long wear.

It trails true. Proved under maximum loads on the highway, overland in hilly country. The first wagon available with 2-wheel or 4-wheel electric brakes.

It's a good buy! Only about \$16 per extra ton over a quality 3-ton wagon, without tires. Only about \$27 more per extra ton, with new tires. See this king-size, heavy duty, 6-ton wagon at your NEW IDEA dealer's now. Or mail coupon for literature.

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Please send me literature on your

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Name _____ Street _____

Town _____ State _____

this year be sure to attend the 8th annual NYABC cattle show August 1-2

Judd Falls Road, Ithaca, N. Y.

A part of NYABC's 18th Annual Meeting

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

8:30 A.M. Friday, August 1

Judging starts with calf classes and is followed with yearling and cow classes and selection of junior, senior and grand champions by 5 P.M. See exhibits, dams of young sires and take tours to bull barns, laboratory and office building.

8:00 P.M. Friday, August 1

18th Annual meeting of NYABC local association delegates—five directors to be elected, Distinguished Service Award Technician to be named—goal adopted for 1958-'59.

8:30 A.M. Saturday, August 2

Junior showmanship contest starts, followed by judging of junior and senior gets, three best females bred by exhibitor and county herds. See exhibits, dams of young sires and take tours of bull barns, laboratory and office building throughout the day. Pony rides for children!

2:00 P.M. Saturday, August 2

Parade of animals grouped by sire.

SEE YOU AT THE NYABC HEADQUARTERS ON AUGUST 1 & 2.

NEW YORK
ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE, INC.



P.O. BOX 528-A, Ithaca, N. Y.

Serving Dairy Herds in New York and Western Vermont Since 1940.

Andy Danish Named New York Poultryman of the Year

A FARMER who started as a boy with a four-by-four chicken coop and later became one of the nation's most widely acclaimed poultrymen was presented another honor at Ithaca July 8.

Andrew E. Danish of Troy was cited as New York State's 1958 Poultryman of the Year. He was presented a citation at the annual Poultrymen's Get-Together on the Cornell University campus. The award is given annually by the New York State Poultry Council.

Robert Marshall of Ithaca, president of the Council, made the presentation. He said Danish was being recognized for the "hundreds of man-hours he devoted to the poultry industry over the past ten years."

"Andy Danish has had a hand in almost every northeastern poultry program designed to help the poultryman and the industry," Marshall said.

Danish is mainly a poultry breeder. He has 11,000 White Leghorns and New Hampshires on his 60-acre Rensselaer County farm.

In 1944, Danish was awarded a gold medal by *Breeder's Gazette* magazine as the Champion Poultry Farmer in the nation. Last February, he was one of 55 leaders in business, agriculture, and labor who conferred with President Eisenhower on the role of food in the national welfare.

Danish's chickens have won just about every poultry contest there is. His birds have copped top prizes in New York State, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Florida. He won nine prizes in the county poultry congress in 1940.

Besides chickens, Danish has taken up cattle. In 1945, he started a Jersey herd with five calves and within several years his cows were among the State's best producers.

Danish has served as president of the State Poultry Council, the Northeast Poultry Producers Council, the Rensselaer County Extension Association, the Jersey Cattle Club of New York State, and other organizations.

He started his commercial poultry enterprise during the depression with 800 chicks and 350 layers. Now, he sells about 150,000 baby chicks a year—most of them to neighbors within 20 miles of his farm.

A Look Ahead

Prof. Frank D. Reed, poultry specialist at the University of Maine, told about 600 poultrymen at the opening session of the Get-Together that, looking ahead, he could "not see vertical integration or contract farming of the type now dominant in the broiler industry as becoming a very big factor" in egg production.

Reed said egg producers can look for "cooperative integration." Here, poultrymen would operate as independents,

NEW YORK WOMAN IS NATIONAL CHAMP

A HOUSEWIFE from New York who had never before entered a cooking contest won the title of National Chicken Cooking Champion at the annual Delmarva Chicken Festival last month. She won over a field of 186 entries that included two state champions as well as scores of other top home chicken cooks from 17 states and 2 foreign countries.

She is Mrs. Barbara Marks, 32, of Wantagh, Long Island, whose entry "Chicken Tarragon Champignon" was judged top dish in a contest which produced what a distinguished panel of judges termed the best cooking and finest recipes in years. John E. LeBaron, Exeter, N. H., was the only male winner. He took sixth place.

but will have marketing agreements with handlers.

"Quality control and some regulation of production will be features of these agreements," he predicted.

Reed added that he doesn't think cooperative integration means "loss of independence."

"I have a firm conviction that the family type poultry farm is fundamentally the most efficient," he declared. "The advantages of extremely large operations over 10,000 birds have been exaggerated."

Reed indicated that Northeast poultrymen should not be overly worried about competition from western grain states and the South. He said egg production in North Atlantic states has jumped 31 percent since 1945 while output has dropped 3 and 4 per cent respectively in the grain states and the South.

— A. A. —

STATE FAIR SHOWS CONTINUED GROWTH

A S striking examples of the steady progress that has been made in the various characteristics of the New York State Fair, officials cite:

The enlargement and beautification of the grounds; the expansion and modernization of its structures; the broadening of facilities for the exhibits of industry and agriculture;

Also, the establishment of larger, more modern, and more convenient

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A good example is the best sermon.—Thomas Fuller

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

quarters for the activities of the Youth Division, with emphasis on the present day demands of the youth of the 4-H and the Future Farmers of America; the widespread improvements to meet the needs of the Women's Division, and the acquisition and development of land for larger and more handy parking space.

Other progressive steps include the construction of the new Grange Hall, additions to the Harriet May Mills Building and the Youth Building.

The Fair opens in Syracuse on Friday, August 29 and runs through Saturday, September 6.

— A. A. —

NEW SEED FIRM

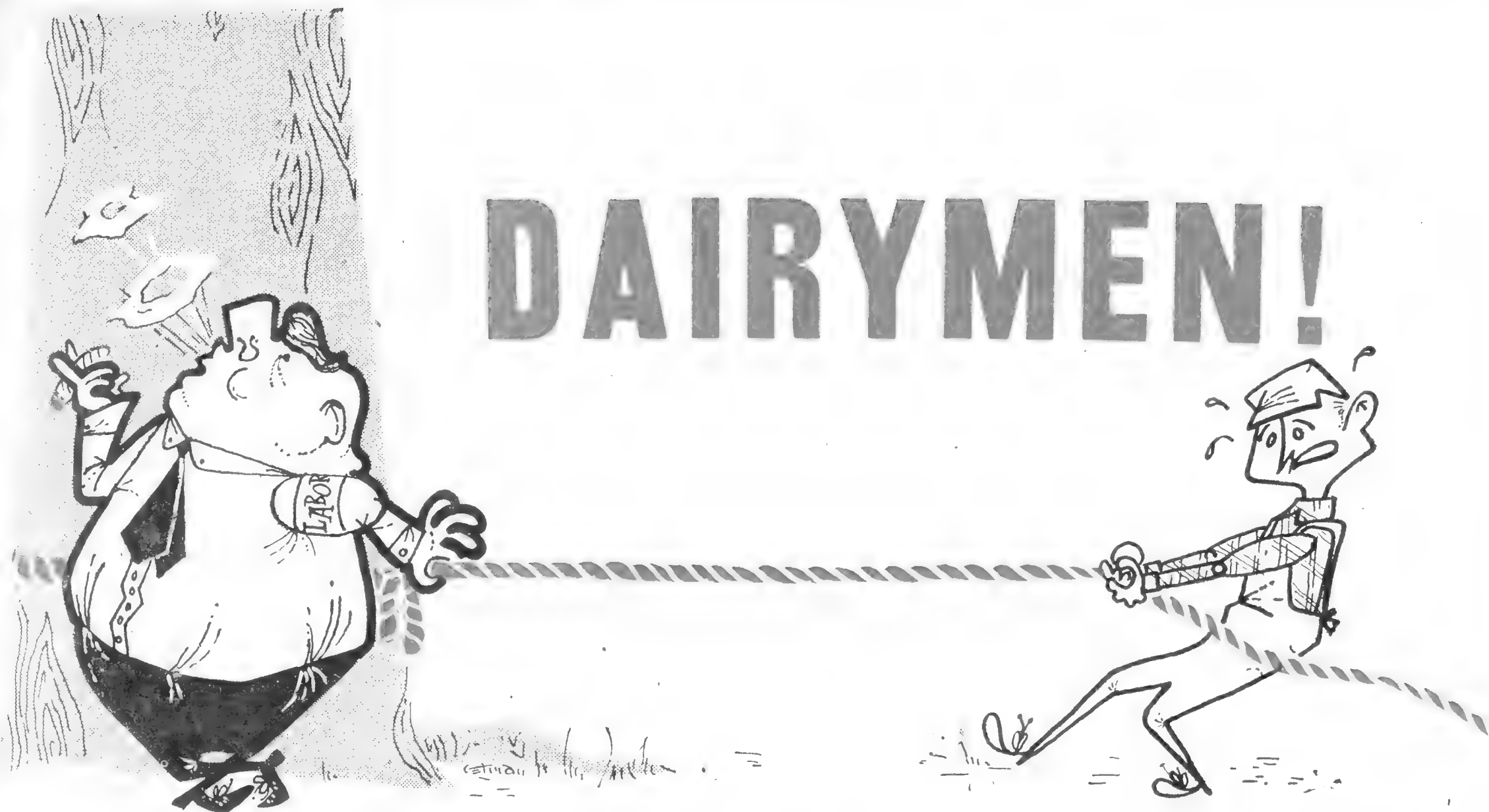
A NEW California seed firm, the Waterman-Loomis Company, opened offices for business at 1015 Chester Avenue, Bakersfield, California, July 1. This was a merger of two well-known companies, nationally, in the seed business, J. C. Loomis Co., and Maricopa Seed Farms.

The J. C. Loomis Co. has operated for thirty years with its headquarters at Hemet, California. Maricopa Seed Farms has been owned and operated by Ward C. Waterman of Bakersfield since 1951.

Both of the original companies have specialized in the certified improved alfalfa seed industry. Ward C. Waterman, president of the new company, states that the merger will effect a higher level of efficiency and quality of service to its customers in all phases of the industry. Mr. Loomis will serve as executive vice-president and general manager of the California operations.

Mr. Waterman also announces that Dr. David F. Beard has resigned his position as Chief of the Forage and Range Research Branch, Crops Research Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland, to join the staff of the Waterman-Loomis Company as director of research.

DAIRYMEN!



You have a 50-50 Chance in a Tug-of-War at your County Fair...

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**What Chance Would You Have
In The Teamsters Union
Where:**

- 1- The Objectives Of Its 1½ Million Members
Are Not In The Best Interests of Dairymen.**
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Would Be Outvoted 30 to 1 By Others In
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COOPERATIVE--AND THIS AGENCY--AN ASSOCIATION OF 79
CO-OPS WITH A 20-YEAR RECORD OF GAINS FOR DAIRYMEN..**

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WOMEN'S INTEREST

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ENCLOSURE \$ 100.00

Testing Herds for Brucellosis

In order to ship milk into New Jersey now, and to New York Markets beginning July 1, 1959, the following testing standards for brucellosis must be met:

Milk Ring Tests—

- Milk ring tests, if employed routinely, shall be conducted at intervals of not less than once every six months.
- Negative milk ring tests shall continue to qualify the animals in the herd.
- Herds found to be suspicious to a

milk ring test shall be blood tested within 45 days after the test.

Blood Tests—

- Herds shall be blood tested every 12 months when no milk ring tests are employed.
- Blood tests disclosing no reactors shall qualify the herd for the 12 months following the blood test.
- Reactors revealed on blood tests shall be eliminated as a source of milk and within 30 days of the positive blood test shall be eliminated from the herd, and within 60 days the herd shall be retested.

Failure to meet these standards will result in rejection of milk and loss of market.

Meeting the requirements for shipping milk into New Jersey doesn't meet the requirements for shipping cattle from New York into other states. Here are the requirements for inter-state shipments:

New Jersey was declared a modified certified state by the USDA on June 6. All states bordering New York (with one exception) are now modified certified as brucellosis free.

The animals must come from certified herds or certified areas.

Herds may be certified as brucellosis-free after at least 3 clean ring tests, at least 90 days apart, followed by a clean blood test.

This certifies the herd for a year. At the end of the year they are re-certified by another negative blood test at the herd owner's expense.

In New York State, Schenectady and Sullivan counties are the latest to join the modified certified area group. This brings the number of counties to 7, with several others due for certification shortly.

— A. A. —

AYRSHIRE SALES

Aug. 9—Adirondack Club Sale, Fair Grounds, Rhinebeck, N. Y.; Pete Schuyler, chairman, Cobleskill, N. Y.

Sept. 12—Southern Tier Club Sale, Fair Grounds, Afton, N. Y.; Howard J. Davenport, pres., Hartwick, N. Y.

Oct. 4—New York Production Sale, Fair Grounds, Cobleskill, N. Y.; Chas. M. Rodriguez, chairman, Cropseyville, N. Y.

Oct. 22—Allegany-Steuben Club Sale, Fair Grounds, Bath, N. Y.; Floyd Loper, chairman, Hornell, N. Y.

Oct. 29—Finger Lakes Club Sale, Fair Grounds, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Gerald E. Evans, sec'y., Georgetown, N. Y.

— A. A. —

MARYLAND 4-H TEAM TOPS ROYAL SHOW

MARYLAND'S 4-H dairy judging team has done it again. For the sixth time they took the honors in international competition.

The USA team scored 1237 points to top Scotland (1216) and Wales (1152) at the Royal Livestock Show, Bristol, England, July 3. Howard Stiles, 20, Frederick, took top individual honors with a score of 328. Roberta Messer, 16, Gaithersburg, placed fifth with a score of 315. James Ray Hill, 19, Woodbine, scored seventh with 307 points. Jerry Ensor, 20, Forest Hill, scored 14th with 287 points.

This year is the 11th year Maryland 4-H dairy teams have competed in England. Team coaches are John Morris, University of Maryland Extension dairy specialist, and M. Gist Welling, assistant county agent, leader. Mrs. Welling is with the group as a chaperone.

Howard Stiles, the top scorer in the contest, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John T. G. Stiles. His other honors include winning a Jersey calf presented at the 350th anniversary of Jamestown, Va., last year. He has also won state and sectional honors for his 4-H dairy project work. This year he was chosen a national winner of the National Jersey Youth Achievement contest.

COMING MEETINGS

July 20-26 — National Farm Safety Week.

July 20—State of Maine Dairy Goat Show at Maine Breeders' Co-op, Vassalboro. Mrs. Byron L. Sawyer, sect., Star Rte., Belgrade, Me.

July 24, 25—Maine Potato Blossom Festival and annual meeting, Maine Potato Council, Limestone.

July 25-27—National Morgan Horse Show, Northampton, Mass.

July 26—New York Purebred sheep sale, Cornell, Ithaca.

July 28—Western New York Guernsey Breeders' Field Day at the Pike Fair Grounds, New York.

July 28-30 — National Alfalfa Improvement Conference, Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y.

Aug. 1, 2 — New York Artificial Breeders' Co-operative Annual Meeting and Show, Ithaca, N. Y.

Aug. 5-7 — Pennsylvania Flower Growers Educational Conference, at the University.

Aug. 7—Empire State Potato Club Field Day, William Jackson Farm, Savannah, N. Y.

Aug. 9—N. Y. Hereford Annual Field Day, Ithaca.

Aug. 11-15—State 4-H Club Vegetable Grading Short Course, Univ. of Maine, Orono.

Aug. 12—State Plowing Contest, Ontario Co., N. Y.

Aug. 14—State 4-H Club Tractor Driving Contest, Univ. of Maine, Orono.

August 15, 16 — Seventh Annual Lumberjack Round-up, Branbury Beach State Park, Lake Dunmore, Vermont.

Aug. 16—Station Field Day, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Storrs.

Aug. 16—Annual field day, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Mt. Carmel.

Get MORE for your silo dollars!

MORE VALUE

Just compare this husky Craine beauty with ordinary concrete silos—you'll see differences worth many dollars—for which you don't pay a penny extra!

MORE STAVE

The Craine Concrete Stave is nearly 4" thick—has 5 insulating air cells that give you extra thermal protection against frost—a better, warmer silo for better feeding all year round.

MORE STRENGTH

Staves are tongue and grooved on all four sides to form a solid wall that will stand any test of time or climate. Non-porous—resists acids—made from finest aggregates. Get the facts before you buy.

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—OUR 56TH YEAR—

Plagued Day And Night with Bladder Discomfort?

Such a common thing as unwise eating or drinking may be a source of mild, but annoying bladder irritations—making you feel restless, tense, and uncomfortable. And if restless nights, with nagging backache, headache or muscular aches and pains due to over-exertion, strain or emotional upset, are adding to your misery—don't wait—try Doan's Pills.

Doan's Pills have three outstanding advantages—act in three ways for your speedy return to comfort. 1—They have an easing soothing effect on bladder irritations. 2—A fast pain-relieving action on nagging backache, headaches, muscular aches and pains. 3—A wonderfully mild diuretic action thru the kidneys, tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes. So, get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Ask for new, large, economy size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

TENTH CANANDAIGUA SALE

Thurs., July 24, 1958, 7:00 P.M.
at Sale Barn, on the Ontario County Fairgrounds, Canandaigua, N. Y.
85 registered Holsteins (selected by Adrian Personious)

Vaccinated, 30 Day blood test. Inspected by Veterinarian, most of the consignments are eligible for Interstate. Featuring dispersal of milking herd of Hallcrest Farms, No. 2, 13 animals sell, including one Jr. herd sire, Skokie Golden Woodmaster, Three daughters of Meadow Springs Golden-On Laird (V.G.-G.M.). Also selling 14 choice fresh and close-up Canadian Cows. A large assortment of calves and young service age sires. Lunch available. Catalogs at ringside.

HARRIS WILCOX

Sale Mgr. & Auctioneer—Bergen, New York
Members of the State & National Auctioneers' Association.

STEEL AND ALUMINUM BLDGS. FOR ALL PURPOSES

SECTIONAL UTILITY BLDGS. AND GARAGES
Easily erected—Quick Delivery
Shipped anywhere—Send for Folder
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CANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory
Prices 6x8 @ \$3.84; 7x9 @ \$5.04; 8x12 @ \$7.68.
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Complete Dispersion Empire Polled Hereford Ranch

Selling 63 Lots 93 Head

4 Bulls—42 cows, 30 with calves at foot—17 bred and open heifers.

SATURDAY, JULY 26 12:30 P.M. EDST MANNSVILLE, NEW YORK

Located on Highway 11 — 40 miles north of Syracuse, 1 hour drive to St. Lawrence Seaway and 1000 Island Bridge.

Owner FREDERICK PHINNEY & SONS

Featuring SV Beau Perfection 14, son of ALF Choice Domino 6, 1947 National Champion Bull. Cows of John Lewis, (ALF)—Robert Halbert—John Rice—Victor Domino—Beau Perfection 246—Haxford and Real Silver breeding.

Herd is accredited for T.B. and Brucellosis No. D6377, Calfhood vaccinated. Herd will be tested 30 days prior to sale, and bred cows will be examined for pregnancy. Auctioneer: Col. A. W. Hamilton, Lewisburg, W. Va.

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Sale Manager ROYER and SCHROEDER, Glenwood, Maryland

Phone: Sykesville, Md. 530

Science Shrinks Piles New Way Without Surgery Stops Itch—Relieves Pain

New York, N. Y. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made aston-

ishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

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FOOD for FITNESS . . .

a Daily Food Guide

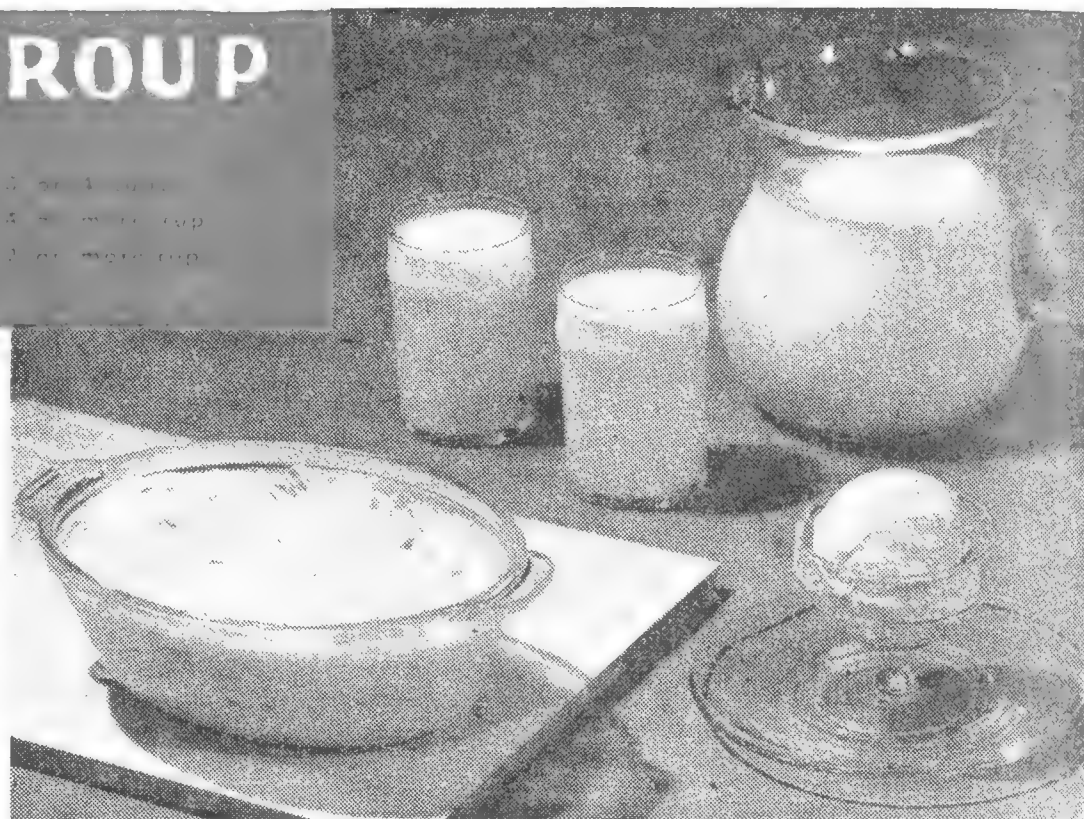
By
Alberta D.
Shackelton

By
**Alberta D.
Shackelton**

THE EASIEST way to plan balanced meals is to follow a new daily food guide developed by nutritionists of the United States Department of Agriculture. You just select the main part of your diet from the four broad food groups pictured on this page, and then add other foods as needed to complete your meals and make them as appealing and satisfying as possible.

The USDA nutritionists point out that to keep fit, our food should supply us **every day** with protein for growth and repair of the body; minerals and vitamins for growth and to keep the body functioning properly; and fat and carbohydrate for energy. By following this daily food guide in planning meals for yourself and your family, you can get all of these nutrients from

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VEGETABLE FRUIT GROUP



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8338

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and motifs come with the pattern, but you can also draw your own ideas or cut out designs from printed fabrics and hem them in place.

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Food For Fitness

(Continued from Opposite Page)

riboflavin, vitamin A, and other nutrients. Use it in fluid whole or skim form, evaporated, dry, or buttermilk. Cottage, cream, and cheddar cheeses (natural or processed) may replace part of the milk. Ice cream and other milk-made foods can also supply part of it.

When substituting ice cream or cheese for fluid milk, you will need to keep in mind these calcium equivalents:

- ½ cup of ice cream equals ¼ cup milk
- 1-inch cube of cheddar-type cheese equals ⅔ cup milk
- ½ cup cottage cheese equals ⅓ cup milk
- 2 tablespoons of cream cheese equals 1 tablespoon milk

2. Fruit and Vegetable Group. Use all fruits and vegetables, with special emphasis on those valuable as sources of vitamin A and vitamin C (ascorbic acid). Vitamin A is needed for growth, normal vision, and healthy condition of skin and other body surfaces. Vitamin C is needed for healthy gums and body tissues.

Choose 4 or more servings of fruits and vegetables every day, including one serving of a good source of vitamin C or two servings of a fair

source; and 1 serving, at least every other day, of a good source of vitamin A.

Good sources of vitamin C are grapefruit or grapefruit juice; orange or orange juice; cantaloupe; raw strawberries; broccoli; green pepper; sweet red pepper.

Fair sources of Vitamin C are honeydew melon; tangerine or tangerine juice; watermelon; asparagus tips; brussels sprouts; raw cabbage; collards; garden cress; kale; kohlrabi; mustard greens; potatoes and sweet potatoes cooked in the jacket; spinach; tomatoes or tomato juice; turnip greens.

Sources of vitamin A are dark-green and deep-yellow vegetables and a few fruits. Good sources are apricots, broccoli, cantaloupe, carrots, chard, collards, cress, kale, pumpkin, winter squash, spinach, sweet potatoes; turnip greens, and other dark green leaves.

3. Meat Group. This group includes meat, poultry, eggs, fish, shellfish, and alternates, such as dry beans, dry peas, lentils, nuts, peanuts, peanut butter. These foods furnish iron, thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin, in addition to their excellent protein which is needed for growth and repair of

Keeping Flowers Fresh

By Blanche Campbell

I HAVE FOUND that cut flowers will keep fresh twice as long if you give them this simple care daily: Change their water each day, and while you are doing it, wash the vase in warm soapsuds and rinse well in clear water. Before replacing the flowers clip each stem end back about a quarter of an inch, cutting it on the diagonal or slant. This allows them to take in more water, keeping them fresh longer.

A bit of sugar added to the water in which flowers are kept will help to keep the flowers crisp and fresh. One aspirin tablet in a vase of roses will help to keep them fresh and beautiful longer.

Here is a trick worth remembering when arranging flowers. When necessary to place short stemmed flowers in a vase with tall ones, insert the ends of the stems in drinking straws cut to the desired length.

Often a vase that is tall enough for long-stemmed flowers generally has too wide a mouth to hold the flowers in position, but you can correct this by arranging strips of transparent tape in criss-cross fashion over the mouth of the vase. Leaves may be arranged so as to conceal the tape.

body tissues—muscle, organs, blood, skin, and hair.

Choose two or more servings every day and count as a serving: 2 to 3 ounces of lean cooked meat, poultry, or fish (not counting bone); 2 eggs, 1 cup cooked dry beans; 4 tablespoons peanut butter.

4. Bread-Cereal Group: Choose 4 or more servings of whole grain or enriched breads and cereals and you'll add essential B vitamins, iron, worthwhile amounts of protein, and food energy to the diet. This group includes breads; cooked cereals; ready-to-eat cereals; cornmeal, crackers, flour, grits, macaroni and spaghetti; noodles, rice, rolled oats, quick breads and other baked goods if made with whole grain and enriched flour. Check labels to be sure.

Money spent on a balanced diet is the best health insurance you can buy. Good eating habits really do pay off during the years, as they keep you in top shape and looking and feeling your best. Farm people are fortunate in having most of these "foods for fitness" right at their doorstep.

Sample Menus

Here are suggestions from the USDA nutritionists for menus for three days, based on the new daily food guide:

1. Breakfast: orange juice, scrambled eggs with ham, biscuits, butter, milk. **Lunch:** Chicken soup, with crackers; American cheese sandwich on whole-wheat bread, lettuce and tomatoes, peaches, cookies, milk. **Dinner:** Broiled fish fillet, buttered carrots, spiced beets, jellied fruit salad with cream dressing, rolls, butter, cherry pie, milk.

2. Breakfast: stewed apricots, cooked cereal such as oatmeal, toast, butter, milk. **Lunch:** meat pie, cole slaw with tomato wedges, roll and butter, ice cream, cookies, milk. **Dinner:** Roast leg of lamb, whipped potatoes, spinach, waldorf salad, rolls and butter, gingerbread with lemon sauce, milk.

3. Breakfast: grapefruit half, poached egg on toast, toast and butter, milk. **Lunch:** baked beans with frankfurters, carrot sticks, green pepper strips, brown bread and butter, banana cream pudding, milk. **Dinner:** baked ham, candied sweet potatoes, buttered broccoli, lettuce wedge with 1000 Island dressing, roll and butter, chocolate cake with coconut icing, milk.

Wilted flowers may often be revived by putting them into water as hot as the hand can stand, and then letting them stand in it until the water cools. Of course, when they are too far gone, nothing will help. But this is the best method I know to give new life to wilted flowers.

To keep cut flowers from wilting when you have to carry them any distance, lay the stems on a bed of damp cotton in a box lined with waxed paper. Your flowers will arrive as fresh as if you had just picked them.

If you do not have enough flower holders, try using flat fern cut up and arranged thickly in a container. It provides a good base for the stems of the flowers, and as it absorbs water, it will help to keep the flowers fresh.

If you want your cut flowers to last as long as possible, always cut flower stems on a slant. This helps to keep an ample supply of water flowing into the stalk and up to the blossom.

An easy way to lengthen the life of bird of paradise blossoms is by wrapping the buds in wax paper when they are just ready to open, and then tie with raffia string. This will hold the orange petals within the sheath until you untie the raffia. This will also increase the number of blooms, since there are several blossoms in each sheath. I save four or five wrapped blossoms this way when I am planning to make a display of cut flowers for the table.

To keep cut flowers as long as possible, whether home grown or purchased, remove as many leaves as you can before making flower arrangements. Flowers lose moisture rapidly through the leaves after being picked, and removing the leaves eliminates some of the surfaces where evaporation can take place. This should be done even if you have to add other greens to replace the ones you have removed.

Slow down the evaporation from leaves and cut flower stems by keeping the storage temperature low and humid. Sometimes cut flowers that have wilted can be revived by setting the container on a cool porch overnight, or in the refrigerator with a temperature of 40 degrees.

The best time to gather flowers is in the early morning or in the evening after the dew has fallen. Never cut flowers during the heat of the day, for if you do they are bound to wilt.

Flowers for cutting should be chosen carefully. Select those that are just beginning to open. They will finish their blooming in water and last much longer. Of course there are a few exceptions and they are dahlias, zinnias, chrysanthemums, and marigolds. They keep best if picked when fully opened. But even then never use old blooms.

Cut flowers like neither strong drafts nor excessive heat. For best results and longer lasting flowers, give them a reasonably cool and shady place.



The Colonel from Connecticut

Chapter Two of a Two Part Story

By E. R. EASTMAN

CONCLUSION

CAUGHT in the awful dilemma of whether to rush to Eph's side or to keep out of sight so that he could warn the settlement, Tom hesitated, but only for a moment. He knew Eph was done for. There was no doubt where his duty lay. He must get to the settlement. The question was, did the red devils know he was there, and that there had been two of them? If they did, then he was probably surrounded. In any case, he must try. To his advantage was the fact that he knew every inch of the topography, almost every tree around the settlement.

Have to take a chance, he thought grimly, backed quietly into the little secluded nook where he and Eph had been sitting, and let himself down over the three foot bank that bordered the river. Crouching under the protection of this bank, he made his way rapidly for the short distance down the river. Then, crawling up over the bank, Tom took refuge behind a big pine.

The unnatural quiet that had disturbed Eph seemed still to prevail. Not a wing rustled overhead nor were there other sounds from underfoot. Tom knew only too well that death lurked in that seemingly peaceful quiet.

But it would do no good to stand there. He had to move, and move fast.

SYNOPSIS

Much to his disgust, Tom Boynton and Eph Wilson were left to guard the little settlement of Hadley while Tom's father and most of the men of Hadley went off to fight Indians.

After circling the settlement early in the morning, Tom and Eph stopped to rest on the bank of the Connecticut River, and Tom started complaining about not being allowed to go with his father, and about the quarrel he had that morning with Mary Russell, the minister's daughter.

Suddenly, Tom heard a whirring noise in the air and was horrified to see Eph with an arrow straight through his neck.

And move he did. His hope was to reach at least the edge of the forest that bordered the settlement without being seen, and apparently he did, for there still was neither sign nor sound of the enemy when he reached the trees.

Now came the test. He must cross the clearing to the other edge of the settlement, to the little church where the folks were all gathered. He knew that he never could make that run without being seen. All that he could hope for was to make the run fast enough so that there would still be some time for the men to rally with their guns before the savages were upon them.

Taking a deep breath Tom leaped from behind the tree, vaulted the crooked split rail fence that bordered the woods and started. He expected any second to feel the thud of an arrow in his back. He had the feeling of being in a horrible nightmare where, with feet pounding up and down, he was struggling to get away from some horror and unable to make an inch of progress.

He was fortunate. Either the Indians had not seen him, or having seen him were not ready to act. Tom had pulled the latchstring of the church door before the first dreaded war whoops arose behind him, and he knew that the horde was on its way.

Bursting into the church, Tom saw the heads of the congregation bowed in prayer, while Minister Russell, face upturned to Heaven, arms uplifted, was deep in supplication. In the instant

while struggling to regain his breath, Tom thought ironically that just as the Minister prayed for protection and mercy, death in its most horrible form was closing in on every side.

While Tom struggled for breath Minister Russell saw him, and was for a second aghast at the apparent sacrilege of the interruption. On second thought he realized that something was badly wrong, and shouted to the boy:

"What is it, man? Speak up!"

"Indians!" Tom croaked breathlessly. "Indians!"

An audible sigh swelled from the congregation. Well accustomed to living close to danger and to their arms, it was still hard for the men to rush from the extreme of quiet prayer to the opposite extreme of battle. Fortunately, as was their habit, their muskets were close at hand.

Like sheep rushing to slaughter, the Hadley settlers jammed the church portal, all trying to pass through the narrow doorway at once. Leading them outside, Tom noted that the Indians had poured into the fringes of the settlement. Although their plans for a complete surprise had failed, the forests now were vomiting forth dozens of whooping, screaming savages. Their noise was paralyzing. Everywhere Tom looked there were Indians quickly converging upon the small disorganized group of settlers.

Minister Russell tried to bring some order out of the melee, but without success. Each man fired in disorganized fashion at the nearest red target. Despite the pastor's recognized leadership, Tom knew that Minister Russell's lack of military training could result in but one end to the skirmish.

In the pause that followed while the Indians grouped to attack and the settlers stopped to reload, Tom wished desperately that Captain Lathrop and his men were there, and he thought of the possible fate of Mary Russell.

He looked up and saw Mary standing at his side, a black smudge across her cheek, and even before he realized she was trying to say something to him, he thought, irrelevantly:

"Why doesn't she go home and wash her face!"

Then her words penetrated to his consciousness.

"I'll load and you fire!" she said over and over again. "I'll load, you fire!"

He grasped her arm roughly.

"Get back into the church," he shouted. "You'll be killed."

For answer she snatched his empty gun from him, loaded it, and forced it into his hands. He looked at her, grinned crookedly, and without another word turned back to face the forest and leveled his gun.

All was quiet, an ominous quiet. His woods-trained eye caught a glimpse of color moving for an instant behind a distant stump. Tom saw the flame leaping through the powder in the pan of his flintlock even as his finger stroked the trigger. With the crack of the musket, an Indian howled dismally, leaped high in the air, and falling forward, rolled over and over down the little incline.

As though that were a signal, war whoops rose from the throats of a hundred red men as they stood up and surged forward. Tom stood in despair, paralyzed by the hopelessness of their situation. The paralysis gripped the other settlers, too, as the men seemed to wait for their doom.

Suddenly among them, as if by magic, appeared a tall figure clad in ragged and unfamiliar clothing. A thunderous voice sounded above the shrill, shrieks of the Indians and the irregular crack of the muskets, commanding their attention with its military snap:

"Attention, ye Puritans! Form up!

Form up! Form a square! Hold your fire! Hold your fire until they are close!"

Galvanized out of their lethargy, the men of Hadley formed a rough square, under the prodding of the white-haired leader.

"This is no minister, this is a military man," Tom thought with satisfaction as he knelt in a corner of the rough square. The stranger's voice kept prodding:

"Hold your fire! Fire when I tell you!"

Not a musket spoke, and even the Indians' cries seemed less threatening when measured against the tall man's assurance.

"Take your time now! Wait my orders! Aim low! Get your man! Shoot to kill!"

On every side, the red tide rolled closer. When it seemed as though it would roll over the small knot of settlers, their commander's word snapped out like the crack of a musket.

"Fire!"

Urged to united and directed efforts by their strange leader, the Hadleyites made their volleys deadly and effective. The withering fire rolled, the red tide back, but time after time it surged forward again.

Encouraged by Mary's example and the presence of the leader, other women came from the shelter of the church to reload their men's guns, or to stand by them in mute support.

Many times the Indians moved against the small band. Many times and not without effect they sent a deadly shower of arrows towards the small square. But always the white-haired man's voice steadied the settlers:

"Fight, ye Puritans! Fight for Cromwell, for England, for liberty, for God!"

Sweeping back from one last onslaught, the Indians picked up their dead and wounded and vanished as suddenly as they had come, leaving little trace except the wounds they had inflicted upon a few of the settlers.

With time to think clearly again, Tom turned to look for the stranger who had saved the settlement from massacre. To his surprise, the unknown commander was nowhere to be seen.

Later, when some of the men spoke to Minister Russell about the disappearance of the stranger, fearing he had been wounded, and wishing to express their thanks for his timely intervention, the old pastor smiled and said:

"Let be! Let be! The stranger needs no thanks!"

Late in the afternoon of the following day, Tom trailed Mary down the lane on her way to milk. His mood was contrite, and he waited patiently, his arms resting on the top rail of the fence, while she finished milking. It pleased her to pretend that he was not there, while her strong, sure hands completed the chore. Finally she arose, stool in one hand, pail of milk in the other, and started for the stile. Tom blocked her way, took the milk from her and deposited it carefully on top of a stump. Then he stood looking at her, while she, with damp curls plastered to her forehead, returned his look. To vex him she pulled her brows down in a frown, but she couldn't resist the hurt look in his eyes and a smile soon replaced the frown.

"Tom, you cause me more grief!" Mary said. "Whatever do you want now?"

"It's about yesterday, Mary. I'm sorry about what I said and thought. I'll admit I was a fool. I hope you'll find it in your heart to forgive me."

"No," she answered, while his heart sank, "there's nothing to forgive." His heart bounced back into place. "I've been thinking about it and I can see how you could think something was

strange at our house. I've decided to tell you what you must already have guessed. There is a man living at our house, and he has lived there for a long, long time."

"Yes," agreed Tom. "I think I can guess. The man at your house must be the stranger who saved the settlement yesterday."

"That's right," said Mary, "but do you know who that stranger actually is?"

Tom swallowed a lump in his throat. "Poor Eph started to tell me about the Colonels yesterday. I'd guess it was one of them."

Mary nodded. "He's Colonel William Goffe," she said. "Several times the King's men nearly captured him and his father-in-law, Colonel Whalley, while they were hiding with friends down the river in the Connecticut plantations. It became unsafe for them there, so they decided to pick a town far out on the frontier, and came to Hadley. Even here they didn't dare to be seen in the open. There is always someone who can't be trusted. So father kept the two Colonels hidden in our home. It was two years ago when they first came here, and Colonel Goffe has been with us ever since."

Although humbled by the memory of his unreasonable jealousy, Tom was still curious.

"You didn't explain what happened to Colonel Whalley, Mary."

"He's gone," she answered, sadly.

"Gone?" he said, not understanding. "Where could he go?"

"Where the King's men can persecute him no more, Tom. Colonel Whalley is dead."

"But how could someone die in a small settlement like this and be buried and no one know about it?"

"A few of the older people did know about the Colonels, Tom, but they protected them and my father by keeping their mouths shut."

"When Colonel Whalley died," she continued, "there was a funeral, but it wasn't in the church. It was held in our cellar. Besides my father and Colonel Goffe, a few others who knew the secret were present. Your father, Eph, and Captain Lathrop were there. Father let me hold a candle while he read the service, even though I was only half grown at the time."

"Tom, I was never more proud of my father than at that time. All his goodness and kindness made up for some of the long dull sermons that you complained about and came forth in the flickering candlelight that night in the cellar. When he had finished reading the verse that goes:

"I am the resurrection and the Life. He that believeth in Me shall never die . . ." I knew that Colonel Whalley and all the rest of us who looked for freedom in this new land had found it and would keep it."

Tom winced as he recalled his tirade of the day before.

"I'm sorry for what I said yesterday," he said, humbly. "I didn't realize what I was sayin'."

Mary gave him a forgiving smile, and added:

"When the funeral service for Colonel Whalley was over, Mother and I went upstairs while they buried him in our cellar, and there he rests now."

Overcome by emotion, neither boy nor girl could speak for a moment. Then Tom reached over and took Mary's hand and led her into the seclusion and shade of a nearby tree. Shyly drawing her closer to him, he put his arm around her and for a long time they stood there in a world of their own while life flowed on around them. After a time Mary reached up her arms and standing on tiptoe she pulled the tall boy's head down for a long, long kiss. Then suddenly she gave him a little push, jumped back and started for the stile.

"Oh, my goodness!" she cried to the astonished boy, gaping after her. "That milk! It'll be sourer than pigs' swill!"

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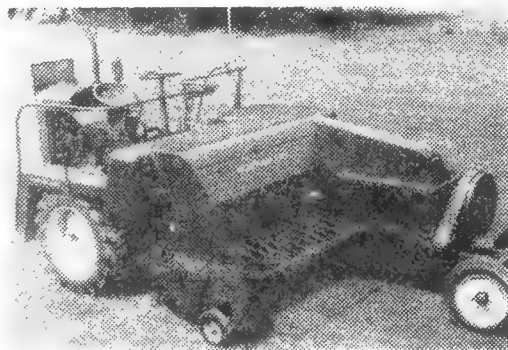
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With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



The above self-propelled baler, the first of its kind ever produced, is bringing the push-button age to hay-making. It's the new New Holland Haycruiser 178, scheduled to make its first appearance in the U.S. and Canada this year. Only a few of the new balers will be made this year, but the company is considering expanded production for the 1959 haying season. A 51 h.p. engine gives power to spare at a baling rate of 400 bales an hour.

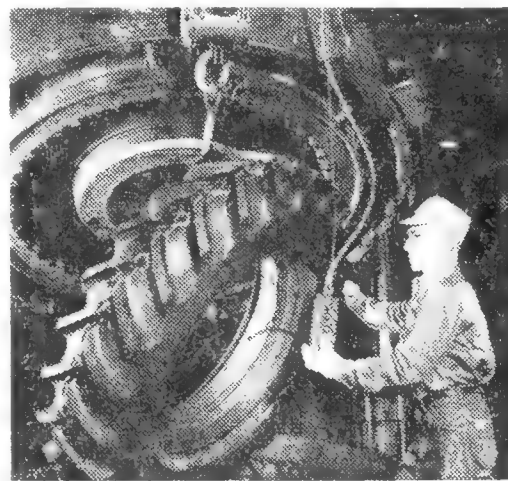


A sun and rain canopy called the "Comfort Buggy Top" is now being marketed by COMFORT EQUIPMENT CO., of Kansas City, Mo. It is designed with attaching brackets to fit tractors with or without fenders and can be folded out of the way when not needed. Additional details are available from Comfort Equipment Co., Dept. AA, 2609 Walnut, Kansas City 8, Missouri.

Trenching, loading, and dozing machines — complete ready-for-work units mounted on Case 34 and 42 hp UTILITY tractors—are concisely described and illustrated in 8 new publications now available free from J. I. CASE CO., Racine, Wisconsin. A 6-page leaflet shows the company's line of wheel and crawler tractors, companion Case-built backhoes, front-end loaders and dozer blades, plus a large selection of specialized attachments. In addition, 6 new 2-page specification sheets spotlight major operating features and mechanical details of individual tractor-equipment combinations. A seventh 2-pager describes a 5-ton tilt-trailer the Case Co. offers at substantial savings over regular commercial models with purchase of a new Case machine. All literature free upon request.

Anyone wanting to know more about the carburetor on his car, truck, tractor or boat will be glad to know a new edition of the carburetor handbook, *Know Your Carburetor*, has just been published. Write PENNSYLVANIA REFINING COMPANY, 2795 Lisbon Road, Cleveland 4, Ohio, for your free copy.

One of the NEW YORK ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' Cooperative's top Holsteins has sired 108,000 calves. Estimating 32,000 milking daughters from these calves, this one bull is worth about \$750,000 a year to New York farmers, according to Professors K. L. Turk and R. W. Bratton of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell. About one-third of New York State's dairy cows are now being bred artificially.



The All-Traction tractor tire containing Rubber-X, a new rubber compound, is now in production at the FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER CO. Tread life and body strength have been substantially increased through the use of the new compound. An original equipment tire, the All-Traction is an improved version of the company's Champion Ground Grip tire, used by manufacturers on nearly 50 per cent of the new tractors produced.

With new Hudson Hanging Feeders, a turn of a clamp-screw near the top of the hopper permits the pan to be raised or lowered to change the rate of feed flow into the pan. No tools are needed to make the adjustment. Feeders may be set on the floor for young birds or suspended from the ceiling. Available in 5 sizes. They are manufactured by H. D. HUDSON MFG. CO., Chicago, Ill.

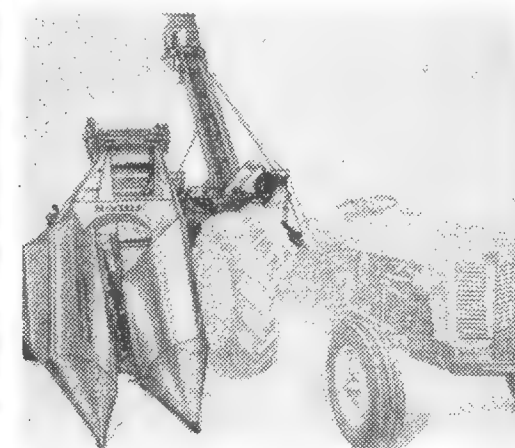
A new manual designed to be of practical help to poultrymen operating cage layer plants and to those contemplating such operation has been published by THE BEACON MILLING COMPANY, Cayuga, N. Y.

The 52-page illustrated booklet is available without cost within the BEACON service area, elsewhere a small charge is made. The booklet may be obtained from Beacon Advisors and dealers or by writing to THE BEACON MILLING COMPANY, Cayuga, N. Y.

Springtime fresh grass for feeding every day of the year is now possible with a new Grass Incubator developed by The BUCKEYE INCUBATOR Company, Springfield, Ohio.

The grass is grown in shallow culture trays inside the incubator. An incubator measuring 12' long, 10' wide and 8' high, built inside or outside, can grow 45 tons of fresh green grass a year. This size unit can provide sufficient food for from 20 to 30 dairy cows from its 60 culture trays. Each tray will produce from 25 to 35 pounds of green grass from four to five pounds of grain in the six-day period.

For further information write Hydroponics Division, Buckeye Incubator Co., Dept. AA, Box 420, Springfield, Ohio.



Designed to offer the operator a "straight down" view of the gathering unit is this brand new semi-mounted model of the New Idea No. 10 one-row corn picker manufactured by NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT CO., Coldwater, O. Weighing only 2250 lbs. and featuring an appreciably shorter coupling length, the new picker fits seven popular tractor models.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN DEPT.,
c/o The Butterick Co.,
161 Sixth Avenue,
New York 13, New York.

Patterns will be sent to you immediately by first class mail.



Ed Eastman's Page

80 Acres of Golden Legume

ONE OF THE most interesting half days I have had in a long time was spent recently visiting my friend, Martin Beck, on his farm at Malloryville, near Cortland, N. Y. The chief reason for my visit was to study Martin's 80 acres (yes, I said 80) of birdsfoot trefoil. 70 acres in pasture and 10 in meadow.

In all my life of close association with farms and farming, I have never seen so much good pasture as Martin has, and it was all birdsfoot trefoil. Although the cows had been in it for days, much of it was still a foot high. Unlike almost any other forage, the cows like it just as well, full grown, as they do when it is smaller. One of the many good things about birdsfoot trefoil is that it is just as productive and the cows like it just as well in a dry time in August as in June.

Martin has 77 Holstein milkers averaging over 400 lbs. butterfat and 11,500 lbs. of milk per year. When one looks at the pasture that these cows have, he knows why their production is so good. Although the pastures are rotated, so heavy is the production of trefoil that most of them have to be clipped, sometimes yielding enough after pasturing to be worth harvesting for hay. Empire, according to Martin's experience, is the best birdsfoot trefoil. It grows long and late so it does not interfere with the harvesting of the first cutting of alfalfa. He has tried European birdsfoot trefoil, particularly on 10 acres of meadow for hay, but does not think that this is quite as good as Empire.

Starting with birdsfoot trefoil in 1950, Martin has grown more enthusiastic about it every year, planting a larger and larger acreage. He has never had a failure and does not believe there is much need of one if care is taken to get a good seeding. We walked over a new seeding of trefoil where it was difficult to see much, but it was there just the same and will come on later. Martin thinks that farmers sometimes get discouraged about what they think is a poor stand of trefoil when, if they would just be patient, it will pick up later to cover the ground. Most of Martin's farm is a gravelly loam but one of the advantages of trefoil is that it will grow on a variety of soils. Once you get a good stand, it will last for many years.

At the rate of 6 to 7 lbs. of trefoil seed to the acre, the seed costs from \$10 to \$12. For nurse or companion crop, Martin always uses oats, recommending a little lighter than usual seeding of oats of about 5 pecks to the acre. Garry, he thinks, is the best variety.

All birdsfoot trefoil seedings are inoculated, in recent years by sowing a

little birdsfoot trefoil in all the grass seedings. After using lime for many years, the PH on Martin's soil is good, but he still uses from 1 to 2 tons per acre with about 300 lbs. of 0-20-20 fertilizer.

It seems to me that no dairyman can see that great acreage of trefoil, the largest and the best I have ever seen, with Martin's big herd of fine Holstein cows up to their knees in it without being inspired to try this wonderful legume on his own farm.

"GET THE BIG PICTURE"

RECENTLY, 85 New York telephone drivers met in Ithaca to learn how to drive a car or truck more carefully. They were already almost perfect drivers.

In this driving school, emphasis was put on—HOW TO SEE—and what to watch out for. One of the instructors in the school said that four out of five drivers get into accidents because they fail to use their eyes correctly and not fast enough to spot traffic hazards.

Principles for better driving taught at the school include:

1. "Aim high in steering." Take an occasional quick glance well ahead at the center of the intended driving path.
2. "Get the big picture." View the car just ahead as a tiny part of the big roadway scene. Watch nothing in detail.
3. "Keep your eyes moving." This prevents fixed-stare driving.
4. "Leave yourself an out." A stopping margin ahead, and an open space at least on one side.
5. "Make sure they see you." Don't assume the other driver will do the expected.

To this excellent instruction, I would like to add that driving out on a road from a side road or lane, ahead of fast traffic, is one of the most discourteous and hazardous tricks of bad driving. The driver on the road may have to put on his brakes suddenly. In any case, he almost always has to slow down until you get up speed.

Another bad habit by too many drivers is getting too close to the car ahead. This is the reason why three or four cars sometimes pile up in one accident.

Of course many accidents are caused by driving too fast, but it is also wrong on a fast road to drive too slowly.

Almost all these principles can be covered by one word, "courtesy." There is more discourtesy on the highways today than there is anywhere else. And discourtesy leads in many cases to accidents.

WHY COST OF CARS HAS JUMPED

THE RETAIL price of an average automobile now is \$2,833, according to one authority. Ten years ago, it was only \$1,888. Of that retail cost of \$2,833, wages and fringe benefits amount to \$916; materials, \$1,204; taxes, \$462; depreciation of plant and equipment, \$90; profit, \$161. The only cost that has not increased in ten years is profit. Ten years ago, it was \$221.

When you pay your income and real estate taxes, they of course are only a part of the tax story. Hidden taxes, like those on cars, are in everything you buy.

WALK WITH PRIDE

WHEN I was a boy, I toed out so far that it was almost a deformity. Finally, a doctor friend told me that unless I corrected the way I walked, I would surely have trouble in my back and legs later. So I worked at it and walk now almost with my feet straight ahead. That's the way the Indians walked and ran, and because they ran with their feet placed properly, straight ahead and on the balls of their feet, they could keep up a jog trot and go long distances in one day.

Even in these days of automobiles, the average person walks from three to six miles a day. Farm people all walk much more than this in their endless rounds of chores and work. Therefore, it is very important *how* you walk.

Most people walk awkwardly. If you don't believe it, watch people walking on the street. See how they swing their feet and legs and throw their bodies around.

To walk for grace and health, keep your feet nearly straight ahead, walk with a little spring in your legs and feet, and keep trying to avoid twisting or swinging your hips. Keep the three big weight centers of your body (that is, your head, your chest, and your hips) in an erect, straight line. Practice this and breathe deeply. Thinking of your whole chest as a deep well, try breathing to the bottom of the well every time.

GOOD EXPERIENCE

IT IS GOOD for one who writes for farmers to have at least enough continuing practical experience to realize what the farmer is up against.

This year, we have quite a large garden planted in an isolated place where there is plenty of vermin, particularly rabbits. It rained so much it has been difficult to keep the quack out of the garden, in fact we have to do it all over again every week.

We had a long row of beets, well started, and plenty of beans which the rabbits gnawed right off to the ground. All of which is discouraging until I remember that a good or poor garden is of little account, compared to what it means to a farmer to lose a whole crop or crops on which his livelihood depends.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

IN ORDER to get the bang out of this story that I did, you must be old enough to remember traction engines and to realize what a great fortune \$3,000 was when we were young.

Along about 1900, a young farmer, hard pressed financially, thought he might pick up some extra money from custom work, so he wrote to Sears Roebuck asking them what a traction engine and thrasher would cost.

After a long time he got a reply from Sears Roebuck stating that they did not manufacture traction engines nor thrashers, but that they had inquired from a manufacturer who did and the cost was \$3,000.

By return mail they got this letter from the young farmer.
Dear Sears Roebuck:

If I had \$3,000, what the h--- do you think I would want of a traction engine and thrasher?



Martin Beck shows me with justifiable pride his wonderful stand of birdsfoot trefoil.



Cow Paradise: 70 acres of knee-high birdsfoot trefoil in Martin Beck's pasture.

Be Sure It's Licensed!



"Regarding my claim against the insurance company, I have not received anything from them except excuses why they do not pay it. I think it would be useless for you to spend any more time trying to collect this for me but I want to express my appreciation for your efforts in this matter. Of course, I have stopped paying premiums on the two policies I had with them."

"Thank you for your interest in your large family of subscribers."

We were sorry we were unable to help, but this was an unlicensed company, so there was nothing we could do except write them and hope they would settle.

Whenever a subscriber inquires about an insurance company we tell him whether or not it is licensed by the Insurance Department of the State in which he lives. The fact that a company is not licensed isn't necessarily proof that it is unreliable, but we always feel it is safer to deal with licensed companies which are subject to the strict regulations of the State Insurance Department. Then, in the event of a disputed claim, the services of the Insurance Department are available to the policyholder.

— A. A. —

IT'S A CONTRACT!

"My husband signed up for a correspondence course and the salesman told him he wouldn't be pressed for payment. The company sent him 8 little pamphlets to study but he hasn't studied any of them and hasn't sent any exams in. He has paid in \$30 and now they want him to pay \$190 more."

"I understood that if he wasn't sending in exams or receiving any more books, or in other words not using it, he wouldn't have to pay for something he didn't have. We are now receiving letters from the school, threatening to sue if payment isn't made. If we had bought some article we were using and not paying for it I could understand it."

This is an accredited, reliable correspondence school, and by signing the contract our subscriber's husband obligated himself to pay for the course, regardless of whether or not he completed it.

It is because a contract is binding that we warn our readers to be sure, before signing for a correspondence course, that they have the ability, perseverance, time and money to complete the course.

— A. A. —

IGNORE VERBAL PROMISES

"A representative of a correspondence course got me to sign up for a course, stating that after three lessons the company would give me work to do to more than pay for my course. Now the company says they do not help sell work or get a market for anyone."

"I've paid in \$60.00 and they are trying to collect \$10 or \$20 every month through a collecting agency. I am not able financially and my health is not good enough to continue. I don't want any more threatening letters and I don't want to finish the course. They insist I pay whether I take the course or not. I call this fraud. Can you stop them?"

We find that this art course is approved by the National Home Study Council, which means that they are reliable and can be depended upon to fulfill their part of the contract. However, this is another case of a person signing a contract on the basis of promises made by an agent and we cannot re-

peat often enough that verbal promises made by agents are not binding.

The written contract which you sign is the binding agreement and either party can be held to it. This company could not be attacked on the basis of fraud unless it could be shown definitely that they are not doing as they agree in the contract.

— A. A. —

A "COLD TRAIL"

"I have had dealings with the company whose invoices are attached and I cannot get a refund of all that is due me. Would you please try to collect?"

"I wrote the Better Business Bureau and they got a settlement but it was not satisfactory because it was not for the entire amount. I also wrote, without success, the newspaper that carried the ad."

We would have been very happy to have done our best for this subscriber if we could have handled his complaint from the beginning. We feel it is only fair that we have the opportunity to handle a case from the start. It is confusing and unsatisfactory to try to enter at this late stage, after two other parties have already worked on it.

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of:

Beatrice Edna Hill Borgens, age 19; has two children, Rosemarie and Richard Walter. When last heard from they were in Chicago.

* * *

Paul Martin Hill, age 25. He and his wife were in Tampa, Florida and on their way to Alabama when last heard from.

* * *

Henry Engstrom and wife, Carrie, believed living somewhere in New York State. Their aunt, Miss Freda Erikson, died at Los Angeles in January and they have not been located.

* * *

Betty and Martha Benner, who formerly lived at 212 Babcock Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Doris Buzzard (Mrs. Russell J.), whose last known address was 5061 First St., N. W., Washington, D. C. in 1950. Her maiden name was Bury and she was a native of Richmond, Va.

* * *

Mrs. William Hyatt of Caledonia, N. Y. She has been missing from home since May 5; is 4'10", 110 lbs., brown hair and eyes, wears glasses. She was driving a 1953 black Ford Mainline J 41-68.

— A. A. —

In our April 5th issue we published a request from a reader with initials K.M., in which he asked about the singer, Charles Harrison. Among the many replies is one which gives Mr. Harrison's address as 49 Fairview Avenue, New Providence, N. J. If K.M. would like to have the letters that have come in, we shall be glad to forward them on hearing from him.

— A. A. —

A subscriber would like to get a copy of "The Book of Luck — A Guide to Your Success," which was published by the Whitman Publishing Company. If you have a copy you would sell, write Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Night Drive Turns Into Nightmare



Returning home from a late Grange meeting Forest Bishop of North Adams, Mass. must have dozed off. In that instant the car crashed into a bridge abutment. Mr. Bishop crawled from the wreckage but died on the pavement. Miss Bishop, his aunt, painfully injured, stumbled to a nearby home for help.



I have just received from your agent, W. C. Morey, checks in settlement for my nephew's death.

Your company gave prompt and unquestioning service which is greatly appreciated.

I would gladly recommend this insurance to everyone.

Grace E. Bishop

Loss of Life Benefits Paid

Series 416R

TRAVEL AND PEDESTRIAN	
ACCIDENT POLICY	\$1000.00

Series 505

ACCIDENT POLICY WITH	
5 YEARS ACCUMULATIONS	2100.00
TOTAL	\$3100.00

Keep Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Co.

OF CHICAGO

CLAIMS DEPARTMENT

ITHACA, N. Y.

Just Imported from West Germany! Never Before So Low Priced! SAVE 50%!

New, Automatic, Pocket-Size Korium Steel Adding Machine Adds & Subtracts to One Billion!

ONE THOUSAND TIMES HIGHER THAN OTHER ADDING MACHINES

- ★ 100% Accurate—Never Makes a Mistake!
- ★ Many Times Faster Than Human Brain!
- ★ 10-Year Replacement GUARANTEE!
- ★ Mail Coupon for 10-Day FREE Trial!

BARGAINS ARE OUR BUSINESS and Thoresen proves it once again with one of the most fabulous values ever offered to our customers. Now—just imported from West Germany—the finest super-speed AUTOMATIC Pocket Adding Machine in the world! It's the *all-NEW* Wizard Calculator—the *ONLY* machine of its kind that adds and subtracts not only to 999,999, but to **ONE BILLION!** Just think—while others pay \$3.98 and \$4.98 for adding machines that calculate only to one million, you now receive a machine that goes to **ONE BILLION—almost one thousand times higher—yet you pay only \$1.98 complete!** You get **FAR MORE!** You pay **FAR LESS!**

The Wizard Calculator adds and subtracts with lightning speed. Use it to divide and multiply, too. It even does decimal fractions. It does everything in **SECONDS!** Not a toy, not a gadget, but precision-made to our rigid specifications by some of the finest engineers and craftsmen of West Germany. Unlike some other low-cost adding machines made of heavy cardboard, cheap plastic or flimsy tin, the Wizard Calculator mechanism is constructed of genuine rugged **KORIUM STEEL**—made from original dies worth \$25,000.00! This machine is geared for heavy-duty work day after day, month after month, year after year. It's 100% accurate. It **NEVER MAKES A MISTAKE!** It's guaranteed for 10 full years! You could pay up to \$150.00 for a big-size office adding machine and still not get the same guarantee.

How Is This Amazing Value Possible?

As you may know, we are the world's **BIGGEST** importers of binoculars, telescopes, etc. from West Germany. We have given plants and factories abroad millions of dollars worth of business. No other mail order import house has connections and contacts in West Germany like Thoresen's. Under ordinary circumstances, most companies might place an order for 5,000 machines. Our first order was for 100,000 Wizard Calculators for



101 USES
at Home,
Office, Shop,
Store,
Traveling,
Anywhere!

this year alone! We import by **BOATLOADS!** As a result *only* Thoresen is able to bring you this adding machine for **HALF THE PRICE** you would expect to pay—only \$1.98. And that's not all. You **TRY** before you **BUY**. Use the Wizard Calculator for 10 full days at our risk. You must agree it's the biggest, most amazing bargain of its kind or we return your money. You risk nothing—**NOT EVEN A CENT!**

Pays for Itself Many Times Over in Time, Work & Money Saved!

Now—add, subtract, calculate in seconds. Merely press down the numbers you're adding and the Wizard Calculator clicks out an accurate running total. See your answers **pop into view like a cash register!** Add mountains of figures, column after column of numbers, prices, etc. in mere **MINUTES** while others take **HOURS**. No guesswork, no double-checking, no pencil chewing, no messy erasures, no starting all over, no costly human mistakes that may mean **MONEY OUT OF YOUR POCKET!** This machine saves you time, work, money, needless mental aggravation and frazzled nerves!

Use it to check bills, statements, purchases. Use it for income tax returns. Keep running tab of food purchases at supermarkets (*you always know how much you've spent—before you reach check-out counter!*) Check children's homework in seconds. Use it to balance checkbooks, etc. It's indispensable for housewives, students, executives, business men, store keepers,



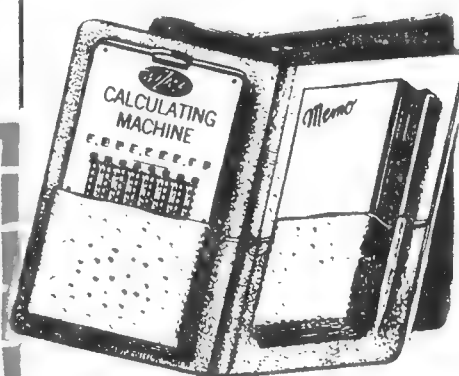
3 1/2 MILLION

Pocket Machines
In Use in America,
Canada, Europe!

- Check Grocery Tapes!
- Total Sales Slips!
- Check Your Bills!
- Add Long Columns of Figures, Numbers.
- Check Homework!
- Use for Preparing Income Tax Returns!
- Save Time, Work and Money 101 Other Ways!

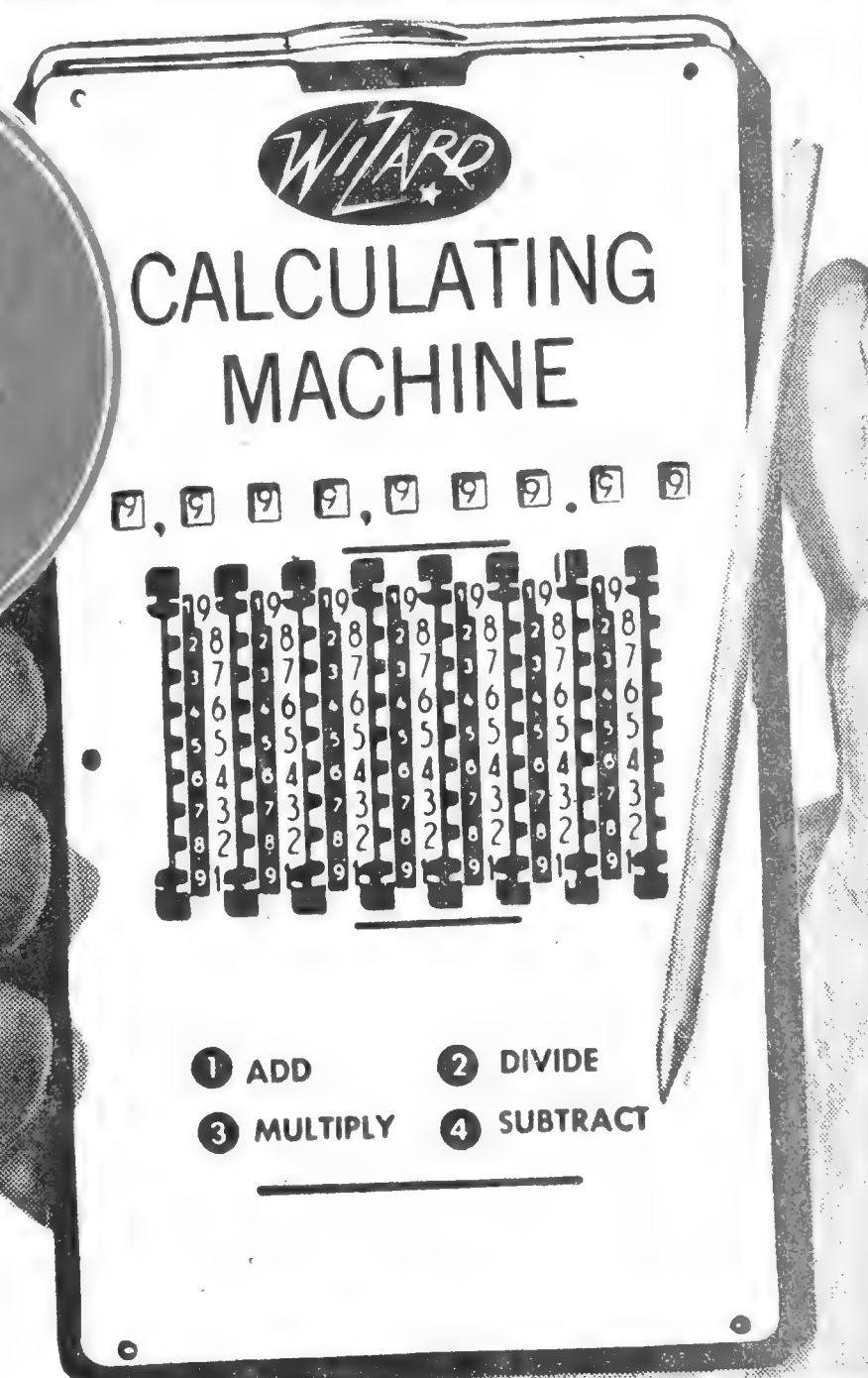
bookkeepers, accountants, statisticians, etc. for fast, finger-tip computing.

The Wizard Calculator is **UNBREAKABLE** in normal use. It never needs repairs, adjustments, lubrication. No loose parts to fall out. Fits pocket or purse. Very slim, modern, sleek design. Has **CLEARING LEVER** that clears machine in a split-second! It works smoothly and silently. Even a youngster can operate it. Comes complete with stylus—**READY TO USE!** Same type as used in **3 1/2 MILLION** homes, stores, firms here, in Canada, in Europe. Acclaimed even by the experts! Get yours **NOW**. Mail coupon **TO DAY!**



The Deluxe Executive Model

Includes special Carrying Case of Genuine vinyl, hand-somely finished in supple **MOROCCO-GRAIN**... with built-in Memo Pad! \$5.98 value—yours for only **\$2.98** complete. Check box in coupon.



Only Adding Machine That Adds, Subtracts to ONE BILLION—Yet Costs Only 1.98

You could spend \$2.98, \$3.98, even \$4.98 for a pocket-size Adding Machine and still not get all the amazing features of Wizard Calculator.

1. Most \$3.98 machines add to 999,999. Wizard Calculator adds to 999,999,999—**ONE THOUSAND TIMES MORE!**
2. Many other machines add and subtract only. The Wizard Calculator adds, subtracts, and can be used for multiplication, division—even decimal fractions, dollars and cents!
3. Many other machines are made entirely of plastic or cheap tin yet cost up to \$3.98. Wizard Calculator mechanism is of heavy-gauge Korium Steel—costs \$2.00 LESS!
4. Wizard Calculator has clearing lever that clears machine to zero in a flash!
5. Wizard Calculator comes with aluminum stylus at no extra cost!
6. Wizard Calculator is guaranteed to be as accurate as any office adding machine costing \$150.00!

SAVES YOU MANY DOLLARS AT MARKET!



Housewives often say "I went to the market to spend \$7 or \$8 and I spent \$15.00!" Now with the Wizard Calculator you add up your purchases as you take them off the shelves. You know how much you're spending as you go along. You **SAVE** by knowing when to stop **BUYING** on "impulse" for items you may not really need. You know how crowded the check out counters are. How impatient some folks get, and how fast clerks punch your totals. Everybody's human, and everybody makes mistakes. With your Wizard Calculator you **KNOW** how much your bill should be... **BEFORE** the clerk has punched a single figure on the cash register!

Mail 1/2-Price Free Trial Coupon Now!

THORESEN, Inc., Dept. 342-G-118

585 Water Street, New York 2, N.Y.

RUSH amazing new Wizard Calculator for 10-day home trial. My money refunded if I am not satisfied.

- ☐ Regular Model, \$1.98
- ☐ DeLuxe Executive Model in special carrying case of genuine vinyl in handsome **MOROCCO-GRAIN**, with built-in Memo Pad, Only \$2.98
- ☐ Check, Cash or Money Order Enclosed. Send postage-paid.
- ☐ Send COD plus COD fee and postage costs.

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Canadians: Address 439 King St. West, Toronto 2B, Ont.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

POTATOES -

After Growing Comes Selling

By F. M. ISENBERG

New York State College of Agriculture

MARKETING potatoes is a complex problem under present day conditions because there are so many independent producers operating in various regions and under a wide variety of conditions. No one individual or group is able to dominate the market for any great length of time and by their competitive power force changes in practices as, for example, one or two large manufacturers are able to do in the automobile field.

The buying and selling of potatoes has long preceded any marketing research on the most efficient ways of handling this crop, and hence, various regions have established marketing patterns according to their conditions. Many of these methods are now out-moded but nevertheless well established, and most people resist making radical changes unless forced to do so.

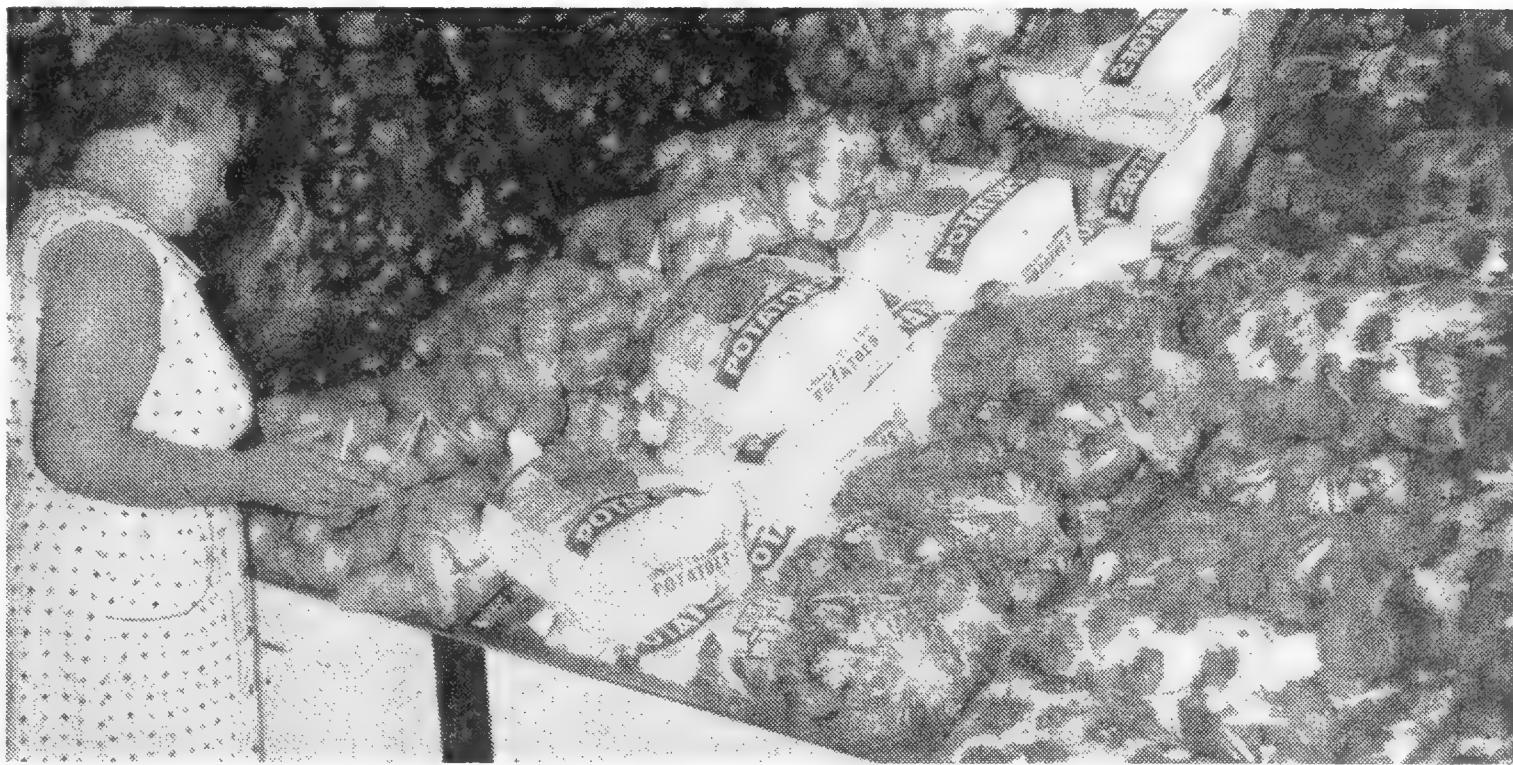
Potato producers are no different from other people, and the year to year fluctuations in prices and conditions make it hard to see and appreciate the long range erosion of markets, since the yearly changes are apt to be small. However, from 1910 to 1956 the per capita consumption of potatoes has dropped from 198 to 100 pounds of which 25 pounds of the 100 is in the form of processed potatoes. In 1910, the 198 pounds was almost entirely fresh market potatoes.

Check Product Appeal

Today in manufactured goods, no product is launched upon the market without the aid of market research. Tests are run to determine product appeal, and large advertising budgets spent to acquaint the public with the merits of the product long before it is actually on sale. Of course with manufactured goods it is frequently possible to redesign a product within a short time to meet competition.

This is scarcely possible with potatoes although the plant breeders are working diligently to give the market the potato varieties it seems to want. However, this is a slow process, so that hope for improved market appeal seems to lie in more easily adopted changes such as better grading and more appealing packaging.

It is interesting to note that one large firm selling nationally advertised and distributed cheese products devotes 40 percent of their very extensive research program to the package alone. It is questionable if 5 percent of the research being done on potatoes is concerned with the package or its appeal. Of course, potato research programs usually have been ini-



tiated at the request of producers who want answers to problems they have to meet every day.

Consumers are a remote group to many producers and handlers and it has been difficult to find what kind of potatoes they want, anyhow. This can be illustrated by the grade standards which have been developed by the producers and the wholesalers to govern the transactions between them. For the most part they are completely incomprehensible to the average housewife, who has no idea of what a "U. S. One" means on the bag.

Standards Ignore Quality

Nothing in the standards refers to or is concerned with the cooking quality of the tubers. The standards are devoted almost entirely to controlling the external appearance of the tubers, yet for the most part this portion of tuber goes directly into the garbage can. Nothing in the standards will tell the prospective buyer whether the potato will cook mealy or soggy, whether the potato is a good baker or a good boiler, or even whether it will cook up a blackish grey or a creamy white.

Means are available for separating potatoes into broilers and bakers on the basis of their specific gravities. To date, however, the industry has not exhibited much interest in this excellent research work which has been market tested. It can be shown that people will pay extra to obtain the kind of potatoes which they can be sure will bake or boil well.

The "U. S. One" grade as outlined in the grade standards is not an extremely high grade to pack to, yet repeated spot tests in various markets of the Northeast indicate that 25 to 40 percent of all the packaged potatoes being offered at retail do not meet the grade

These are the things that I think would help the potato industry:

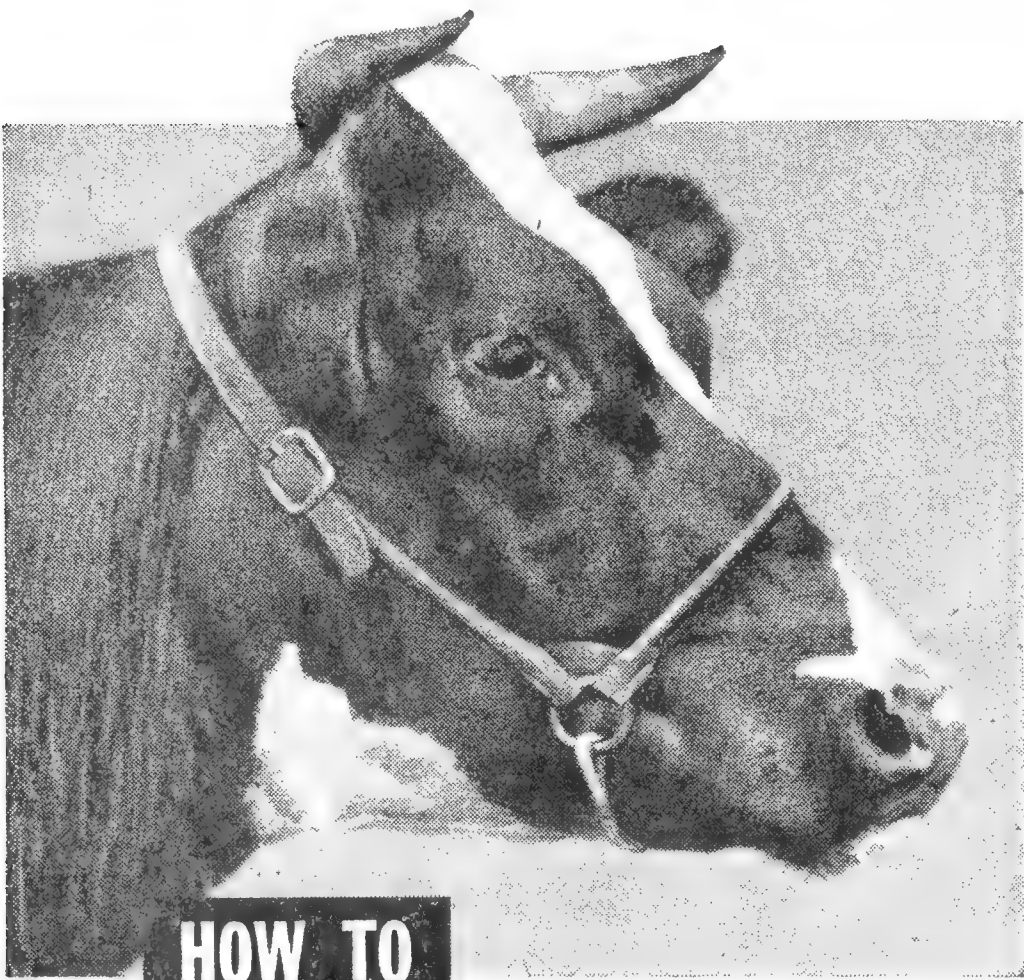
1. Grow a better crop, so that there are fewer pickouts due to disease and insect injury.
2. Handle the crop carefully, shipping only the mature potatoes.
3. Adopt grade standards which have some meaning to the consumer, and pack to the standards. Some provision should be included in the standards for determining cooking quality.
4. Separate potatoes into boilers and bakers, so that the consumer can be assured that the cooked potato will be palatable and enjoyable.
5. Adopt modern techniques of marketing such as washing and packing in visible containers.
6. Develop diversionary programs for cull potatoes to keep them off the market.
7. Support research into new potato products to hold up the per capita consumption, and popularize the use of potatoes.

indicated on the package. One such test not long ago in markets of a big city found only two packages out of seventeen picked up to be in grade and these had been honestly labelled "Culls", which is what they were.

Because of the many times the average consumer has been disappointed with potatoes purchased in closed kraft bags, this package consistently sells for less in the market than any other package. This indicates a wide-

(Continued on Page 12)

BEST WAY To feed your home grown grains



HOW TO FOR COWS

PLENTY OF GRAIN: To make a 16% dairy feed, use your grain with G.L.F. 40% Hi-Pro and molasses.

470 lbs. 40% Hi-Pro Concentrate
630 lbs. Oats
700 lbs. Ear Corn
200 lbs. Molasses

PLENTY OF GRAIN — HIGHER FAT RATION: The right concentrate for a 16% feed is G.L.F. 32% Hi-Pro. It is increasingly popular because of its 5% fat content. Molasses is one of the cheapest sources of T.D.N.

500 lbs. 32% Hi-Pro Concentrate
1300 lbs. Oats
200 lbs. Molasses

MODERATE GRAIN SUPPLY: If your grain needs some help to last through the winter, G.L.F. 30% Hi-Pro and molasses are just the ticket. For a 16% feed:

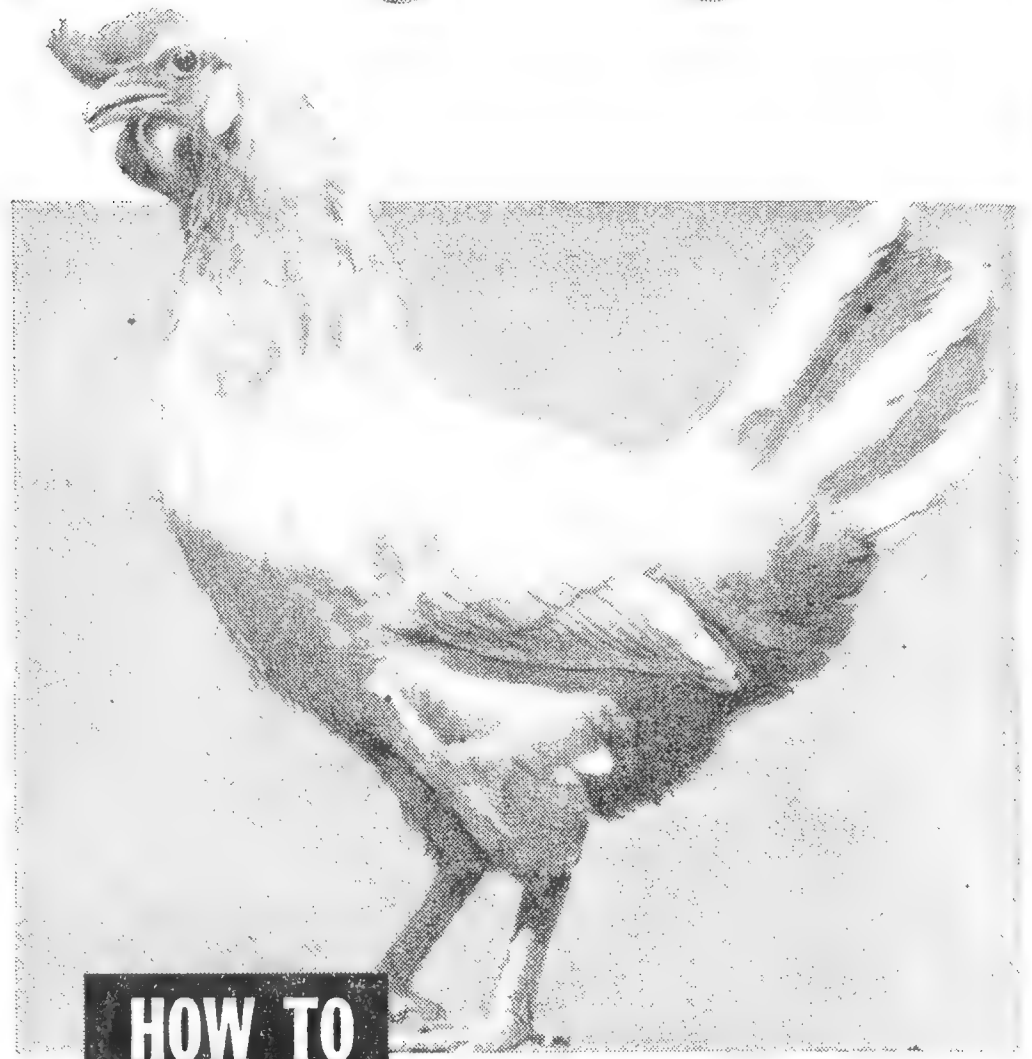
700 lbs. 30% Hi-Pro Concentrate
500 lbs. Oats
600 lbs. Ear Corn
200 lbs. Molasses

LIMITED GRAIN: G.L.F. 24% Hi-Pro will stretch your grain to the last milk-making bushel—and provide a 16% quality ration for maintenance and full production:

1050 lbs. 24% Hi-Pro Concentrate
200 lbs. Oats
550 lbs. Ear Corn
200 lbs. Molasses

The BEST WAY to feed your home-grown grains is to mix them with G.L.F. Concentrates—and there's no better way to cut feed bills . . . right now as well as next winter. Quality of a ration with high-grade grain is equal in all respects to a mill-mixed formula.

Your G.L.F. man is ready to help in selecting the Hi-Pro to make the most of the grain you have available—at whatever protein level you need to match your roughage. And this is important, too: G.L.F. Hi-Pro's supply all the minerals and vitamins your cows need for good milk production.



HOW TO FOR HENS

LAYING MASH OR GROWING MASH: Mix 800 lbs. of G.L.F. Layer or Super Layer Mixing Mash with 1200 lbs. of:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Corn	600	700	800	800	800	900	1000
Wheat	600	200	400	200	200		
Oats		100			200		
Barley		200		200		200	
Flour Midds						100	200

ALL-MASH LAYER OR GROWER: Mix 500 lbs. of G.L.F. Layer or Super Layer Mixing Mash with 1500 lbs. of:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Corn	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1200
Wheat	600	400	400	200			
Oats		100			200		200
Barley	200	200	200	200	200	200	
Flour Midds				100		100	100

BREEDER MASH: Mix 800 lbs. of G.L.F. Layer or Super Layer Mixing Mash with 80 lbs. of reinforced whey, 80 lbs. of dried distillers' solubles and 1040 lbs. of:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Corn	600	700	700	700	700	700	800
Wheat	440		100	100	200	340	
Oats		100		100			
Barley		240	140		140		
Flour Midds						200	220

You will be surprised how reasonable in price a top laying mash can be when made with G.L.F. Super Layer Mixing Mash and your own grains. With its extra protein, extra vitamins, and the right amount of minerals, the Concentrate makes those grains into a mash very similar to G.L.F. Super Layering Mash. G.L.F. Layer Mixing Mash is priced lower—recommended when somewhat less energy is desired. Every bit of G.L.F.'s attention to careful formulation and quality ingredients is present in these Concentrates.

Remember—you can seldom sell your grains for as much as they will cost in feeds that you buy. Talk feed with your G.L.F. man. Get more eggs for your feed dollar.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

mix your home grown grains with

G.L.F. Concentrates



CAREFREE CARIBBEAN CRUISE

JAMAICA •

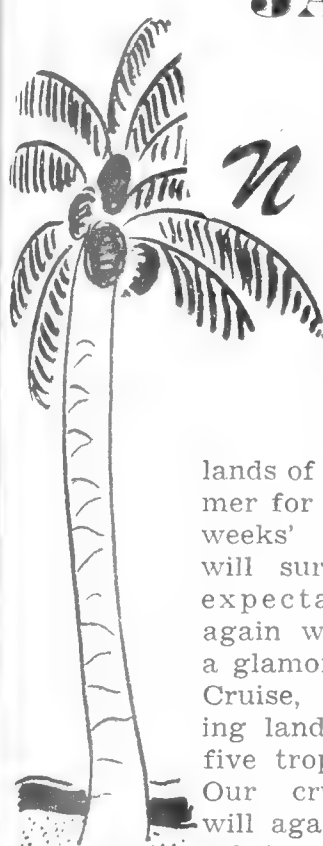
PANAMA CANAL •

CURACAO

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HAITI

JANUARY 7-21, 1959



NEXT JANUARY, when winter snow and ice have chilled the Northeast, you can travel with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to the

lands of perpetual summer for a carefree two weeks' vacation that will surpass all your expectations! Once again we are offering a glamorous Caribbean Cruise, with fascinating land excursions in five tropical countries. Our cruise directors will again be the Travel Service Bureau of

Needham, Mass., the folks who do such a wonderful job in organizing and conducting our tours.

The dates are January 7 to January 21, and our home, at sea will be the S. S. Homeric, the Home Lines' beautiful trans-Atlantic steamship. Its modern staterooms, spacious dining room, movie theatre, sitting rooms, broad sun swept decks, swimming pool, and many other facilities make it the perfect cruise ship.

When we sail south on January 7, you will leave behind all your cares and give yourself up to the pleasure of lazy, happy days at sea. You'll never forget these things: the wonderful meals, the fine service, the congenial friends you'll make, the deck games, the relaxation in comfortable deck chairs, the diverting entertainment, and the smooth blue waters of the Caribbean. Most of all, you'll remember the haunting beauty of each Caribbean country we visit.

Briefly, here are the places we will go to:

Curacao, fairy-tale island in the heart of the Dutch West Indies. Our ship will sail "right down Main Street" in the capital city of Willemstad. We'll have fun shopping here at bargain prices for goods from all corners of the world.

Panama Canal. We'll dock at Cristobal and have a fascinating excursion across the Isthmus to Panama City. Enroute we will visit the famous Gatun Locks, see Culebra Cut and Contractor's Hill. In Panama City we will lunch at the luxurious El Panama hotel, and visit both old and new Panama.

Jamaica, one of the largest and most enchanting islands in the West Indies. We'll visit the beautiful city of Kingston, scenic Rams Horn Ridge, the tropical countryside and famous Castleton Gardens. Also, there'll be time to shop for some of those famous cashmere sweaters sold at bargain prices in this British possession.

Haiti, another gorgeously beautiful Caribbean isle, with a French speaking population. We'll see breathtaking views in this land of high mountains, spectacular scenery, and vivid flowers.

Havana. This will be our last port of call, and as you sail into the bright blue harbor, you'll be thrilled by the sight of ancient Morro

Castle. Among famous sights we'll see in Havana will be Columbus Cathedral, old palaces of the Spanish nobility, the Capitol Building, perfume and cigar factories, and picturesque gardens.

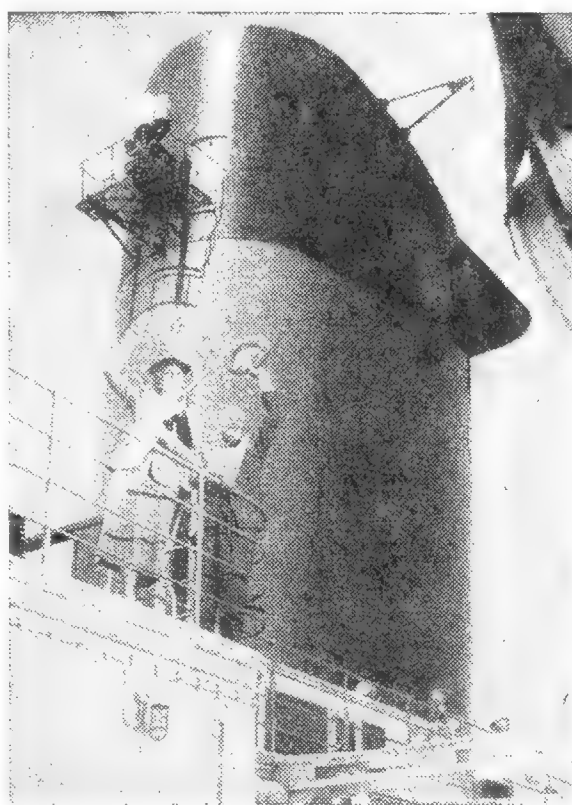
This brief summary does not begin to tell you all the delightful experiences you will have. "Two weeks in paradise," is the way those who have gone with us before describe it. The Caribbean has a storybook quality, because everywhere you go you find traces of Christopher Columbus, of bold pirates who sailed the Spanish Main, and of momentous happenings in our history.

For full details, fill out the coupon on this page and mail it today to the address on the coupon. It will bring you a free copy of the illustrated itinerary, with a list of the staterooms available and the cost of each. You just select the stateroom you want, and to its listed price add our "all expense" quotation of \$90.00. Staterooms vary in cost all the way from minimum price rooms to deluxe suites. Whichever stateroom you choose, the all-expense feature is the same, and your total cost will cover everything with one small exception: tips to drivers of the cars we use on land (amounting to less than \$3.00). We don't include this because it is customary for each tourist to give his own tip.

Everything else is included: all other tips, stateroom accommodations, the services of our cruise escort and staff; landing and embarkation facilities at ports of call, all taxes including Port taxes; entertainment on board ship, deck chairs, cushions and rugs, and all of the scheduled sightseeing on land with expert guides.

The earlier you make your reservation, the better chance you'll have of getting the steamship accommodations you want at the price you wish to pay, so we urge you to make your reservation now. The lower priced staterooms go very fast! So don't wait! A deposit of \$200 per person will hold your reservation, and we will gladly refund this amount if you have to cancel later.

We can promise you that this will be the grandest travel experience you have ever had—a happy, unforgettable vacation with some of the very nicest people in the world. Come with us and see for yourself!



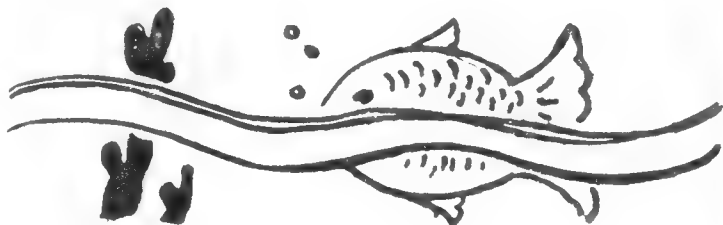
It will be goodbye to winter when we head southward next January 7 aboard the S. S. Homeric for a wonderful fifteen-days vacation.



Panama, crossroads of the world, is as famous for its lovely girls in fiesta costume as for its great canal.



Jamaica, one of the most beautiful islands in the Caribbean, is truly a Paradise Isle. One of the picturesque sights to be seen there is the transportation of bananas to market atop the heads of natives.



Mr. E. R. Eastman, President
American Agriculturist
Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me without any obligation on my part a copy of the itinerary for your Caribbean Cruise, January 7-21, 1959.

Name _____

Address _____

Please print name and address

Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



FARMERS OR CHAUFFEURS?

BEGINNING January 1, 1959, unless the law is changed, every New York State farmer, every member of his family, and every hired man—any of these who drives a truck on the highway—must have a chauffeur's license. In addition to some inconvenience, the cost of such a license will be \$6.00 instead of \$3.00.

For a period of six months—up to May 31, operators' licenses can be transferred to chauffeurs' licenses, but the requirements must be met, which are not too strict for regular farm trucks but stringent for tractors-trailers and busses. Then, before you can get a chauffeur's license you must serve a six months apprenticeship, and during that period must be accompanied on the truck by a licensed chauffeur.

The law which becomes effective January 1 provides for a tightening up on chauffeurs' licenses in the interests of safety, which certainly is a desirable goal. Very briefly, there will be four classes of chauffeurs' licenses, as follows:

Class I will permit a man to drive all trucks, including tractor trailers.

Class II is primarily for bus drivers.

Class III is for drivers of single vehicle trucks of any size, which will include most farm trucks.

Class IV is for trucks less than 80" wide, which includes pick-ups.

At a hearing in Albany on July 14, Ed Foster, executive secretary of the New York Farm Bureau, pointed out the serious effects this would have on New York farmers. His suggestion was that an exception be made for operators of agricultural trucks, which includes farm trucks up to a gross weight of 24,000 pounds, which cannot be operated for hire. Ed also suggested that the \$1.00 farm trucks license which permits farmers to use a truck on the highway between different parts of the same farm be excepted.

It is difficult to see how safety would be increased by requiring farmers, members of their families, and their hired men who operate such trucks to go to the trouble and expense of procuring chauffeurs' licenses. This law should be changed as soon as the State Legislature meets.

BIG APPETITES

WITH FAR better roughage, there is a tendency for some dairymen to feed less grain per 100 pounds of milk than they did a few years ago. Many dairymen are growing more grain on the farm, but because more grain has been fed, the amount purchased has decreased little, if any.

How much grain is fed to cows in New York farms? The New York Crop Reporting Service tells us that in 1957 dairy cows in the Empire State disposed of 1,450,000 tons of concentrates, amounting to about 30 pounds for each 100 pounds of milk produced. Commercially mixed feeds accounted for two-thirds of the concentrates fed.

New York dairy cows averaged to eat 2,210 pounds compared to the national average of 1,945 pounds.

CONTROL FOLLOWS MONEY

FARMERS NATIONWIDE have \$31½ billion invested in mutual and cooperative businesses. This is less than 2% of their total farm capital. In a recent talk, John J. Riggle, secretary of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, said:

"Farmers have been so intent on plowing back income and borrowing more to meet excessive capital requirements in production equipment and construction on the farm that they have not met growth needs in their own buying and selling operations."

More and more, producers of farm products, in order to get satisfactory terms, must take greater interest and participate more in the sale of what they produce. It's an old axiom that control follows money, therefore in coming months and years it seems essential that producers greatly increase the amount of money that they have invested in marketing facilities under their own direction and control.

EXPAND OR CONSOLIDATE?

AT THE RECENT Poultrymen's "Get-Together" at Cornell, Professor Frank Reed of Maine discussed the question, "Who Will Be in The Poultry Business Ten Years From Now?" He made a number of points, but one of them seemed to me to be particularly sensible.

He reminded us that the profits per hen vary greatly from year to year, usually ranging from \$1.00 and \$3.00 on well managed farms. "When a good year comes," he said, "too many poultrymen expand the size of their business, and then get into serious trouble if the next year is a bad one. In many cases it would be much more profitable for them to consolidate their operations, particularly to save sizeable amounts of cash by buying feed in volume and for cash."

"When a man reaches a size that permits efficient operation," he continued, "adding more hens will not increase efficiency further, and may actually result in poorer management."

DOGS' TAILS

IN THE PRESENT period of rapid change, part-time farming is a good safety valve. It is a way whereby a man who finds farming unprofitable can increase his income. It is a way whereby a young couple can get started farming for themselves.

But there is one danger that should be understood and resisted. It is the possibility that men with jobs in industry move into the country, become part-time farmers, and eventually gain more influence in farm organizations than their operations warrant.

Certainly their membership should be welcomed and their advice considered, but let's make sure that the tail doesn't wag the dog.

MILK-DRINKING COW

IN A SOMEWHAT unexciting farm environment many years ago, the sickness of an animal became an interesting diversion to a farm boy. I remember a cattle buyer whose horse developed

colic during a stop at the farm. He spent the night with us and, between spells of doctoring the horse, regaled us with many accounts of his exploits as a dealer.

On another occasion a cow fell sick. She was producing milk but Dad hesitated to use the milk or sell it, so he let the cow drink it! She accepted it and seemed to enjoy it!

More recently, I have heard that a cow will drink her own milk but will not drink milk produced by another cow. I can't vouch for that because we never tried it. What has been your experience?

MACHINE CUTS COSTS

ABOUT A YEAR ago we used a picture of a snap bean harvester taken in western New York. The use of this machine has grown rapidly. At that time there were 71 of them in New York State. This year there will be 113 in use, and they will pick about two-thirds of the snap bean acreage in the State.

The machine costs a sizeable amount of money, but when used on many acres, the cost of harvesting snap beans is cut appreciably. Therefore, it is logical to expect still further increase in its use.

THINK, THEN ACT!

WHEN AN individual or a group expresses a belief, announces a policy, or takes positive action, it is helpful to know why. Motives—ranging from love of country to legitimate protection of the rights of a minority, to outright dishonesty and disloyalty—are powerful forces.

For example, take the efforts to sign up dairymen in a group affiliated with a labor union. What are the possible motives?

Here are a few:

1. Better prices for milk.

Personally I think we can dismiss that one. I reach that conclusion because in any such group, milk consumers will far outnumber milk producers and consumers always work for cheap food.

2. Control of the nation's food supply.

I doubt that this is the purpose of the move, because the food supply could be controlled without enrolling producers as union members. How? Merely by complete organization of the men who transport food from producer to consumer.

3. More money for union treasuries.

To me this one makes the most sense. If dairymen could be organized nationally, dues could total \$60 million a year.

Some dairymen feel sure that union affiliation is the answer to their problems. Personally I feel positive that a majority of dairymen will never agree. Therefore the important question is whether or not a sufficiently large minority will join so that their will, through violence and intimidation, can be imposed upon the majority.

The logical procedure is for cooperatives to bargain for farm prices and for labor unions to bargain for wages.

They Say - - - -

AMERICA has proved that it is practicable to elevate the mass of mankind, to rouse them to self-respect, to make them competent to act a part in the great right and the great duty of self-government; and she has proved that this may be done by education.—Daniel Webster.

AA's Farm Dollar Guide

CROP OUTLOOK: New York WINTER WHEAT crop is forecast at 11% above last year's; U. S. WINTER WHEAT crop is estimated at 60% above last year, and 33% above 10-year average. New York's CORN crop is estimated at 14% below last year; U. S. estimate is 3% below last year, but 5% above average. New York OATS 15% below last year; U. S. OATS 4% below last year, 3% below average.

In upstate New York, POTATO acreage is up 2,000 acres (6% above last year); Long Island up 500 acres (1%). U. S. potato production forecast for LATE SUMMER is 10% above last year, 7% above average. U. S. FALL POTATO acreage forecast is 7% above last year; less than 1% below average. Increases were largely in Minnesota and North Dakota. In eight eastern fall states, total acreage is up 3%, with most of the increase in Maine and upstate New York.

As of July 1, 1958, ONIONS in New York are placed at 13,800 acres, 1% below last year. New York DRY BEAN acreage is slightly above last year. U. S. DRY BEAN crop is forecast at 16% above last year, 9% above average and highest since 1949.

COWS: Uniform milk price for June to producers shipping to New York and other cities under Order No. 27 was \$3.84, exactly the same as year ago, but 2 cents below May, 1958.

For the second consecutive month, U. S. June milk production was down 1% below the comparable 1957 period. For first six months total estimated U. S. milk production was 66,978,000,000 pounds compared to 67,014,000,000 in the first half of 1957.

Michigan and New Mexico have joined 13 other states and Puerto Rico as modified certified brucellosis-free states. This means that not more than 1% of all cattle, and not more than 5% of the herds in the states are infected with brucellosis.


FARM INCOME: According to the USDA, U. S. farmers realized an increase of 22% in net income in the first half of 1958 compared to the same period a year ago. However, if products raised in '57 and sold in '58 are not included, the net income increase is 13%.

Receipts from sales of farm products were up 11%; prices of farm products were up 8%; and volume sold was up 3%. Production costs were also up, a little under 4%. No one can predict with certainty whether or not this improved situation will continue, but if it does, it will be due to factors other than government farm programs.

SOUR CHERRIES: The New York State sour cherry marketing Order approved by growers is now in effect. The Advisory Committee has voted to recommend assessing the crop which goes into canning and freezing plants at the rate of \$3.00 a ton, and to use the money in an immediate advertising campaign. Representing the growers on the advisory committee are: H. M. Putnam, Lyons, chairman; G. Norman Smith, Hudson; Norris VanDuser, Sodus; Charles Skutt, Hamlin; and Judson Swift, Middleport.

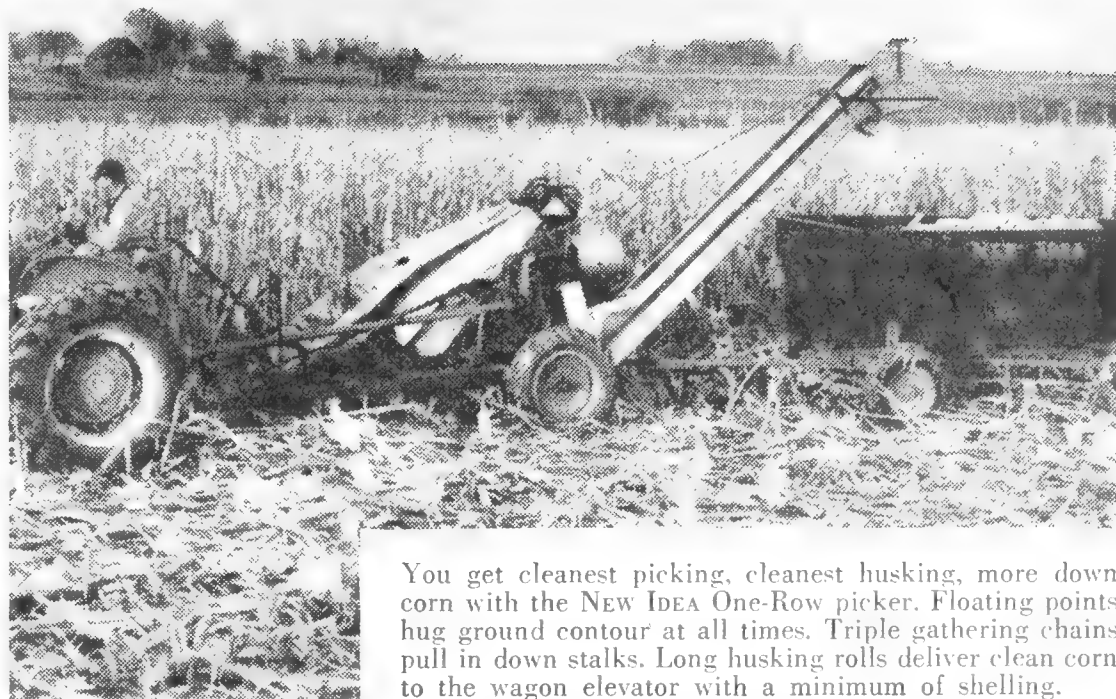
William E. McIntosh, Geneva, R. D. Waterman, Ontario Center, and Gordon Van Eenwyck, East Williamson, represent the processors on the committee, Mrs. Jacob Gitelman, Rochester, is consumer representative, and Spencer G. Duncan of Albany is administrator.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



WHENEVER weather gets this hot, it seems to me a man should not engage in doing anything that boosts his temper, by jing. A person's health is sure to fade when it's a hundred in the shade unless he's smart enough to set instead of working up a sweat. When August sun begins to sear, most animals will disappear to nice secluded spots where they can snooze in coolness through the day. The only critters dumb enough to stay out in the sun and puff are humans like Mirandy Jane who've let the heat affect their brain.

I wouldn't mind her chasing 'round until her blood begins to pound, except she keeps expecting me to do the same fool thing, by gee. Although our porch is just the spot to hibernate when it is hot, I cannot use it for a lair because she's sure to find me there. So, although digging worms is more hot-weather work than I care for, on scorching days I take my pole down to my fav'rite fishing hole where, if the fish cooperate and don't attempt to grab my bait, I can siesta peacefully and not hear my spouse calling me.



You get cleanest picking, cleanest husking, more down corn with the NEW IDEA One-Row picker. Floating points hug ground contour at all times. Triple gathering chains pull in down stalks. Long husking rolls deliver clean corn to the wagon elevator with a minimum of shelling.

NEW IDEA ONE-ROW PICKER PICKS CLEANEST... HUSKS CLEANEST... GETS MORE DOWN CORN

NEW IDEA picker is engineered for greater convenience, safety, and economy . . . Includes 10 important features which farmers themselves have asked for

We asked thousands of farmers what they liked most about their NEW IDEA pickers. Here's what they told us: "NEW IDEA pickers pick cleanest. NEW IDEA pickers husk cleanest. NEW IDEA pickers get more down corn." We believe that's why more farmers use NEW IDEA pickers than any other make.

In addition to these three important features the NEW IDEA One-Row picker, shown above, has 10 plus features for greater convenience, safety and economy:

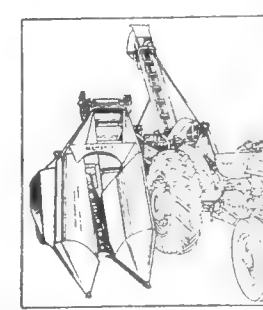
1. 30% reduction in number of grease points through liberal use of greaseless bearings.
2. Bank of grease fittings for simple lubrication of husking bed — a NEW IDEA exclusive.
3. Adjustable ear deflector at top of wagon elevator to level load in wagon.
4. Convenient lever to space snapping rolls, for easier field adjustments, safer operation.
5. Full-length permanently shielded PTO shaft gives increased safety.
6. Snapping unit can be raised and lowered by easy-to-reach spring

loaded hand lift or by hydraulic cylinder.

7. Quick snap-on universal joint coupling to PTO.
8. Adjustable hitch for best trailing in the field or on the road.
9. Stronger wagon hitch for heavier loads.
10. Rubber flights on wagon elevator for less shelling, quieter operation.

Pickers of the Champions. Since 1950, farmers using NEW IDEA pickers have won 61 titles in 57 State, National and Canadian 1-row and 2-row contests. That's a record no competitor can even approach.

See the NEW IDEA One-Row Picker at your NEW IDEA dealer's today, or use coupon below to request free literature.



New Idea Semi-Mounted Picker is close coupled for easy maneuverability on contoured and irregular fields. Gathering unit rides beside tractor for better visibility and easy control.

See **NEW IDEA** before you buy

NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT CO. DIVISION **Arco** DISTRIBUTING CORP.
Dept. 596, Coldwater, Ohio

Please send me the following FREE literature on NEW IDEA corn pickers:

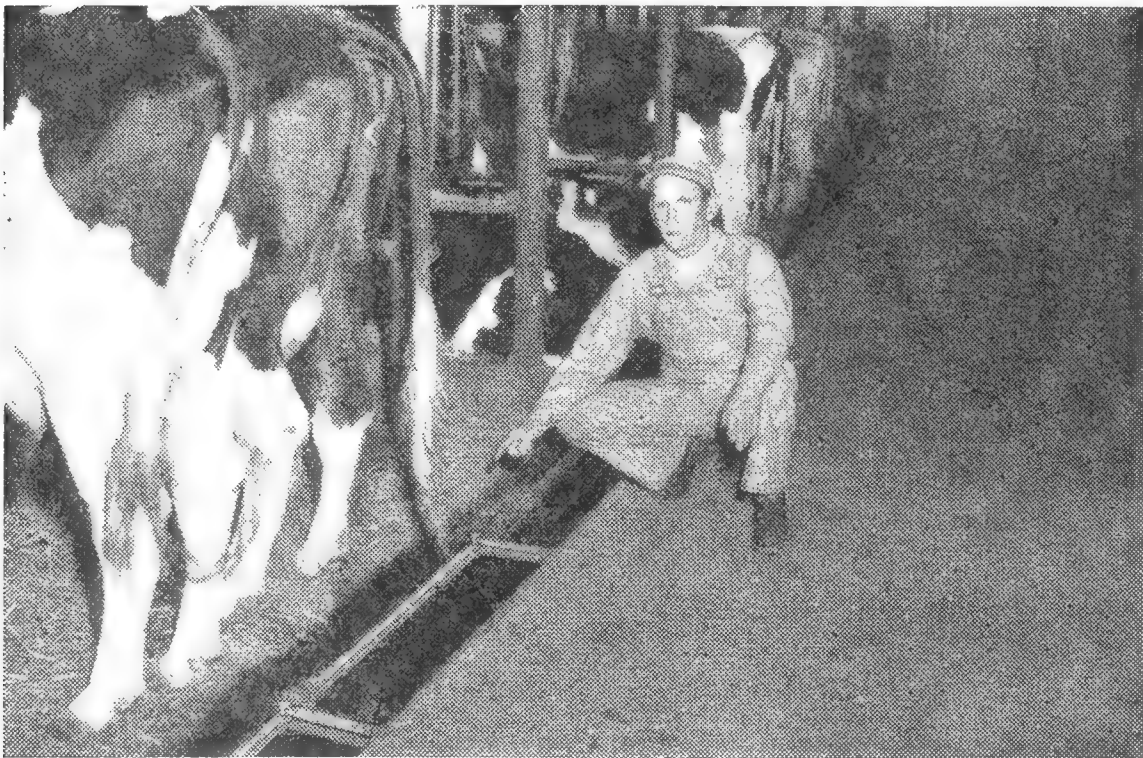
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| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-row pull-type picker | <input type="checkbox"/> 2-row mounted picker |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-row semi-mounted picker | <input type="checkbox"/> 1-row pull-type snapper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2-row pull-type picker | <input type="checkbox"/> Field sheller |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> 2-row mounted snapper |

Name _____
Address _____
Town _____ State _____

*"Original bar still in the gutter...
should last another 10 years."*

Jamesway user Clarence Benjamin, Rt. 2, Litchfield, Minn.

"I bought my Jamesway Shuttle Stroke barn cleaner in 1948. The original bar is still doing a fine job in the gutter. Should last another ten years without replacement. Because of the fine performance of the barn cleaner, I recently bought a Jamesway Volumatic Silo Unloader and Jamesway Sani-Kool 400 gal. Ice Bank Tank."



Jamesway® Shuttle-Stroke Barn Cleaner exclusive push-pull action "unchains" barn cleaner design

Look—no chains in the gutter! Jamesway Shuttle-Stroke doesn't need them. Exclusive push-pull action "sweeps clean" . . . mixes liquids and solids . . . loads them to the spreader in one smooth operation. Elevator runs four times faster to get liquids and solids up into spreader. Only 20% of your cost is in the gutter, less exposed to corrosion.

Shuttle-Stroke costs less to install and operate. Only one motor — drives the pump, runs the elevator. And all hydraulic drive parts operate in oil to assure long life.

More Shuttle-Stroke exclusives:

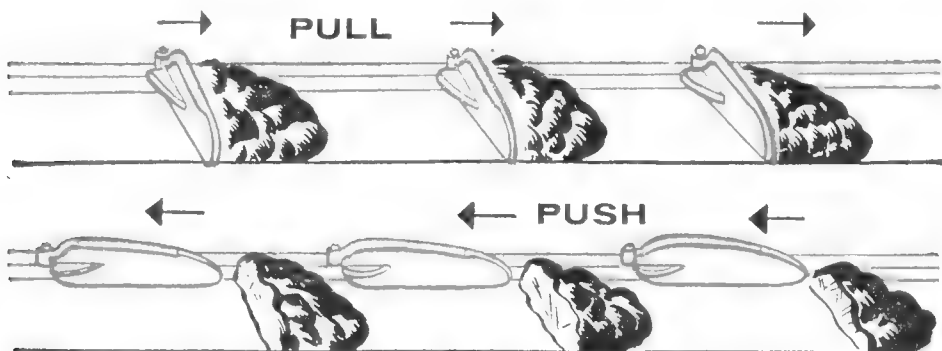
- Single motor Shuttle-Stroke fits any stall or barn arrangement—even or uneven gutter lengths and widths.

- Two types of high-speed elevators handle multiple gutters with less power, ideal mixing action, no liquid loss.
- No chains, gears, sprockets needed in gutter . . . gutter-bar and piston tied with stainless steel cable.
- Rugged as Gibraltar . . . powerful hydraulic drive or mechanical drive.
- Saves money . . . low-cost replacement parts, lower by far than ordinary cleaners.
- \$1.00 a day takes backaches away with Jamesway's "pay as you profit plan."

For complete details, see your nearby Jamesway dealer or write James Mfg. Co., Dept. AG-88, c/o your nearest division office.

BC-2-8R

The exclusive principle: "shuttle-stroke" action. The operation: "push-pull" simple. Each paddle is assembled to a large pin welded to the gutter-bar. Paddles move litter forward on the "pull" stroke . . . then fold back on the "push" stroke to by-pass the litter. Quick, clean . . . fewer parts in the gutter.



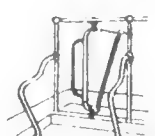
Jamesway®

Fort Atkinson, Wis. • Lancaster, Pa. • Los Angeles 63, Calif.

FIRST IN POWER CHORING®
FOR POULTRY • FOR DAIRY • FOR LIVESTOCK



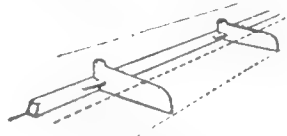
POWER VENTILATION



STALLS AND STANCHIONS



SILLO UNLOADERS



CATTLE FEEDERS



When peaches are ripe this roadside stand looks a lot different than it did early in the spring. Standing in front are County Agent Walt Been at the left and Irving Hulse of Calverton, L. I.

Tree-Ripe Peaches Keep Long Island Roadside Stand Busy

THE QUESTION of what fruit is the most enjoyable is one that can start an argument anywhere. Certainly peaches rank close to the top, especially if they are tree-ripened.

Irving Hulse of Calverton, Long Island, capitalizes on this fact. On the eastern end of Long Island, where the potato is usually considered king, Irving grows 40 acres of peaches in addition to a sizeable acreage of potatoes.

Irving is still setting out trees, 28 x 20 feet apart, which makes 80 trees to the acre. Some folks set them closer, but Irv thinks he can handle production cheaper this way. He usually gets around 400 bushels of peaches per acre.

The trees are thrifty. The ground is cultivated in the spring, a complete fertilizer is used, with some extra nitro-

gen, and irrigation is available in a dry season.

Quality is always the goal. Where a man sells peaches wholesale, a 2¼ inch peach is considered good, but where the sale is to consumers at roadside stands, it is difficult to grow a peach too big. They have eye appeal as well as quality. Aside from leaving them on the tree until they are ripe, one of the chief factors is thinning, mostly hand thinning. "It's my opinion," said Irv, "that when you leave more of any fruit on a tree than the tree can handle, the result is poor quality."

The Hulse roadside stand opens about July 5 and stays open until the middle of September. On weekdays it takes three or four people to handle the sales, and more than that on weekends.



POULTRYMAN GUN COLLECTOR

A HOBBY is a wonderful thing—and it's just as good for a farmer as for anyone else. Dick Hendrickson of Bridgehampton, Long Island, who is a partner with his dad on a poultry farm, collects old guns, from pistols to cannon. His collection numbers over 400, and when I asked him how he got them, he said, with a twinkle in his eye: "In many ways. I traded a load of wood for one, a rowboat for another, I had some given to me—and in some cases I paid more than I could afford."

The oldest gun in the collection is a Chinese matchlock dating back to 1450 A.D. According to Dick, it is considered the first gun with provision for mechanical firing. One of the early revolvers in the collection dates back to 1855. Pistols, of course, are much older, and his collection includes target pistols, dueling pistols, and a tiny der-

ringer that a lady (?) could carry in her handbag.

Dick belongs to several associations, including the Long Island Antique Gun Collectors Association, the National Muzzle-Loading Rifle Association, and the American Arms Collectors.

He has another hobby, too, of forecasting and reporting weather. He has a weather station on the farm, writes weather summaries for a local paper, and frequently gives talks about the weather. He also gives occasional talks about old guns to such groups as the Boy Scouts and Rotary Clubs, and as a sideline he appraises old guns. "I usually give a man two figures on an old gun," said Dick. "One is the figure he might get if he finds somebody who really wants it; the other the figure that it would probably sell for at auction."

MASTITIS:

The Dairymen's Dilemma

MASTITIS or udder inflammation is the most expensive disease affecting dairy cattle. U. S. dairy farmers pick up the check for production losses amounting to \$225,000,000 annually. Records show that from 10 to 15 per cent of the cows in DHIA herds are eliminated every year as a result of this disease.

The best weapon we have against mastitis is the resistance of the cow to the organisms that can produce the disease. Any measures in management which improve the well-being of the animal directly affect resistance to mastitis. Cow comfort pays off. Ample stall room, sufficient bedding and good ventilation are particularly important in the winter time. Drafts and chilling from insufficient bedding directly affect disease resistance.

Drugs Not Cure-all.—With the advent of sulfonamide drugs, antibiotics, and the cortico-steroid drug, treatment has been vastly improved. Fifteen years ago some investigators went so far as to say the new drugs would eliminate mastitis. This, we know, has not been the case; indeed, the reverse is more nearly correct. We have more mastitis cases than ever.

Select Breeding Stock Carefully.—Inheritance plays an important part in the mastitis picture. Well-attached, balanced udders are much less susceptible to injury than are pendulous or long-teated udders. Rugged character, scale and strength are inherited characteristics which affect resistance to all diseases. Stresses play an important part in their effect upon disease resistance. Milk production as it increases in volume is a constant stress proportionate to the output of each cow. A low producing herd can endure much more mismanagement than a high producing herd.

Avoid Stresses. — Sudden changes in feeding, temperature, or daily routine often create sufficient stress to cause mastitis outbreaks. Research work has discounted the effect of the amount of protein or other nutrients in feeds as a direct cause of mastitis. Nervous stresses such as commotion at milking time, irregularity of milking, and rough handling must be eliminated; the dairy cow is happier and healthier when her life is most tranquil.

Avoid Udder Injuries.—Injuries to the udder are equally important to stresses as a cause of mastitis. Teat injuries from trash in yards and pastures, barbed wire and tramping should be avoided. Horns, boss cows, and cow dogs ruin many udders.

Handle Milking Carefully.—No machine is any better than the man using it. If you have to carry milk outside the barn, use 1 unit per man. Milkers should never be applied without proper preparation to stimulate milk letdown. Correct vacuum level, the right pulsation rate, and clean vacuum lines eliminate important sources for injury. Complete milking of all of the quarters as quickly as possible has been shown to be necessary to udder health. Machine strip, but remember that the machine does the most damage if it is left on too long.

Sanitation Essential.—Management of heifer calves, dry cows, and freshening cows directly affects udder health and disease resistance. Dairy barn sanitation and milking sanitation are important for their favorable effect on resistance to all disease, not to mention the obvious reasons why cleanliness is so important in production of our most perfect food.

Use Medication Carefully. — Elaborate milk-sampling procedures and mastitis control laboratories have been set up in several states in an effort to rid

dairy herds of mastitis organisms. The only hitch in that approach is that other organisms take over when one species is eliminated. Mastitis cases caused by some of these less dominant bacteria are usually more severe and much more difficult to treat. This can be attested by the fact that farm magazines today carry advertisements announcing a fantastic array of antibiotics, sulfonamides, cortico-steroids — even enzymes and cobalt additives for udder infusion. Very little good and much harm can result from efforts to sterilize udders of bacteria.

Trust Your Veterinarian. — Farmers

should rely on the advice of their veterinarian for **prevention and control** of mastitis. Veterinarians are well qualified to do this, but most often they are asked to treat individual cases once it has broken out. Mastitis is a herd problem.—*Science for the Farmer*

COMING MEETINGS

Aug. 5-7 — Pennsylvania Flower Growers Educational Conference, at the University.

Aug. 7—Empire State Potato Club Field Day, William Jackson Farm, Savannah, N. Y.

Aug. 9—N. Y. Hereford Annual Field Day, Ithaca.

Aug. 11-15—State 4-H Club Vegetable Grading Short Course, Univ. of Maine, Orono.

Aug. 12—State Plowing Contest, Ontario Co., N. Y.

Aug. 14—State 4-H Club Tractor Driving Contest, Univ. of Maine, Orono.

August 15, 16 — Seventh Annual Lumberjack Round-up, Branbury Beach State Park, Lake Dunmore, Vermont.

Aug. 16—Station Field Day, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Storrs.

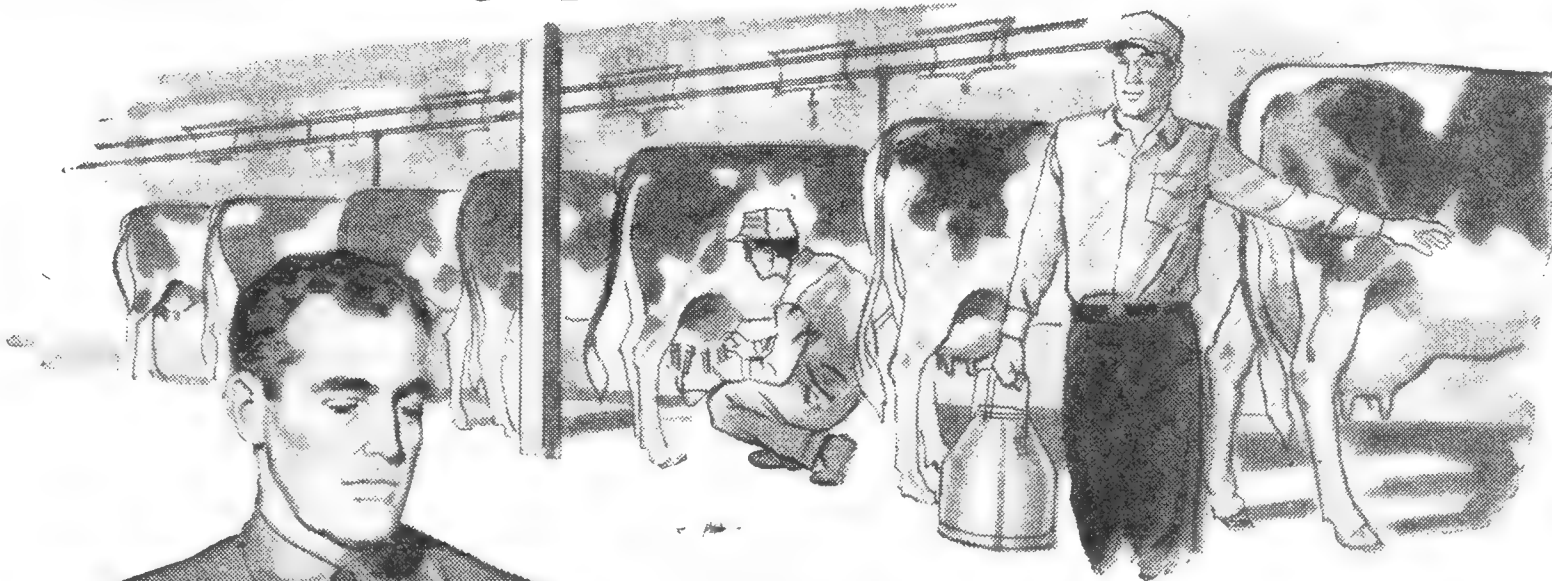
Aug. 16—Annual field day, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Mt. Carmel.

August 21, 22 — National Plowing Contest and Conservation Exposition, Hershey Farms, Harrisburg, Penna.

Aug. 21-24 — Pennsylvania Poultry Federation 8th Annual Poultry Festival, Hershey Park, Hershey, Pa.

Aug. 24-27 — American Institute of Cooperation summer meeting, Penn State, State College, Pa.

For sustained high production—lower cost milk



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Beacon Dairy Program

From Beacon Research have come feeding programs scientifically designed for lower cost milk—increased performance per cow to inherited ability through feeding for sustained high production.

Basically the Beacon Dairy Program is a 3-fold plan:

1. Make available all nutrients required by the cow not only to make milk but to *replenish and maintain body reserves*. This is one key to sustained high production—more persistent performance during the latter part of lactation.
2. Provide uniform and palatable top quality feeds that help *keep cows on feed*—get the milk making nutrients into the cow. High producing cows have inherited ability to utilize large amounts of feed efficiently over maintenance requirements.
3. Provide the expert advice and counsel of highly skilled Beacon Advisors. These men, backed by Beacon Dairy Research, are soundly trained in the business of modern dairy farming.

Ask your Beacon Advisor to recommend the most profitable feeding program for your herd, equipment and available labor. He can help you along with high producing Beacon Dairy feeds to take the first step toward lower cost milk.

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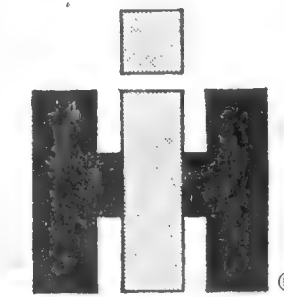
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Get your first look at the complete new line of more powerful Farmall® and International® tractors that bring you a whole new world of power. See dozens of new machines handling practically every one of your farming jobs. Be the first farmer in your neighborhood to try this new, advanced IH power and equipment that makes you a bigger man than ever before!

Get eye-witness proof of greater IH capacity, easier operation, and greater efficiency! Don't miss this chance to see the big, new line of IH tractors and equipment in action! You really owe it to yourself to come! And you'll have a grand time, too!

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1 mile south of New York thruway. Exit 44 on New York Route 332.

AUGUST 14—Frank M. Hoffman—Pleasant Valley, New York
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AUGUST 19—State University of New York, Agriculture and Technical
Institute, Cobleskill, New York, on Route 7.

Check your IH dealer for additional dates and locations!

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SEE... all the new Farmall and International tractors powering dozens of farming jobs. Listen to smooth 6-cylinder power... inspect all the other IH advancements.

SEE... how Torque Amplifier, Traction-Control 2 or 3 point Fast-Hitch with new Tele-A-Depth and other exclusive IH tractor features help you outdo them all!

SEE... the newest McCormick 5-bottom plows... new 6-row planters and cultivators... new mowers, new hay conditioners... new balers... new choppers... new harvester-threshers... new corn pickers that pick and field shell.

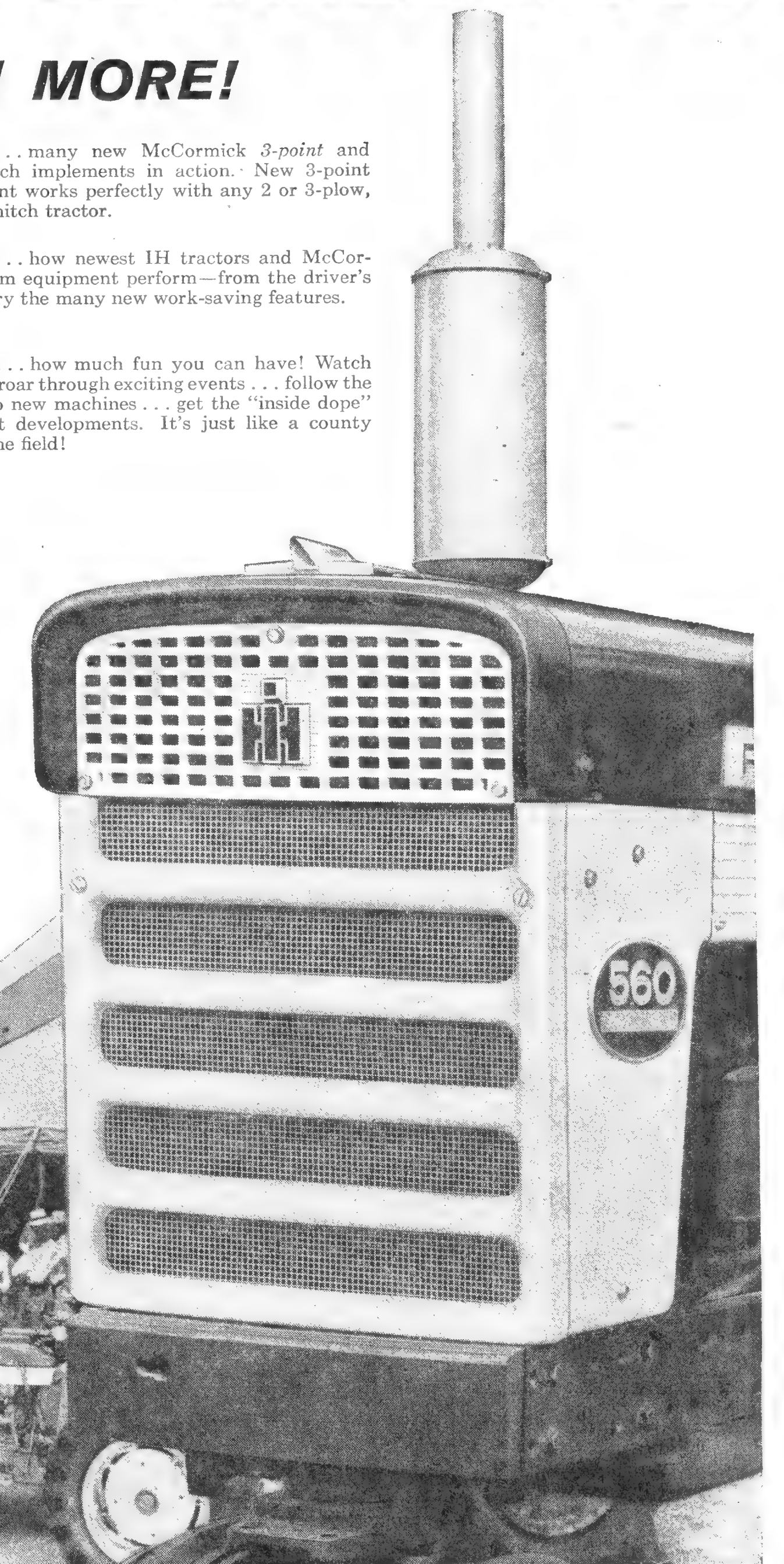
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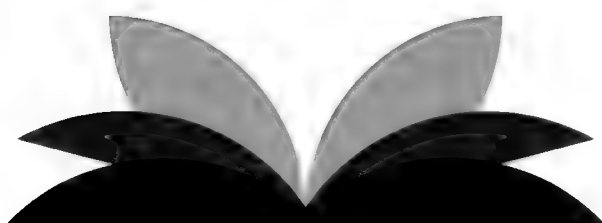
SEE... how much fun you can have! Watch tractors roar through exciting events... follow the crowd to new machines... get the "inside dope" on latest developments. It's just like a county fair in the field!

Check the IH demonstration schedule listed below! Circle the date of the big field demonstration nearest you. Take this golden opportunity to see all that's new in farm equipment—all at once! Bring your whole family... come with a neighbor. Plan, now, to come and spend the day. Don't miss it!

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(Near Moose Club and
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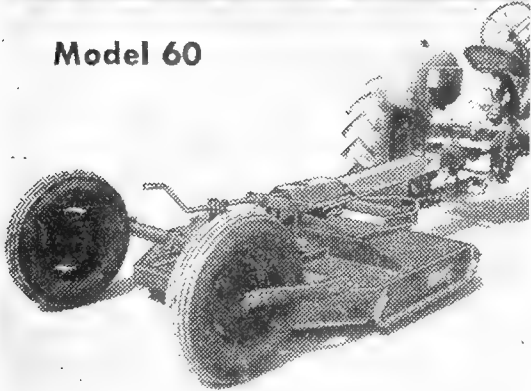
John Carlile will give you all the facts and
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PROFITS** the *Kitson Way...*

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KITSON POULTRY EQUIPMENT, Morley Mich.

**New, Lowest Priced
5-ft. CUTTER
with 3-JOINT PTO**

Model 60



- Clips 3 acres of pasture an hr.
- Pull-type, direct drive rotary

Mows close to fences. Maneuvers easily. Slip clutch absorbs shocks, protects tractor and mower. Single, free-swinging blade. Working parts enclosed. Safe, heavy duty. Available as mounted model also. One of many Wood's rotaries (mounted or pull-type) for every mowing, shredding job.

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The Myth of "Farm Fresh" Eggs

How Much Longer Can We Fool Consumers?

By **ROBERT C. BAKER**

THERE WAS a time, when due to inadequate transportation facilities and lack of refrigeration, it was difficult for the consumer to buy even fair quality eggs in the food stores. Consumers were aware that by receiving eggs directly from the poultryman, either by going to the farm or having the eggs delivered to them, they could get a better quality product. This fact became sort of a myth with the consumer and so, even today, with rapid transportation and improved refrigeration methods, some consumers have the feeling that the farm is still the only place to buy good quality eggs.

But what has happened in the last few years? First of all, the quality of eggs in most retail stores has markedly improved. In most cases, eggs are getting good care from the poultryman, wholesaler and retailer. Thus, the retailers are putting a top quality egg onto the market.

Secondly, many of the poultrymen who are, and have been, retailing eggs have made very few improvements. They have relied on the consumer myth

that farm fresh eggs are the best. Many of them do very little to actually preserve egg quality. The facts are, and we might as well face them, that consumers can buy better quality eggs in retail stores today than they can buy directly from many poultrymen who retail.

Most poultrymen who are wholesaling eggs are constantly hearing about egg quality. The wholesalers are demanding a better quality egg and they are doing everything possible to get the poultrymen to maintain egg quality. In some cases they are actually paying a premium for quality eggs and poultrymen respond to this sort of a program.

On the other hand, many poultrymen who retail their eggs are more concerned with the actual retail operation and many of them have given very little thought to preserving egg quality. They feel, in many cases, that the words "direct from the farm" is enough to sell the eggs. It is difficult for them to see that maintaining egg quality is important. They lose a customer from time to time, but since it is a gradual process they do not feel the impact of the loss until it is too late. You might say that a retailer of eggs never dies, he just gradually fades away.

There are undoubtedly other factors that have encouraged the consumer to

(Continued on Opposite Page)



ROBERT BAKER

Speaking of Tulips

By **Doris E. Stebbins**

SPEAKING of tulips, of course you'll want some in your garden next spring. But planning a tulip garden must start early—now, in order to enjoy their lovely color at blooming time. And to make that first, bright display of color all the more enchanting takes but a bit of fall planning.

Where will you plant your bulbs, and what varieties would best suit your garden or your own particular taste? To many not familiar with tulips, a tulip may seem just a tulip; but once you've planted the plump, brown bulbs into the earth and watched them burst forth into sparkling color, each new variety can supply a thrill of its own; each color become a new friend!

Parrots, with their curled and crested petals, are in a class by themselves. They are very early and immense in size. Excellent varieties include Parrot Wonder, Orange Favorite and Sunshine. Equally as exciting are the Fosterianas. Among these is the Red Emperor, generally considered the largest of all tulips. Very early, it blooms in April, and reaches a height of 18 inches. F. Princeps is a good companion, and flowers about ten days later.

To prolong the blooming season, try to plant a few of the very early-blooming bulbs, both single and double, such as the Botanical species Tulipa clusiana, T. Fosteriana, T. Kaufmanniana, Pink Beauty, White Beauty, double Scarlet Cardinal and Murillo; and the May-June varieties such as (Breeder type) Bronze Queen, Louis XIV and Tantalus; (Cottage Type) Dido; (Darwin Type) Aristocrat, The Bishop, Princess Elizabeth and Glacier.

Include a few of the Parrot types such as Sunshine and Blue Parrot, and the lovely peony-flowered Uncle Tom.

Botanicals are lovely in a rock garden and will persist for years if given ample drainage and sunlight.

Two or three rows of single and double earlies add much in front of a nice foundation, planting on either side

of a walk, or gracing the front of a flower bed. They go well wherever annuals will later replace them.

Together with daffodils and hyacinths, they make a gay-colored border along the terrace. A hedge or border of evergreens makes a pleasing backdrop for contrasting tulip colors; or let them circle around a bird bath, clump of birches, or along a flag-stone walk.

I can think of no flower that requires less specialized knowledge and skill to grow, or which, normally, has fewer enemies. All that a tulip asks is to be supplied with good garden soil, plenty of sunlight and good drainage. They love the sun and will not do well in shade.

Prepare the ground by digging the bed (or the place for each clump) to the full depth of the spading fork, mixing in a liberal dressing of bone meal or well-rotted manure.

The ideal time for planting is when you receive your bulbs from the nursery or bulb catalog. They ship at the proper planting time for your locality. Or plant just before the ground freezes. If winters are extremely severe you may wish to cover your plantings with a mulching of straw or leaves for added protection, but not until the ground is frozen. In the spring a top-dressing of chemical fertilizer will help your plants along. Work it in as you loosen the soil.

Space your bulbs from 6 to 9 inches apart and down 5 to 6 inches deep.

After flowering time Botanicals can be left alone. Early and May-flowering types may be left in place for two or three years before digging up and separating. When the leaves are partly dry dig the bulbs and dry out in a dry, shady place. Sort out, clean, and store away the best ones for planting time.

Speaking of tulips, do we ever have enough? How about adding a few new Darwins and Breeders to your cherished Standards? If you don't have any at all, now's as good a time as any to start!

the genuine



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Springfield, Ohio
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the Nation"



(Continued from Opposite Page)

buy eggs from the chain stores rather than directly from the poultry farm. Today, the consumer is making use of the self-service food stores and it is more convenient for them to pick up eggs when doing the rest of the food shopping. It is also true that price-wise, in some cases, consumers are encouraged to buy from the grocery store rather than to have the eggs delivered to their home directly from the poultryman.

I can't help but feel, however, that the big reason consumers are changing from buying eggs directly from the farm to purchasing them in the chain and other retail stores, is the fact that consumers realize they can get a better quality egg in the store. I have heard this so many times from consumers that it must be true. I realize that many poultrymen are doing an excellent job of retailing eggs and are giving the consumer a top quality egg. Unfortunately, however, there are poultrymen who do very little to maintain good egg quality. It is these poultrymen that I wish we could encourage to maintain egg quality.

I have heard poultrymen, and other people, say that the average consumer can not tell good egg quality. I wouldn't be sure that this is true. I think that the consumer can tell a good quality egg from a poor quality one. Recently, a survey was made by the Cornell Agricultural Economics Department in Rochester, New York. The study showed that 46 per cent of the people who were surveyed could correctly identify all four grades of eggs without any difficulty.

Personally, I feel that even though the trend is away from buying eggs directly from the poultrymen, there are many people who would prefer to do this if they could get a quality product. Maybe it still is not too late to improve egg quality on the poultry farm and keep more consumers buying directly from the farm. Retailing of eggs has been a profitable enterprise for our poultry industry and has meant the difference between profit and loss with many poultrymen in New York State. If we only could get every poultryman who retails to give the consumer good quality eggs, I feel that we still could sell many eggs directly from the farm to the consumer. It does not look as though it is going to be as easy to make dollars in the poultry business in the future as it was in the past. We must do everything possible to keep good markets. Let's not lose our retail trade because of poor quality eggs.

— A. A. —

STUDY EGG QUALITY AT NEPPCO SCHOOL

EGG INDUSTRYMEN from 13 states learned the fine points of determining and maintaining egg quality at the 27th annual Egg Grading and Quality School sponsored by the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council.

Held at Rutgers University, the school packed better than 100 years of egg technology into four busy days. Topics ranged all the way from how the egg is formed, right through to getting it into the consumer kitchen at the peak of perfection.

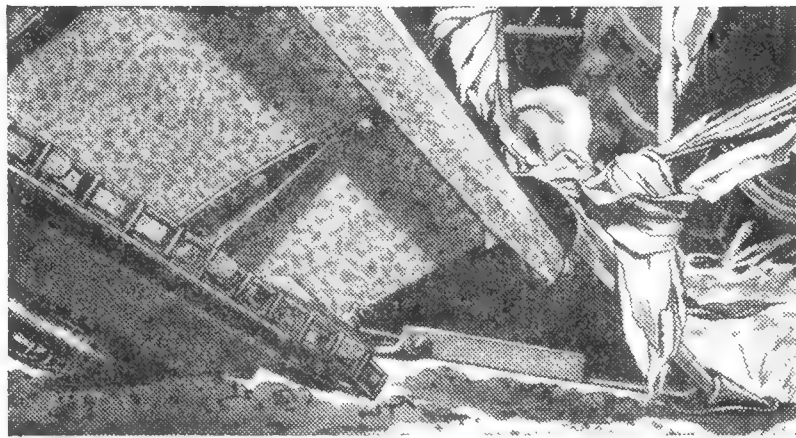
Starting with the basic premise that man cannot improve the quality of an egg, students were given intensified classroom and laboratory sessions to help them: first, identify and properly grade eggs as to interior quality; secondly, maintain high standards of perfection right into the nation's kitchens through existing marketing channels.

Many of the nation's leading experts in the field made up the teaching staff, some 35 of them all told.

This year, students—almost all actively participating in some phase of egg production or marketing—came from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maine, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Delaware, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts and the District of Columbia.

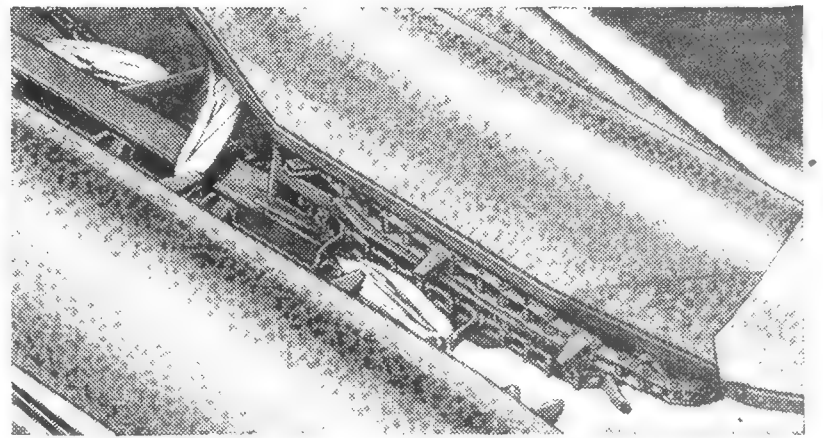


THESE ARE THE REASONS You'll get more corn with an Oliver Picker



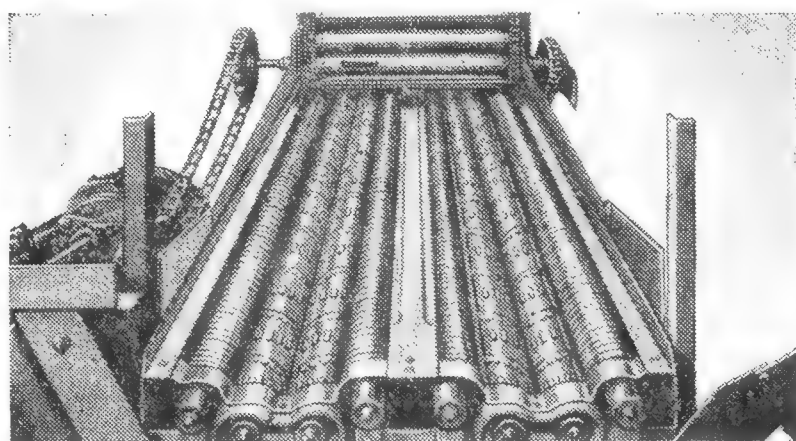
YOU SAVE CORN HERE

No escape for lodged stalks, low ears! The "floating snout" seeks them out...the gathering chains work right down to the ground. Then Oliver's live points trap every ear, spiral it straight into the picker.



YOU SAVE CORN HERE

Sway-back elevator extends far forward. Once the ears are snapped—zip—direct to the elevator. They don't linger on the snapping rolls, to be shelled out in the field. No "stop" time: rolls adjust from tractor seat.



AND YOU SAVE CORN HERE!

An extra-long husking box. Efficient "valley" design. Matched steel and rubber rolls. These mean cleaner corn, faster drying, better pay. Full-length corn-saver below box captures every kernel for your wagon.

There it is—as simple as one, two, three! With an Oliver picker, you bring in more corn to start with...you save a lot more of it...and you deliver it to your wagon as clean as a whistle.

That's true no matter which model you choose: the 1- or 2-row PTO...the mounted picker...or the semi-mounted (for your 3-point hitch). You'll find it gives you more advantages than we've room for here—ask your Oliver dealer to show you, or write to: The Oliver Corporation, 400 W. Madison Street, Chicago 6, Illinois.



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Wormal is a complete poultry wormer that removes Large Roundworms, Tapeworms, Cecal Worms. Economical—one egg saved per hen pays for 3 treatments. Proven on millions of birds.

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Wormal and put more eggs in your baskets. Get Wormal Tablets for individual treatment . . . or Wormal Granules for use in the feed. Write for literature.

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LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa

WORMAL

GRANULES AND
TABLETS

POTATOES - AFTER GROWING COMES SELLING

(Continued from Page 1)

spread lack of confidence on the part of purchasers in regard to this package. Because the consumer is educated to buying most other vegetables in some kind of visible package, there is consistent demand for potatoes in visible packages. Most stores ask and obtain a premium for potatoes packaged in polyethylene bags.

Buyer Wants to See

Research work performed by the New York State College of Agriculture and other institutions shows that consumers prefer the visible package for potatoes and will pay more for it. However, potatoes placed in the clear polyethylene bags look well only if they have been washed.

Polyethylene and other clear plastic films are of such nature that dust particles are readily attracted and held by them. Even the best brushed potatoes have some dust particles adhering to them and in the packaging and shipping process, these dust particles are attracted to and stick to the bag, clouding the visibility and giving the bag a greyish brown appearance.

Many potato producers have resisted washing procedures for three reasons. One is the cost of the equipment which can be considerable in a large operation. Second is the additional cost of labor, although this is not a lot greater than that required for a brushing operation. The chief reason for resistance however, is the increased number of pick-outs required to bring the potatoes within the grade standards. On washed potatoes, many defects are clearly visible which are easily overlooked on the grading table with non-washed potatoes. However, these defects are not overlooked forever, since the homemaker usually finds them when she peels the potatoes. This creates dissatisfaction at the very place where dissatisfaction is least wanted by the potato industry.

Offsetting the producer's reasons for not wanting to wash potatoes are several very valid reasons why the homemaker wants washed potatoes.

First is that no other vegetable generally found on the average supermarket vegetable rack brings any appreciable amount of dust in a kitchen. Practically all the root crops now offered for sale have been washed. Many of today's homemakers are also wage earners and do not have time to fuss over dirty vegetables and they do not like to bring them into their nice clean kitchens.

Second is that they have lost confidence in the closed kraft bag, after many years of experience with off-grade packages.

Third is that almost every other vegetable is packaged in film and they are used to shopping by inspecting packages.

Since the consumer seems to want the fresh market potatoes washed and in a visible package, producers and handlers must learn how to handle them so that they can be delivered to the consumer in the best condition. Clean potatoes, especially early thin-skinned ones are very susceptible to lightburn. This seldom occurred with the kraft package but is quite common with potatoes displayed in polyethylene packages or in bulk displays. Lightburn is usually all over the tuber as a light green condition rather than concentrated in a spot as is the case with sunburn. It does not have the bitterness of sunburn.

Lights Cause Burn

It can occur from short-time exposure in the field, but usually occurs in the packing houses, the wholesale

houses and in the retail stores. The fluorescent lights of the modern supermarket are quite intense, and potatoes exposed to the direct rays of these lights can become visibly green in 24 hours and green enough to be out of grade in 48 hours.

Potatoes should be handled and displayed where the light intensities are low, and not under a spot light as I have seen them displayed. Colored film packages will reduce, light intensities somewhat, but generally not enough to reduce greening without losing all of the benefits of visibility through the package.

Washed potatoes packaged in polyethylene must have ventilation. Humidities in the package can be high, and any injury can be readily attacked by soft-rot organism which thrives under moist conditions. Dry potatoes can be packaged in a 10 pound polyethylene bag with 36 to 48 quarter inch holes, but the bag used for damp potatoes should have at least 64 holes.

Ventilation is especially important if the potatoes are freshly dug, thin-skinned, slightly immature or if the weather is especially warm. In some humid climates, washed potatoes may require heat drying in addition to roller drying.

Producers and packagers intending to have extensive washing operations should consider some provision for heat drying in case of having to operate under conditions of high humidity for any length of time. On the other hand early potatoes can be brought to market with less shrinkage in polyethylene.

The potato industry can improve the attractiveness of their product by more careful attention to their harvesting, handling and packaging methods. A lot of mechanical damage occurs in these operations. Also several other practices of dubious nature which are hurting the industry should be controlled.

Poor Practices

Recently I was looking at a display of potatoes labelled over the counter as new long white California potatoes. These tubers were tough, leathery, and with many air cracks, obviously not this year's crop. The manager contended they were new potatoes, and I had to concede that they were probably newly-dug, since some sections leave last year's crop in the ground for several months then try to move it with the new crop. Consumers buying these potatoes for the new crop were in for a disappointment.

Another dubious practice is the dyeing of old red potatoes from storage to brighten them up and to palm them off with the new crop. Homemakers object to the dye in the cooking water, and tend to avoid red varieties after this experience. These kinds of practices hurt the whole industry.





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ALL IN ONE PACKAGE
**COMPLETE
SILO**

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nothing extra to buy.



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20 ft. Diam.	210 lbs.	up to 80 tons — \$229.95

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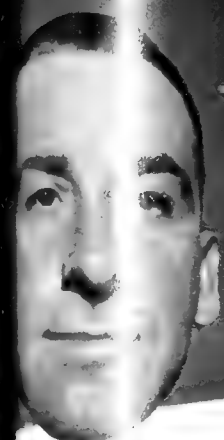
We were there!

We saw it with our own eyes!

Case-o-matic DRIVE 800

WINS COMPETITIVE DEALER'S FUEL ECONOMY CHALLENGE

**... plowed farther, longer, deeper
on one gallon of fuel**



Darl Kistler
RR1, Francesville, Ind.



James Markin
RR2, Winamac, Ind.



Charles Speicher
RR1, Francesville, Ind.



Albert Westphal
RR1, Francesville, Ind.



Max E. Kopka
RR1, Francesville, Ind.



Ralph Yeoman
RR1, Francesville, Ind.



Phil Albrecht
Box 461, Francesville, Ind.



Farrell J. Bailey
RFD, Monon, Ind.

(An Open Letter Signed by the Official Judges)

Francesville, Indiana
April 26, 1958

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

We the undersigned were judges at a field economy contest sponsored by the Francesville Motor Company of Francesville, Indiana (a major competitor to the Case dealer) who challenged all dealers to a contest against his model Tractor "A", to be decided on the following points:

1. Distance traveled
2. Average depth plowed
3. Length of time tractor would run on one gallon of fuel
4. Width of plow cut

The only one accepting the challenge was the Winamac Sales Company, Case dealers in Winamac and Francesville. They entered a Case 800 Case-o-matic tractor pulling a Case A Series four bottom, sixteen inch pull-type plow.

The results of the contest were as follows:

1. Distance traveled
2. Average depth
3. Length of time run on one gallon of gas
4. Cutting width

Case
4,023 feet
9.92 inches

Tractor "A"
3,725 feet
9.88 inches

17 minutes
64 inches

15 minutes 50 seconds
64 inches

The Case-o-matic tractor was operated in Case-o-matic drive for the entire period of the contest. In our opinion this was a fair test of performance and the above figures are accurate to the best of our knowledge.

SIGNED:

Judges

Albert Westphal

Max E. Kopka

Ralph Yeoman

Darl Kistler

James Markin

Charles Speicher

Time Keepers

Farrell J. Bailey

Phil Albrecht

**WINNER
ON EVERY COUNT**

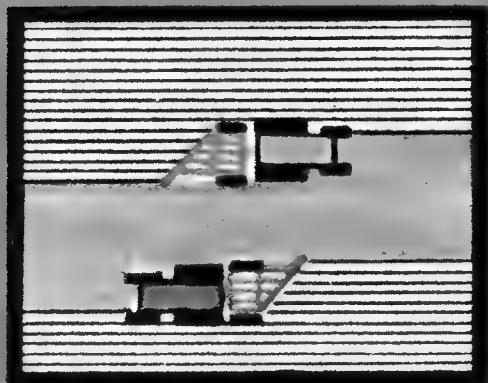
Superior in every feature . . .

Case-o-matic DRIVE —your best buy

by every standard . . .

Case-o-matic DRIVE 800 TRACTOR

SUPERIORITY PROVED AT FRANCESVILLE



On April 26, 1958, Francesville Motor Company challenged all dealers in his trade area to meet his Tractor "A" in a fuel-economy plowing test to be decided on the following points:

1. Distance traveled
2. Average depth plowed
3. Length of time plowing on 1 gallon of fuel
4. Width of plow-cut

Only the Case dealer, Winamac Sales Company accepted the challenge. He entered a Case-o-matic Drive 800 tractor against Tractor "A". Each tractor started out with only one measured gallon of fuel in the tank, and plowed with a 4-bottom 16-inch plow. Both tractors plowed continuously until their fuel ran out.

Six judges and two timekeepers selected from among the several hundred farmers present carefully checked each step of the contest, and have warranted its fairness as well as the accuracy of the results.

Now, let's analyze the figures!

1. **Distance Plowed**—the Case-o-matic Drive 800 operating in torque converter plowed 4,023 feet, while Tractor "A" plowed only 3,725 feet. That's a furrow nearly 300 feet longer than that plowed by the challenger.
2. **Depth Plowed**—the Case-o-matic Drive 800 plowed at an average depth of 9.92 inches while Tractor "A" plowed at 9.88 inches. The Case-o-matic Drive 800 plowed not only farther but deeper.
3. **Time Plowed**—the Case-o-matic Drive 800 plowed for 17 minutes on 1 gallon of fuel, while Tractor "A" lasted only 15 minutes and 50 seconds. That's a 7.3% fuel savings.
4. **Cutting Width**—both tractors plowed a 64-inch width.



Here's what this challenge means to you. The Case-o-matic Drive 800 delivers more work per gallon of fuel. You can count on at least 1 acre more per day with Case-o-matic Drive.

ANY WAY YOU COMPARE... **Case-o-matic DRIVE**
GIVES YOU MORE TRACTOR FOR YOUR DOLLAR

By any standard of comparison—pull-power, work-capacity, stamina, ease of handling, driving comfort or fuel economy—revolutionary new Case-o-matic Drive offers you much more of everything that counts. Here are the outstanding features

of the Case-o-matic Drive 800, compared with other leading tractors. The horsepower ratings and other data shown here are taken from the manufacturers' own literature and other reliable sources available to us at the time of printing.

Case-o-matic DRIVE 800 COMPARED WITH OTHER LEADING TRACTORS

	Case-o-matic Drive 800	Tractor A	Tractor B	Tractor C	Tractor D	Tractor E
Case-o-matic Drive —(combination of torque converter, direct drive and independent PTO)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Maximum Pounds Pull¹ in Plowing Gear² (without shifting)	6500-7500 ³	5545	4433	Figures not avail.	Figures not avail.	3087
Automatic Increase in drawbar pounds pull in any gear	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Diesel Engine Design —Main bearing between all connecting rods	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Total main bearing area	84.8 sq. in.	47.1	45.5	58.8	70.5	46.5
Bearing area per cu. inch displacement	.338 sq. in.	.168	.126	.222	.249	.168
6-Point Diesel Fuel Protection	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Wet Replaceable Cylinder Sleeves	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Oval Offset Powerdyne Combustion Chamber	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Diametrically-opposed Injectors and Powrcels	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Fully Independent PTO with Priority on Engine Power	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Power Steering	Yes ⁴	Yes ⁴	Yes ⁴	Yes ⁴	Yes ⁴	Yes ⁴
Self-energizing Double-Disk Brakes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rear-mount Implement Hitch as Standard Equipment	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Power-adjustable Rear Wheels	Yes ⁴	Yes ⁴	No	Yes ⁴	Yes ⁴	Yes

1. Competitive figures are taken from official tractor tests. All are based on pull at rated RPM.

2. Plowing gears with maximum speed in 4.3—4.7 mph range.

3. Based on engineering tests. Tractor is capable of pulling more, but maximum pull is restricted by weight, tire or traction limitations.

4. Optional at extra cost.

MAKE THESE

6 TESTS

See for yourself how *Case-o-matic DRIVE* superiority proves out in the field



TEST 1

Deep-plow your toughest field

Hook onto a big moldboard plow. Take it out to your toughest field. Select a good plowing speed . . . then sink those bottoms into the ground deep and make a fast round. Notice how you pull through the tough spots, automatically. There's no need to stop and shift down. Keep a record of fuel used—convince yourself you're getting more work done per hour, per gallon.

Disk down to the spoils

Hitch onto a heavy, deep-cutting disk. Pile on all the weight you want, and disk in a field gear higher than you would use with a conventional tractor. Pull right through the tough spots without shifting or stalling. Case-o-matic Drive will cut your disking time to a minimum.

TEST 2



TEST 3

Turn at row ends

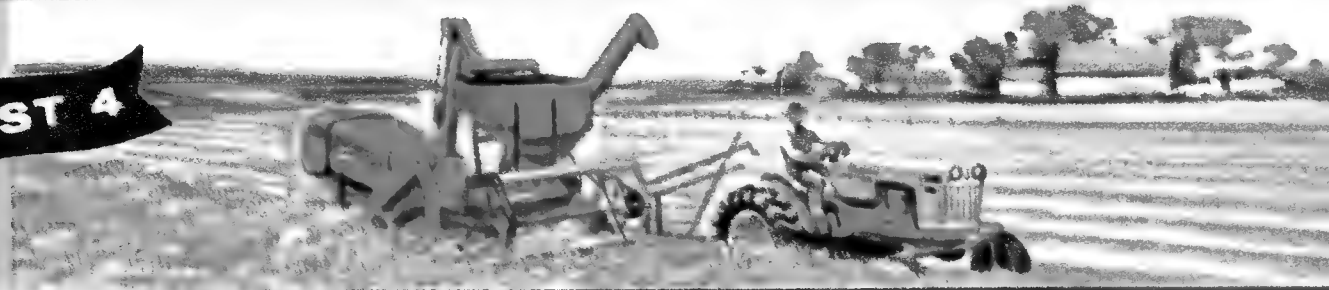
Attach a drive-in mounted cultivator, inching the tractor safely and precisely into position. Start down the rows, cultivating at any speed you like, in direct drive. Then flip to torque converter and turn at the row end . . . without clutching or shifting. Enjoy the same precise brake-or-accelerator control for cultivating tiny delicate plants.



TEST 4

Test engine power PTO priority

Hook onto your PTO-driven machine and bale, chop or combine through heavy stands. See how you move steadily along with plenty of constant PTO power. Slow your tractor to a crawl with the brakes. Notice how your PTO-driven machine continues to operate at the same speed regardless of your ground speed. No clutching, no shifting, no stalling—you'll bale, chop, combine more material every hour.



TEST 5

Flip to direct drive on-the-go

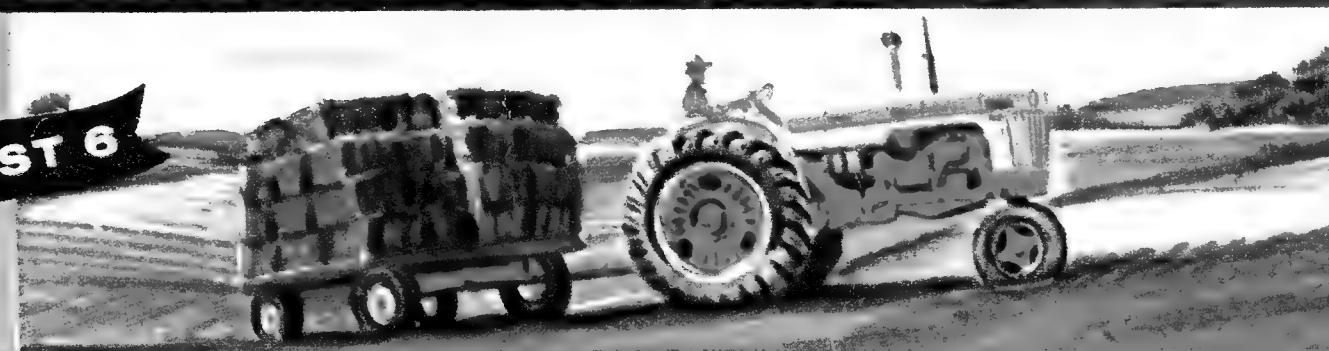
Take a planter or drill into the field. Once the tractor is in motion, flick into direct drive for precise speed and uniform seed placement. Approaching the end of the field, change to torque converter drive and brake to a safe, effortless turn . . . without clutching or shifting. Observe the fast hydraulic control of your drill or planter.



TEST 6

Start on a hill with a loaded wagon

Hitch up to a heavy wagon. Start in high road gear and move out smoothly and swiftly with the accelerator. Stop on a hill without clutching. Hold the tractor in place with your brake or accelerator. Then, touch down lightly on your accelerator and move smoothly ahead. There's no chance of a dangerous stall.



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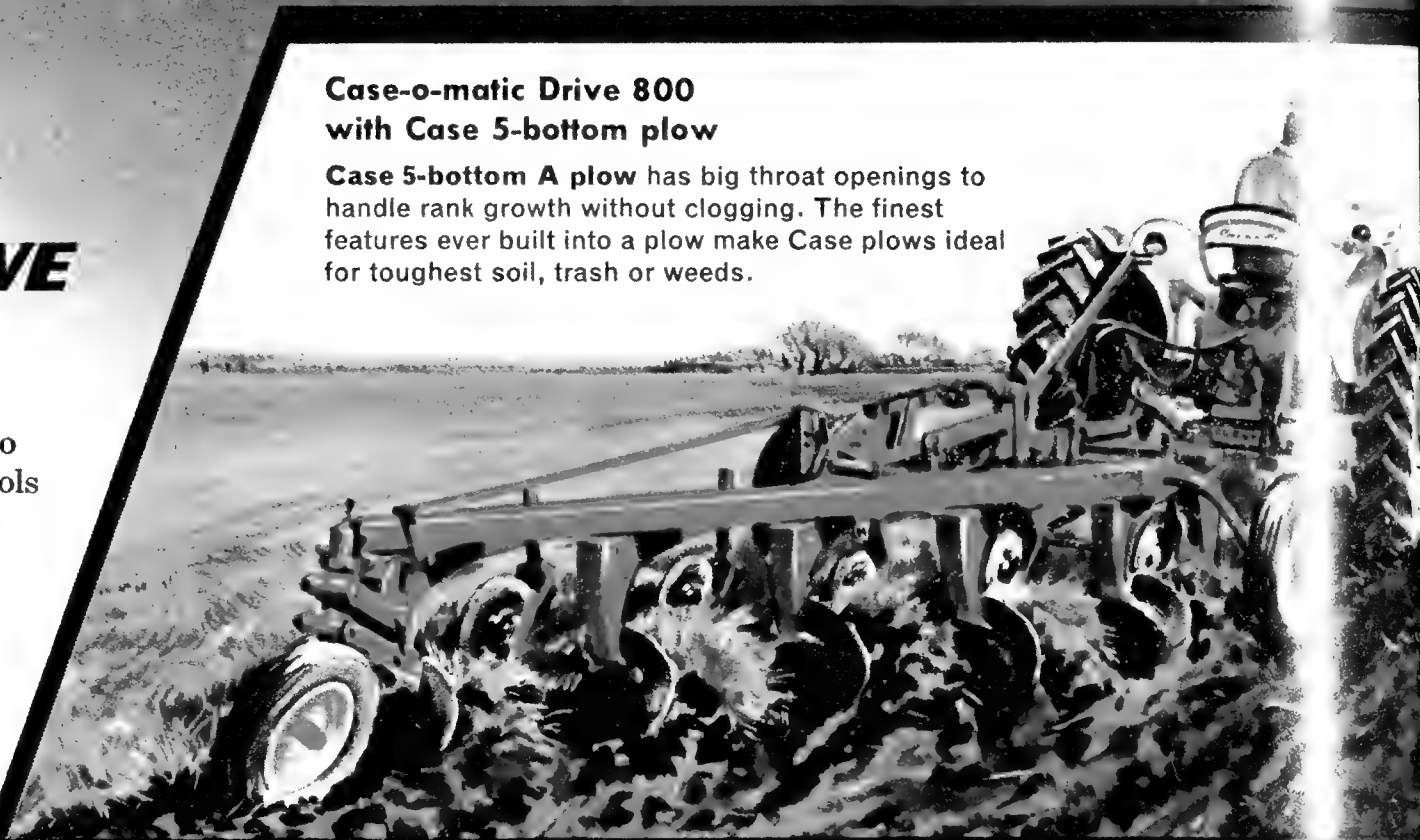
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**Act now to earn
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Case-o-matic DRIVE
efficiency**

See your Case dealer and make a demonstration date to bring out the Case-o-matic Drive tractor and tillage tools that fit your farm. With Case-o-matic Drive you can plow in a faster working range than with conventional transmissions. When you come to tough spots, Case-o-matic Drive automatically increases pull-power to get you through without down-shifting or stalling. The result is more acres plowed per day, every day.

**Case-o-matic Drive 800
with Case 5-bottom plow**

Case 5-bottom A plow has big throat openings to handle rank growth without clogging. The finest features ever built into a plow make Case plows ideal for toughest soil, trash or weeds.



**6-plow Case 900 tractor
with 1-way disk plow**



Case WS one-way plow in 12 or 15-foot sizes has famous Case Seedmeter for uniform sowing . . . flexible 3½-foot gangs for precise penetration in uneven ground.

**4-plow Case-o-matic
Drive 600 with
Case disk harrow**



Case S wheel-type disk harrow, in 7 to 17-foot sizes, cuts, chops and mixes heaviest crop residue and trash with soil . . . does in one trip what other disk harrows do in two. Hydraulic lift control.

**3+ plow Case-o-matic Drive
400 with subsoiler**



Case T-620 series subsoiler with Snap-lock Eagle-Hitch is available in 1 or 2-point models with or without gauge wheels. Flexible hitch for contouring. Standards adjustable for different soils and spacings.

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Milk Market Development Authority Is Organized

A FORMAL step to increase milk sales in the New York-New Jersey market was taken at Syracuse last month.

Representatives of farmers organized an 11-member Market Development Authority to administer the program aimed at selling more milk in an effort to improve income of dairy farmers under Federal Milk Marketing Order No. 27. The Authority plans to incorporate.

Temporary officers elected were: Jacob Blakeslee of Newton, N. J., chairman; John B. Holloway of Amsterdam, N. Y., secretary; and Allen Ostrander of Theresa, N. Y., treasurer.

The Authority will present its program to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for approval.

The program will be supported by voluntary contributions from farmers of one cent on each hundred pounds of milk they produce.

The program was developed by representatives of the Dairymen's League, Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives and Eastern Milk Producers' Cooperative.

The Authority is composed of two representatives of each of the four cooperative organizations mentioned above; one producer representing unaffiliated dairymen from each of the three states of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Assisting the Authority will be one representative of the agricultural colleges in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Members

Appointments were made as follows: representing the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency—John B. Holloway, Amsterdam, New York and James A. Young, Angelica, N. Y.

Representing Eastern Milk Producers' Cooperative Associations, Inc. — Allen Ostrander, Theresa, N. Y., and Lorton Blair, Columbia Cross Roads, Pa.

Representing Dairymen's League — A. Morelle Cheney, Bemus Point, N. Y., Glenn Talbott, Fillmore, N. Y.

Representing Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives, Inc., — Dr. K. A. Shaul, Cobleskill, N. Y. and William Allen, Van Hornesville, N. Y.

Representing unaffiliated producers (appointed by state commissioners of agriculture): George Tyler, Rome, N. Y., Jacob A. Blakeslee, Newton, N. J., and one, other to be appointed by the Pennsylvania Commissioner.

Representing the Colleges of Agriculture — Dr. Leland Spencer, New York; John Carncross, New Jersey; Dean L. E. Jackson, Penna.

The basic agreement on which the Authority was formed was as follows:

(1) The program should be financed by an annually-renewed positive letter. This is a letter addressed to a producer by his handler advising him that unless advised to the contrary the handler will consider himself to be authorized to deduct a specific amount from the producer's milk check for each hundredweight of milk delivered. The use of this letter has been approved by the Department of Agriculture under certain specific conditions.

(2) The first positive letter should provide for a deduction not to exceed one cent per hundred pounds of milk. This applies only to the first positive letter. The amount of deduction provided for in subsequent positive letters is a matter for the Authority to determine.

(3) The program should be limited to expanding the market for fluid milk.

(4) The Authority should develop a research and testing program to determine the best methods for developing the sale of milk in the Federal Order 27 market.

(5) Provision should be made for encouraging handlers to make use of the positive letter among their producers as well as to encourage their voluntary contributions to the market development fund.

(6) The program should not begin until the Market Administrator is satisfied that handlers representing 90 per cent by volume of the milk in the market have sent the positive letter to their producers. When such satisfaction has been received, then deductions should begin.

(7) The program should terminate at any time the percentage of producers contributing to the fund falls below 75 per cent for three consecutive months.



The U. S. Weather Bureau keeps you posted through its new radar, facsimile, and teletype hurricane warning facilities over **RURAL RADIO NETWORK** four times daily — at 6:25 a.m., 7:15 a.m., 12:15 p.m., and 6:15 p.m. **EMERGENCY STORM WARNINGS** are broadcast on short notice over RRN direct from the USWB expert meteorologists, usually every two hours, on the even hour (8 a.m., 10 a.m., noon, 2 p.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., 8 p.m., 10 p.m.)

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Poughkeepsie	WKIP-FM	104.7 mc.
Troy-Albany-Schenectady	WFLY-FM	92.3 mc.
Utica-Rome	WRUN-FM	105.7 mc.
Wethersfield	WRRL	107.7 mc.

AM STATIONS

Binghamton	WNBF	1290 kc.
Elmira	WELM	1400 kc.
Hornell	WWHG	1320 kc.
Ithaca	WHCU	870 kc.
Jamestown	WJTN	1240 kc.
Massena	WMSA	1340 kc.
Newark	WACK	1420 kc.
Newburgh	WGNY	1220 kc.
New York	WQXR	1560 kc.
Niagara Falls	WHLD	1270 kc.
Olean	WHDL	1450 kc.
Plattsburgh	WEAV	960 kc.
Poughkeepsie	WKIP	1450 kc.
Rochester	WHAM	1180 kc.
Schenectady	WGY	810 kc.
Scranton (Pa.)	WEJL	630 kc.
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A KISS FOR A QUEEN

MRS. JAMES SHEDDEN of Newburgh has her own way of congratulating her daughter, Joan, for winning the State Poultry Queen title at the recent Poultrymen's Get-Together on the Cornell University campus. Joan will represent the poultry industry at various functions throughout the year. Joan was selected from six candidates on the basis of poise, personality, grooming, intelligence, poultry knowledge, and beauty.





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N. Y. THRUWAY

Enlightened Farming

AS ONE of four members of the Century Farms Committee of the New York State Agricultural Society, I took counsel from several on the choice for the Century Farms 1958 award for the western portion of New York State. Warren W. Hawley, Jr., of Batavia, since retired as President of the Society, and himself a big farmer, pointed to the Colby farm of Spencerport, Monroe County, as a possibility.

Although Hayfields is only ten miles south of Spencerport, I knew J. Merton Colby more by reputation than personally. Finding that Monroe County had never received the distinction of a Century Farm citation (there are only four each year, for 55 agricultural counties), I steered my gas buggy (one of the low-priced three) to the Colby homestead. J. Merton was modest about it, and, although willing, was far from anxious, and merely produced the genealogical and present-day records. It was more than enough.

Being only one of the heirs of his father, Alexander George, J. Merton Colby in due time found himself part owner of 150 acres, which in the past 30 years he has enlarged by purchase to 550 acres. The Colbys have farmed on the same road for 156 years, since 1802.

On their farm, in 1957, J. Merton and son Jim maintained an average of 85

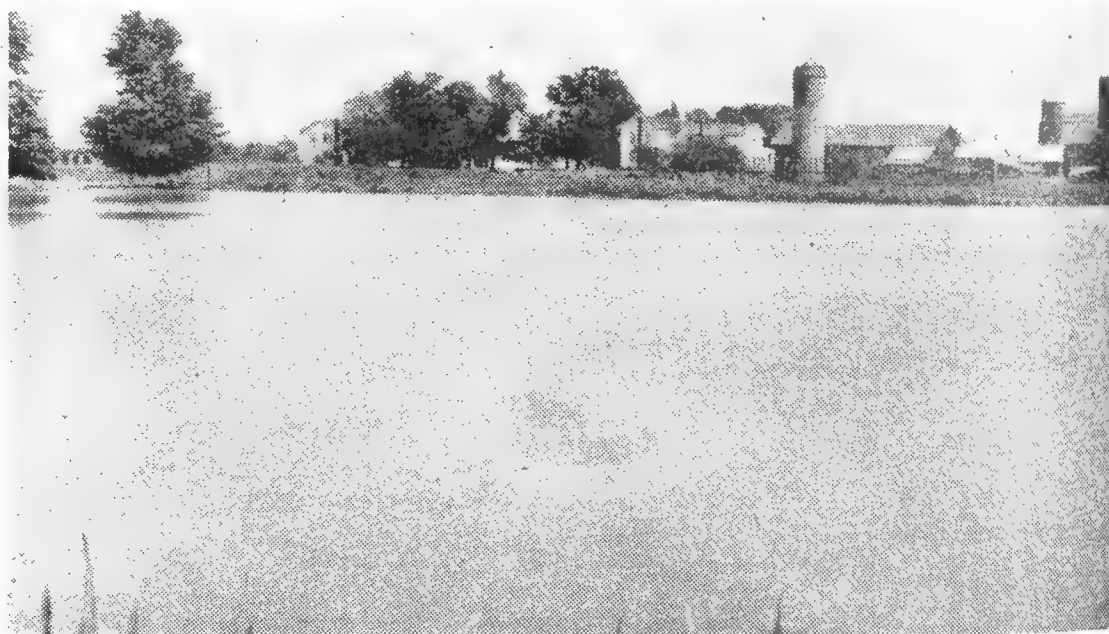
milking cows, mostly Guernsey, and produced 400 tons of cabbage, 200 of tomatoes, 25,000 bushels of potatoes, 4,000 bushels of oats, 2,500 of wheat, 500 of winter barley, and 100 acres of corn for silage and grain, plus hay and grazing for the cattle.

They store their own potatoes; and do their own grading, washing, packing, and their own marketing in containers holding from 10 to 100 lbs. Finding that the taste of Katahdin is not relished too well by their trade, they grow only Sebago, at a slight sacrifice in yield of No. 1's.

Noting the recent preference of consumers for milk containing a little less butterfat, the Colbys have added some Holsteins to go along with their Guernseys.

After the citation was written up, printed and presented to the Governor at the Society's annual dinner in Albany, I discovered that I'd left out a vital link, which Mr. Colby had barely mentioned. It is a full scale program of supplemental irrigation for the high-value crops, with enough water to make it effective.

The error was pointed out by Robert Jonas, the Soil Conservation Specialist for Monroe County, who made the plans for the Colby water storage. Bob says the traffic to the Colby water on a hot summer's day is really something. The whole neighborhood swims in it.



—Picture by Robert Jonas, S.C.S.

IS IT LAKE OR POND?

At first the Colbys, father J. Merton and son James, dug a pond big enough to hold 900,000 gallons. Three times in the past six years they've enlarged it, until now the surface occupies about six acres, more than 1% of their 550 acres, and the water is much deeper. See story.

J. MERTON COLBY

Mr. Colby, as judged by yields per acre and total production of his farm, is one of the leading farmers in the whole Northeast. He has also found time to serve many good causes—Farm Bureau and Extension, Grange, church, co-operative milk marketing, township zoning, and the political party of his forebears. In addition, he provides his neighbors with free water for fighting fire and for swimming.



—Picture by Rochester Times-Union

I WAS JUST FIGURING...

—by
Cy Watkins



Around about now most dairymen will be getting a slump in milk production. And as a matter of fact, many of them assume there isn't anything to be done to control it.

Well, that's not quite right.

Let's make a list of the factors that cause a slump in milk output to see what can be done.

1. Grass is poor. It might be dry and short of vital nutrients such as certain vitamins and minerals. Even when pasture is very good, it won't support a high-producing cow for very long.
2. Flies may pester a cow till she's at her wit's end. So she doesn't spend as much time mowing grass as she should. Again, this means she's being short-changed on her intake of nutrient.
3. Along with having the nutrient reduced, she may be carrying a calf that's beginning to put a real drain on her.

Any one of these could cause output to drop. Put two or more together and it's a sure thing. So what do you do? Just throw up your hands and give up? Of course not.

The idea is to supplement pasture with other feed. Most important, make sure they're getting enough of the essential minerals and vitamins because that helps a cow get more value out of her roughages.

And at the same time, you'll want to supply extra sources of energy and protein. If the pasture is still good, it doesn't require too much extra... but with high-producing cows especially, that little extra is just what makes the difference.

(And incidentally, if you're concerned with getting real good calves, I have a sneaking suspicion that you'll get better calves from cows that get enough of the necessary nutrients to make both milk and calf.)

Watkins has developed an excellent summer feeding program for dairy cows. It helps your cows get the most value out of pasture... and yet it makes sure that they get enough supplementary energy from grain, and enough supplementary protein and minerals and vitamins to keep production from dropping abnormally.

Next time you see your Watkins Dealer, take a few minutes to talk about summer feeding for dairy cows.

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From
the Editor's

MAILBAG

CREDIT TO JERSEYS

SOMETIME ago I was riding with a man, who later became vice president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, when we passed a sign which read "Greatest View in the World". He remarked that the author had included too much territory.

Tom Milliman's recent article in your paper likewise took in too much territory when he wrote that Guernsey milk, when the butterfat is removed, contained more solids-not-fat per hundred-weight than any other milk. He apparently forgot while extolling the merits of the Guernsey cow, that non-partisan research shows that while Guernsey milk is high in solids-not-fat, the JERSEY exceeds all other breeds.

I am a lover of good cattle and good milk. I have read much on this subject. I have not personally conducted the research but I have read reports from our university professors and I have never before read of any such claims as Tom Milliman makes.

Since the JERSEY cow is recognized as superior in producing milk with the highest solids-not-fat, I believe it would be well to either correct Tom Milliman's article in a later issue or perhaps publish this letter. — Carl W. Proctor, Lunenburg, Mass.

● Editor's note: Mr. Proctor is right! We are glad to set the record straight.

CHANGE TUNE?

I WANT TO tell you one thing, you want to begin to change your tune and talk for the farmer and stop criticizing unions or when my subscription expires I'll never renew it, and I've told this to one of your salesmen.

If farmers are so well off as you pretend, why did a couple of New York farm organizations try to get or sponsor a bill so they could hire 12 and 14 year-old labor. Reason wasn't to get them off the streets or to stop juvenile delinquency, but to hire cheaper labor and get the same amount of work done for less money. — Elmer L. Lobdell, Middleburgh, N. Y.

● Editor's note—The policies of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are based on what we believe is the long-time good of northeastern agriculture!

DEFENDING RIGHTS

GOT THE July 5th of A.A. today and read it through. The editorial page is excellent. Your defense of the truth in relation to irresponsible labor union activities is heartening. I have felt for some time that some of the fanatical labor union boys would direct their fire toward you. However, your replies in defending the rights of all citizens no one can justly quarrel with.

The economic slump we are now in, will have its ups and downs. However, I do not believe it will really end until there is more honesty and lower prices for producing automobiles, houses, farm machines, and what have you. There must also be more honesty displayed among government officials. Both the Democrats and the Republicans have been tarred with the same stick. — F. W. Beneway, Ontario, New York.

STARLINGS EAT CUTWORMS?

IN REGARD to cutworms mentioned on page 3, June 21 issue. Possibly starlings should receive part of the praise.

They have received so much cussing that any virtue should be credited.

—C. Bond, Vineland, N. J.

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ANOTHER THING—you don't need separate hoppers for grit and calcium when you use Calcite Crystals. This saves cost of extra equipment. (Saves you time and labor, too.)



IN ADDITION—with this 2-in-1 calcium supplement, birds have more room for extra feed that means extra eggs.

FINALLY—don't forget that Calcite Crystals also provide essential trace minerals.

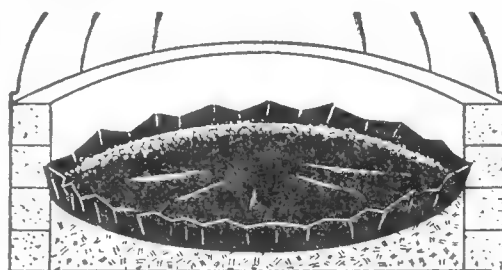
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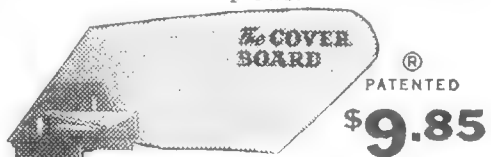
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is the best thing I've had—
and I've had all kinds



says Raymond Wecht, Dalton, Ohio

Raymond Wecht has a 4 bottom plow, two 3 bottom and one 2 bottom — all equipped with Cover Boards. "Cover Boards stop plugging. I wouldn't be without them," he says.

A quarter of a million Farmers echo Mr. Wecht's statement. If you haven't enjoyed the easier plowing Cover Board makes possible, be sure to ask your dealer for the Cover Board today. The Cover Board fits all makes of plows!



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DAIRY CATTLE

EMPIRE LIVESTOCK MARKETING Cooperative stockyards are good places to sell and buy dairy replacements. Regular livestock sales every Monday at Dryden; Tuesday at Caledonia, Gouverneur, West Winfield; Wednesday at Bullville, Greene; Thursday, Bath, Oneonta, Watertown. Ask your nearby Empire Stockyards Manager for schedule of special dairy replacement sales, daily calf markets and for information on Empire's farm auction service.

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in earload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

AYRSHIRES

POLLED AYRSHIRES ARE INCREASING—start now. A polled bull from Partridge Hill Farm will start you on your way. Write or visit Barneveld, today. See you at the Adirondack Ayrshire Club Sale, Rhinebeck, August 9th.

HOLSTEINS

HEIFER SALE: AUGUST 16th at 12:00 noon. Bawtons, N. Y. 90 registered and grade Holsteins, fresh and early fall freshening. Calfhood vaccinated. 30 day blood test. Harold Polzin, Owner. Phone North Collins 3948.

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE: BRED HEIFERS due late fall, yearling and heifer calves. Choice, well-bred and well grown individuals from proven cow families and sires. Also top herd sire prospects. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville, New York.

TWO REGISTERED GUERNSEY cows due August and September, good production. Porter Pepperdine, Cattaraugus, New York.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR ANGUS BULLS and registered heifers write Red Creek Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.

ANGUS BECAUSE THEY GIVE you more, you get more! Information—New York Angus Association, Wing Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

PUREBRED YEARLING ANGUS heifers, vaccinated. Also four yearling steers. Gordon Davis, Branchport, New York.

BEEF CATTLE

REGISTERED HEREFORDS: choice purebred breeding stock; low price. Mack Park, Wolcott, N. Y. Phone 5734.

HEREFORDS

FOR SALE—REGISTERED POLLED Herefords, cows with calves. Two herd sires. Jas. M. King, Chenango Forks, New York. Phone 3210.

REGISTERED PUREBREDS—bred heifers, heifers, bulls. Quality breeding. Walter W. Fisk, Wolcott, N. Y.

SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE: Shorthorn yearling bulls and bull calves. Arthur Campbell, Morton Hill Road, Roscoe, New York.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONS

MARKET YOUR LIVESTOCK THROUGH your nearby stockyards of Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative. Top prices, prompt pay, plenty of good buyers. Stockyards at Bath, Bullville, Caledonia, Dryden, Gouverneur, Greene, Oneonta, Watertown, West Winfield.

SHEEP

FOR SALE: REGISTERED Shropshire yearling ewes and Rams from 2 to 4 years of age. E. F. Culbert, Hammond, New York.

REGISTERED STUFFOLKS, ewe and ram lambs, located 8 miles east of Mohawk on State Highway 168. Harold Mumford, RD No. 2, Mohawk, N. Y. Phone TO6-3858.

SMALL FLOCK GRADE Hampshire and Suffolk sheep and lambs. Will sell lambs as feeders. Excellent quality. Walter W. Fisk, Wolcott, N. Y.

OXFORD RAMS: SELECTED registered rams. Also yearling ewes. Good size, top quality, best breeding. Lawrence L. Davey, Marcellus, N. Y.

SWINE

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA service boars, bred gilts. Baby pigs fast growers, large herd. C. W. Hulman, Vincentown, N. J.

PUREBRED SWINE SALE. Summer All Breed offering. Bred sows and gilts. Many close up. All guaranteed bred. P. R. Breeding, show records, meat type. Popular breeds. Genesee County Fairgrounds, Friday August 16th 7:30 P. M. Alexander, N. Y. Catalogs W. B. Stewart, Brockport, N. Y.

DOGS

GERMAN Shepherds: Pups, grown female, Male 1 year. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York.

BOXERS — CROPPED, INOCULATED. Championship breeding. They satisfy. John Thurber, Ithaca, New York.

SPRINGER SPANIEL PUPPIES. Quality, hunters. Fair prices. Luetgens, RD1, Freehold, N. J.

MASTIFF PUPPIES—the ideal big dog for a family pet. Anabel Heyen, R.F.D., Katonah, New York.

REGISTERED ENGLISH SHEPHERD puppies from excellent farm cow dogs. Males \$20; females \$18. Mrs. Ira Pegg, Morris, N. Y.

BORDER COLLIES 3 MONTHS old of natural heel driving stock. Beautifully marked males only \$25 each. D. Pohls, RD 1, Esperance, N. Y. Tel. Esperance 5114.

PLOTT HOUND PUPS, registered. They will make top coon, cat and bear hounds. Robert C. Knudsen, Bethlehem, Conn.

BEAUTIFUL GERMAN SHEPHERD puppies, purebred, \$35.00. Born June 21. Mrs. Dwight Dessette, Vergennes, Vermont, RFD 1.

ST. BERNARD PUPS 6 weeks old, farm raised. Purebred but not registered. Excellent breeding, very nicely marked. Price \$40.00. Alvin Breneman, Springs, Penna.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICK BARGAINS. Rocks, Reds, Hampshires, Crosses, Leghorns. Write Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 4, Pa.

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

BABY CHICKS

MARSHALLS ARE HATCHING GENUINE Kimber Leghorns bred for large eggs—early their food efficiency means less food per dozen eggs—important with the narrow profit margins of today. We also have a smaller breed of Red Rock Crosses and Rhode Island Reds. Big meat birds don't pay in the present market and smaller birds mean more eggs for less feed. Send for Free Production Chart and Catalog today. Write to Marshall Brothers, RD 5A, Ithaca, New York. Phone 4-6336.

BLOODTESTED ROCKS, REDS, Crosses, all heavies. \$6.00 per 100. Leg. broiler-fryers. \$1.75—100. Ship at once. COD. Crestwood Farms, Sheridan 7, Pa.

MONEY MAKING CHICKS! Pullorum clean. Our special breeding builds healthy chicks. Really pay off, both on the market and at the nest. 28 varieties. Many matings ROP sired. Low as \$7.95—100. Day old or started chicks. Ducklings and turkey poults weekly. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

MEADOW VIEW CHICKS—Franchised hatchery for Mount Hope Queens. Also first generation Harco Reds, Harco Sex-links, and Lawton White Rocks. Our Peterson Cornish Crosses are tops for meat. Hatches every week. N.Y., U.S. approved, Pullorum-typhoid clean. Meadow View Chicks, Henry M. Fryer, Phone Myrtle 2-7304, Greenwich, N. Y.

BLOODTESTED CHICKS WHITE Vantress \$10 per 100. Assorted All Heavies \$6.50 per 100. Leghorn Broilers. Ship at once COD. Kline's Poultry Farm, Shartlesville, Pa.

SUNNYBROOK WILL HAVE BABY CHICKS available every week in such leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks, Banded Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires—all from the leading egg-laying strains in America. Write for our catalog and special quantity discounts. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc., A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

PULLETS

SUNNYBROOK STARTED PULLETS—available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in America—White Leghorns — Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets). Ready-to-lay. Write or phone for list of stock available for immediate shipment. Baby Chicks hatching every week. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc. A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Ph. 8-1611.

DUCKS

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS. August \$25.95—100. Meadowbrook, Richfield 2, Penna.

JANSEN STRAIN KHAKI-CAMPBELL ducklings. 12-\$4.00; 25-\$6.50; 100-\$21.00. Howard Butler, Otego, N. Y.

TURKEYS

TURKEY POULTS—EGGS—BROAD BREASTED Bronze, October, November, December delivery. Luker's Hatchery, East Moriches, N. Y. Phone CE 8-0427.

RABBITS

RAISE ANGORA, NEW ZEALAND Rabbits on \$500 month plan. Plenty markets. Free details White's Rabbitry, Delaware, Ohio.

SEND FOR FREE COPY NRBA Rabbit News Box 243, Thompson, Conn.

FOX

SILVER FOX—Bottle raised. Make wonderful pets. Selling at half price. A few left. Rowell's Silver Fox Farm, So. Main St., Marlboro, N. Y.

FISH

FISH FOR FARM PONDS: Bass, trout, walleyes, muskies, channel cats, bullheads, blue, red gills, crappies, rock bass, perch, sheepsheads, white bass. Aquatic plants. Send 10¢ for literature and prices to Zetts Fish Hatchery, Drifting, Penna.

BEEES

PACKAGE BEES. MY NORTHERN - BRED Italians and Caucasians are very gentle and productive, they will produce your honey and pollinate your crops. Two pounds \$4.60; three pounds \$5.70, queens included. Parcel Post \$1.10 per package. Extra queens \$1.50 each. None COD. Conner Apiaries, Stockton, New Jersey.

HONEY

NEW HONEY: OUR FAMOUS Choice Clover New York's Finest: 5 lbs. \$1.95; case 6-5's \$8.98. Above postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lb. cans \$10.80; 2-60's \$21.00; 5 or more \$10.20 ea. (60's F.O.B.) By ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, New York.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reich Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa.

AUCTION SCHOOL, FT. SMITH, Ark. Free Catalog. Also Home Study Course.

HELP WANTED

OPPORTUNITY AVAILABLE OCT. 1st. Qualified top working herdsman, one who can handle responsibility for 100 head purebred Holstein herd. 70 milkers. Located Finger Lakes, N. Y. Modern barn, pipeline. Herd average over 12,000 last year. Salary based on ability to profitably produce. Box 514-VO, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

HERDSMAN—GOOD COW MAN and milker for small distinguished purebred herd. Must do artificial breeding, State age, weight, family, qualifications and wages with telephone number. House, modern conveniences immediately available. Write Box 92, Route One, Titusville, New Jersey.

WANTED: MAN TO look after 16 heifers. Six due to freshen in September, two December. \$200 live in. No other stock. Sloan, Staterville Springs, N. Y., 53Y2.

WANTED CHICK SALESMAN to sell H & N Nick Chick Leghorns, territory central New York State. Steady year around job. Excellent salary and commission. Adam Baum Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Locke, N. Y. Tel. Moravia 483-J2.

HERDSMAN, SINGLE, EXPERIENCED. Modern dairy farm near Rochester. References required. Top wages to right man. Harry Lusk, Pittsford, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED

WORKING FARM MANAGER. Married, forty years of age. One child. Four years Cornell University College of Agriculture. Graham School graduate. Wide knowledge agronomy and soil management. Fifteen years experience managing profitable dairies—registered cattle. Knowledge of swine, beef, husbandry. Excellent reference from present employer. Box 514-WY, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED: STEADY JOB as housekeeper for elderly man or woman, or babysitter. I am 23. Grace Branch, RD#1, Watkins Glen, N. Y.

MIDDLEAGED CATHOLIC WOMAN, work as attendant, companion, cooking for small group or some light work (no children). Wages. Box 514-WG, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

EARTHWORMS

GUARANTEED MARKET! EARN ready cash raising fishworms for us. Backyard, garage, basement. We buy your crop. Exciting details free. Oakhaven 5, Cedar Hill, Texas.

FIFTY MEDIUM SIZE starter stock wigglers \$8.75—thousand \$5.00 postpaid. L Jay Mail Orders, Canterbury, N. H.

FLOWERS AND BULBS

IRIS—PERENNIAL SUPREME. More color, size —6 assorted \$1.25. Luetgens, RD1, Freehold, New Jersey.

SOIL FORMULA for sale. Write: Adele's Flower Shop, 319 Huntington St., Shelton, Conn.

AFRICAN VIOLETS: America's finest. Lovely color folder free on request. Fischer Greenhouses, Dept. 2A, Linwood, New Jersey.

GARDEN SUPPLIES

PROTECT YOUR BERRY CROPS. Cheesecloth 100 yards by 48" in convenient 10 yard lengths. \$7.00 prepaid 50% less mill price. Joseph Hein, Thornwood, New York.

TARPAULINS

CANVAS COVERS—Tarpaulins — Save—Direct from Factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9x8-8, \$5.04; 7-9x 11-8, \$7.78. 11-8x13-8, \$13.44. FOB Factory. Write for complete list of Sizes and Samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, New York.

WANTED TO BUY

EDISON CYLINDER RECORDS. Marches and instrumental only. LeDoux, Carle Place, N. Y.

SILOS

SILO-MATIC SILO UNLOADERS and Scraper Feed'r Auger Bunk Conveyors feed cattle mechanically. Save time and labor. Built for years of dependable service by Van Dusen & Co., Inc., Wayzata, Minnesota.

REPAIR PARTS FOR WOOD tile and concrete silos. 5 types of new silos. Also used wood silos. Trade-ins accepted. Silo-Matic unloaders, Evenflo distributors. W. J. Walker, RD#2, Norwich, New York.

SILOS, FAIR PRICES. Prompt service. Write Charles Mundy, R.D. #2, Norwich, New York.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER. 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in a beautiful pocket album 25¢; 12-35¢. Young Photo Service, 62C. Schenectady 1 N. Y.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER: Roll developed, 8 jumbo prints 25¢. 12-35¢. Same day service, satisfaction guaranteed. Tops Photo Service, Box 229, Dept. B, Lyons, New York.

REAL ESTATE

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to purchase best equipped chicken farm on Long Island, 15 acres, owner is retiring. Write—R. P. Sillick Agency, Cutchogue, New York. Phone Peconic 4-6786.

NEW STROUT FALL CATALOG. Just out! Mailed free. 3,267 bargains, 36 states, coast-to-coast. Farms, homes, businesses. World's largest! 58 years service. Strout Realty, 251-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

PROVEN MONEY MAKER \$45,000. Equipped dairy farm, on 2 main highways, mile from County seat, outstanding dairy, 289 acres, 80 tillable, 100 pasture & woodland, sugar maples, fruit. Fine 10 room house, est. replacement value \$40,000. Double garage. Barn, 40 stanchions, water cups, milk house, 2 poultry houses, 35 pure bred Ayrshires, 6 heifers, 10 calves, 3 yr. old bull. Fine line machinery & milking equipment. TERRIFIC BUY! No. E-8717. W. H. Shipperd, Rep., 22 Jamestown St., Randolph, N. Y. Ph: 22261.

HEALTH PROHIBITS OPERATION of my 200 acre Hunting Lodge, Lexington, New York, regular clients, successful business, eight room bungalow, \$15,000, terms. Earl A. Redmond, Lexington 2751.

DAIRY AND FRUIT FARM in Schuyler County near Watkins Glen, N. Y. on Seneca Lake. 212 acres, 38 head of cattle, 38 acres of fruit, excellent fruit stand business, fully equipped, basement barn and other farm buildings, homestead with five fire places, two tenant houses, lake frontage. Lee Stearns Realty Service, 1718 Pine-nacle Road, Elmira, N. Y. Telephone 21886.

EXCELLENT 25 COW, central Vermont farm. Placed second in State Green Pastures Contest last summer. Located on Route 110, John M. Wright, 493 Leyden Road, Greenfield, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME, 10 Acres. House, barn and cabin. Stone fireplace, electricity, spring water, pond site. A city dweller's paradise. Frank Lagowski, East Hoosac, Adams, Mass.

FATHER AND SON with 65 head good cattle and lots of experience, would buy equipped farm, 50 cow or more. Seven years present location as tenants. Would welcome personal investigation. Box 514-SK, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER — Livestock and farm auctions Complete auction and pedigree service available Harris Wilcox. Phone—Bergen 146, New York.

SELLING OUT? LET EMPIRE Livestock Marketing Cooperative handle your farm auction — you'll be glad you did. See your nearby Empire stockyards manager or write: O. Charles Koenig, Farm Sales Supervisor, Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, Oneonta, N. Y.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Aug. 16 Issue.....Closes Aug. 1
Sept. 6 Issue.....Closes Aug. 22
Sept. 20 Issue.....Closes Sept. 5
Oct. 4 Issue.....Closes Sept. 19

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT

USED 8000 EGG Robbins Incubator, one ton vertical feed mixer, 7 x 9 waik-in cooler, Pickwick turkey picking machine, 80 gallon copper lined scald tank and Pickwick Dunker for dipping turkeys in scald tank. George W. Young, Castleton, Vermont.

SWAP DEMONSTRATOR CHAIN SAW, \$800 value for outboard motor or item equal value. C. Loomis, Bainbridge, New York.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD work harnesses, also eveners—singletres. Raymond Phillips, Phelps, N. Y.

ELECTRIC FORK LIFT TRUCK, 2000 lb, 127" lift. Sit down rider type, with Edison Odorless long life battery and heavy duty charger. Also walkie type electric pallet truck, 4000 lb, 7" lift with charger. 1/4 of new price. Hawley Smith Co., Croton Falls 4, New York.

SENSATIONAL GARDEN TRACTOR. Hoes between plants and rows, including strawberries. Eliminates hand hoeing. Nothing else like this. Patent 2742840. Also tills. Fantastic offer to first few inquiries. Auto Hoe, DePere 49, Wis.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING. Barn cleaners, heavy duty spreaders, silage unloaders, bulk milk tanks, bulk milk trucks, Herringbone milking systems, pipeline milkers, silos, grain and feed storage bins, low cost steel buildings. Terms. Nold Farm Supply Rome, N. Y.

CIDER & WINE PRESSES—New and rebuilt. Repairs and supplies. Write for Supply Catalog. #58. W. G. Runkles' Machinery Co., 185 Oakland St., Trenton 8, N. J.

FOR SALE: COMPLETE irrigation unit in perfect condition with 4500 ft. of pipe. Cost \$8800. Will sell for \$6500. Willis Garcelon, Jr., Exeter, Maine.

2 BOX NAILING MACHINES, adjustable, excellent condition, very cheap. 1 D-4 stationary Diesel; 1 large International truck; 1 Niagara duster. Mills Bros. Orchards, R.D. #2, Middletown, N. Y. Phone D12-2429.

KNIVES: Field harvesters and silo fillers, \$5.50 each. John Deere, Case, Skyline, McCormick, Papec, New Holland. Most baler knives \$6.75 each. Highest quality. Money back guarantee. Postpaid. C.O.D. and \$1. Also available through farm equipment dealers. Agricultural Knives, Baldwinsville, N. Y.

PLASTIC COVERS

NEW, LOWER PRICES ON SILO covers and tarpaulins of 4 mil polyethylene, rotproof, waterproof, acidproof and airtight. With new, much improved ties, better than grommets. Prevent spoilage on top of silos with these covers. Cut square and sent with 6 ties to be used as tarpaulin when not on silo. Order 2 feet larger than silo. 14' x 14'—\$6.00; 16 1/2' x 16 1/2'—\$7.00; 18'x20'—\$8.00; 20' x 20'—\$9.00. Tarpaulins: 8' x 12' with 6 ties—\$5.50; 12' x 16' with 8 ties—\$7.50; 16' x 20' with 10 ties—\$9.50. Extra ties at 10¢ each. Inquire about extra strong covers of 6 mil polyethylene and polyvinyl chloride. Plain 4 mil polyethylene sheets for trench and bunk silos, over stacked hay or straw, 500-1500 Sq. ft. at 2¢ per sq. ft. 4 mil rolls 16 1/2' x 100'—\$27.00; 20' x 100'—\$32.00; 6 mil 20' x 100'—\$45.00. Postpaid, no COD's. Research Products, H. E. Hiteman, West Winfield, N. Y. Tel. Leonardsville, 61F23.

PRINTING

250 EACH LETTERHEADS, envelopes (Hammermill), \$5.80 postpaid. List? Honestypress, Putney, Vermont.

HAY AND OATS

HAY WANTED—Alfalfa, timothy, clover—finest quality. Field or barn loading. S. A. Rauch, New Hope, Penna. Volunteer 2-2081.

FOR SALE: Kiln dried hardwood sawdust and Canadian hay. Western Connecticut and eastern New York. F. O. Dutton, Brandon, Vermont.

FOR SALE: 50 TONS early cut, baled alfalfa hay. Lonergan Brothers, Homer, New York.

ALFALFA, TREFOIL, MIXED hay, good quality. Straw and mulch. Guaranteed as represented, delivered by truckload. Stewart's Produce Service, Maplecrest, New York.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

DISCOUNT CATALOG NAME BRAND gifts, appliances. Free delivery. double S & H Green Stamps all purchases. Send \$1. refundable. Akron Distributors, 12 Cedar, Akron, New York.

LEARN PROFESSIONAL CAKE decorating. Details free. Deco-Secrets, Venice 22, Calif.

LET LARKIN PRODUCTS MAKE money for you. Cosmetics, extracts, household supplies. Write for catalog. Larkir 5, Buffalo 10, N. Y.

DRESSES 24¢; SHOES 39¢; MEN'S suits 4.95; Trousers \$1.20. Better used clothing. Free catalog. Transworld 164 AF, Christopher, Brooklyn 12, New York.

IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, made specifically for tatting. Full 10 1/2" size, white only. \$1.50 a dozen, prepaid. Excellent value. E. & S. Sales, Dept. A P.O. Box 417, New Haven, Conn.

BAKE NEW GREASELESS doughnuts in kitchen. Sell stores. Free details. George Ray, 3605 South 15th, Minneapolis 7, Minnesota.

GOOD MONEY IN WEAVING. Weave rugs at home for neighbors on \$89.50 Union Loom. Thousands doing it. Booklet free. Carcraft Co., Adams St., Moonville, New York.

CHURCH GROUPS, CLUBS, Chapters, etc., raise money easily. Sell handloomed nylon handbags. Expertly woven in several styles, all colors. 15 denier used exclusively. Investment not required. Josephine Gareau, Route 7, Sevierville, Tenn.

MEN'S BRIEFS AND TEE shirts. Dacron reinforced collars, combed yarn, processed minimum shrinkage, white, Small, medium, large, extra large. Mixed sizes in either. \$6.95 dozen. Postpaid. Check or money order. E. Mathers, Stafford, N. Y.

STAMPED LINENS for embroidery or painting. Buy direct from manufacturer and save. Send for free catalog. Merribee, 16 West 19th St., Dept. 706, New York 11, N. Y.

NEW BATHROOM DEODORIZER. Hangs on wall. Banishes odors bathroom. Kitchen. Lightning seller! Samples sent on trial. Kristee 100, Akron, Ohio.

FREE—BIG NEW WHOLESALE Catalog! Up to 50% saving for you, family, friends on nationally-known gifts, jewelry, toys, appliances, Christmas cards, etc. Also make money selling part time! Write: Evergreen Studios, Box 846 R, Chicago 42, Ill.

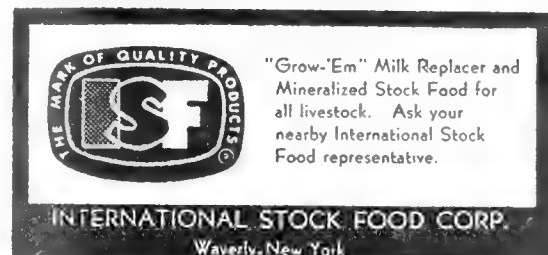
(Continued on Opposite Page)

AYRSHIRE DISPERSAL

ROBERT ENO'S COLEBROOK HERD
Wed., Aug. 13th at 12:00 Noon, D.S.T.
Honesdale (Wayne Co.), Penna.
(Turn N. off Rt. 6, one Mi. W. of Town)
A high-testing, top-quality, fall-calving herd.
34 COWS; 21 BRED HEIFERS; 5 YEARLINGS
9 HEIFER CALVES; YEARLING BULL & 2 CALVES
12 Horned—37 dehorned—23 POLLS
Three cows have Actual 2x, 305-day records of over 500 lbs. F with a top of 618 lbs. F and 10 cows have from 400 lbs. F to 500 lbs. F under very practical handling. There are 27 daughters of Approved sires and 8 daughters of Approved dams. Several cows recently fresh; 12 due in Aug.; 5 in Sept.; 6 in Oct.; 13 in Nov.; and 12 in Dec.
HEALTH: Herd is T.B. Accred., Bangs Certified, Calft-hood vaccinated, T.B. and Blood Tested within 30 days before sale.
FOR CATALOG WRITE:
TOM WHITTAKER—Sale Mgr.—BRANDON, VT.

AYRSHIRE AUCTION

ADIRONDACK CLUB SALE
Fair Grounds, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Fri., Aug. 8, at 12:30 P.M., D.S.T.
25 COWS — 16 BRED HEIFERS
All fresh or due soon. Cows selling have twice a day milking (305 days M.E.) records up to 14077 M 3.9% 555 F. Twelve of the breed heifers are from record dams with up to 15346 M 4.3% 663 F. The quality is the highest for any sale in this series. You can make **BIGGER PROFITS** making 4% MILK.
HEALTH: Nearly all from Bang's Certified herds. All Calf. Vacc., all T.B. and Blood Tested within 30 days. For Catalog Write:
TOM WHITTAKER, Sale Mgr., BRANDON, VT.



LOUGHRAN ESTATE AUCTION
Kingston, New York (Rt. 32)
Saturday and Monday Aug. 23 and 25
116-A Hudson River front Farm. 2 dwellings, cottage, 3-car garage, cow barn, silo, 2 hen-houses, 2 machine sheds, feed house, Holstein herd, 2 tractors, full line farm machinery.
Sale Positive. Request brochure:
O. S. JANSEN, Auctioneer, Gardiner, N. Y.
Tel. New Paltz—AL 6-6946.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

WOMEN'S INTEREST

WHY HAVE GREY HAIR? Guaranteed liquid restores former color in days. Six months supply \$2.00 postpaid. Fendricks, 114 N. 6th Street, Allentown, Penna.
PASTEL RIBBON REMNANTS—attractive assortment. 100 yards \$1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Exchange, Box 211, Whitman, Mass.
YOU SAVE... BUY MAIL. Ladies Nylon Hosiery \$1.99 box three pairs. Men's Nylons stretch knit, colors, long wear 49¢ pair. Postpaid. Satisfaction or money back. O. E. Huse, Agent, Kents Hill, Maine.
LAMP BARGAINS. PIANO, Organ, Desk, Tree, Picture, Extension. Kraft, Dept. R, Box 701, Evanston, Ill.
OLD FASHIONED CHECKED damask table cloths—woven design, reversible, hemstitched, colorfast. Red, gold, green, blue. Attractively priced—58" x 58", \$3.29; 58" x 72", \$3.98; 58" x 81", \$4.98; 58" x 90", \$5.98. Napkins 49¢. Postage prepaid. Send check or money order. Calico Prints, Box 694, Manchester, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS

SAWDUST AND SHAVINGS: Trailer load deliveries to any point—New York, Mass., Conn., R. I., Vermont. J. F. Danielski, Townshend, Vermont. Tel. Forest 5-7755. (NY-816).
OLDER FOLKS, 40 AND OVER. Interesting and helpful magazine. Copy 10¢. Age Outlook, 1015 W. Liberty St., Rome 3, N. Y.
WHOLESALE PRICES SPORTING GOODS Catalog: \$2.50 deposit. Prepaid—refunded first order. Legal will forms, \$1.00. Berkshire Gun Rack, Six Lakes, Michigan.
COMPLETE LIGHTNING ROD SERVICE. Designed for you. Underwriters Laboratories approved. Free inspection. Free survey and estimates. Morse-Collins, Inc., 148-H Coddington Road, Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 4-0445
PAINT—FACTORY PRICES. Free samples. Snow White Paint Co., Dept. AA, Toledo 2, Ohio.
NO TRESPASSING SIGNS. samples, prices free Cassel 65 Cottage Middletown N Y
MAKE REAL LEAF JEWELRY, decorations. Nature's own colors. New opportunity, profitable business, hobby. Write for details. Carcraft, Pocono Lake, Penna.
"COUNTRY AIRS" SALTY New England verse. Autographed copy \$2.00 postpaid. Gertrude Sylvester, Orleans, Vermont.
ANT FARM, EDUCATIONAL, entertaining. Unbreakable clear plastic. Price \$2.75 postpaid. Feldmans, 1707 Robindale, West Covina, Calif.
RUBBER STAMP—UP TO 3 lines \$1.00. Free literature. Champlain Industries, Grand Isle 2 Vermont.
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SUFFER FROM VARICOSE ULCERS? Try Bela-ro-peol ointment. 4 oz. \$3.00. 16 oz. \$7.00. Bela-ro-peol. 341 E. Center St., Manchester Conn., Dept. AA.
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JERSEY SHOW, SALE REVIVAL THIS FALL

THE REVIVAL of the All American Jersey Show and Sale, which became immensely popular among Jersey cattle enthusiasts throughout the world during the 1940's will take place at Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 18-21, 1958.

The unique dairy pageant at the Ohio State Fair Grounds is expected to attract people from all over the Americas and also other countries. Prizes and awards totaling \$10,880 will be offered to the exhibitors and participants in the various contests.

Trophies conservatively estimated at \$25,000 will also be presented to the winning exhibitors. The All American Jersey Youth Congress will be a featured part of the event and plans are being made to accommodate 4-H Club and FFA members from all parts of the nation, Canada, and possibly other countries. The sale of 50 select Jerseys from the best herds will be held Oct. 20.

— A. A. —

NEW SALES COMPANY

JOHN H. ROYER, JR., and Harold A. Schroeder have formed the Royer & Schroeder Cattle Sales and Service Co. to serve breeders in the eastern part of the United States and Canada. Headquarters of the company will be at Glenwood, Maryland.

The new firm will offer purebred cattle breeders assistance in animal selection, breeding programs, management, feeding and care, advertising, public relations and marketing. Sales management will be made available to breeders and breed associations.

Mr. Royer maintains one of the leading Polled Hereford herds on his Maryland farm. He is a past president of the American Polled Hereford Association.

Mr. Schroeder, of Columbus Grove, Ohio, will move to Glenwood. During his 12 years experience with beef breeds, Mr. Schroeder has handled several champions, including some Hereford winners from the Harmony Landing farms which he managed in Kentucky.

— A. A. —

BEEF GAIN MORE ON PAVED STRIP

BEEF CATTLE kept out of the mud will gain extra pounds. When the cattle have a firm footing they put on more weight than when they have to wade around in muddy yards, say animal husbandry researchers men at Purdue University.

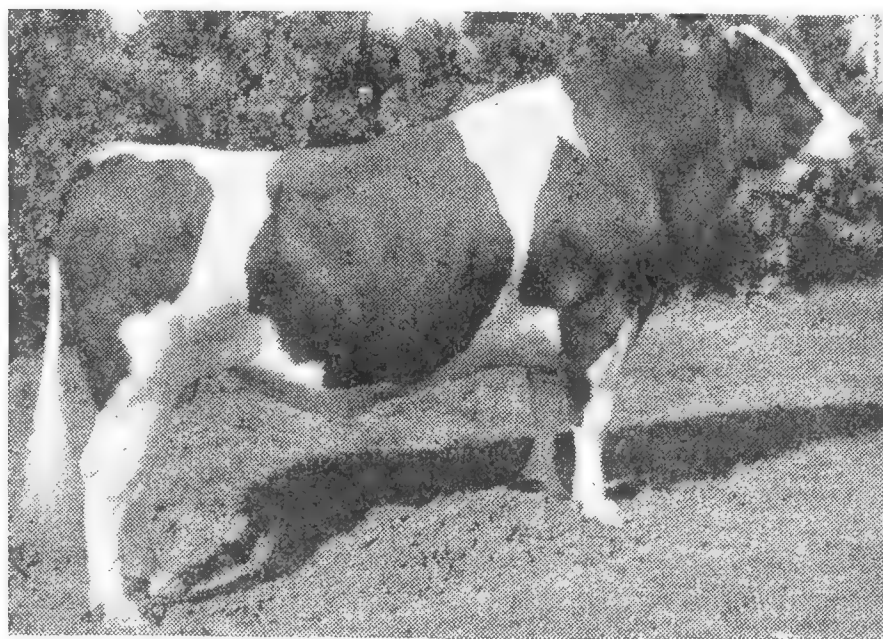
Dr. W. M. Beeson and Dr. T. W. Perry found out that even a small strip of concrete alongside a feed bunk will more than pay for itself in increased beef gains. In a research trial (using two lots of 14 steers confined for 112 days) the average gain per steer in the lot with a 16-ft. concrete strip on one side of the feed bunk was 95 pounds compared to only 62 pounds for each steer confined to the unpaved lot. Each steer on concrete gained 33 additional pounds. The steers in the unpaved lot ate less total feed, but each steer required 35 pounds more feed to make a pound of gain.

Income from this extra beef and the valuable manure saved means that paved strips are profitable.

— A. A. —

DAIRY RETURNS

One cow that produces 10,000 pounds of 4 per cent milk per year will return as much income above feed costs as three cows that produce 5,000 pounds of 4 per cent milk, according to Extension Dairyman H. K. Welch of the University of Georgia. In addition, he says the three low producers require three times as much labor.

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34 daughters average	35R	12,457M	3.7%	456F
Breed DHIA 5 year average		12,021M	3.6%	431F

Top records on Meadow's daughters include (2x, 305, ME):

19,670M	3.6%	699F	15,710M	3.7%	575F
14,380M	4.6%	665F	14,460M	3.8%	551F
15,930M	4.1%	654F	15,390M	3.5%	537F
14,670M	4.0%	586F	15,330M	3.4%	521F

Meadow is transmitting desirable type, also, based on 105 appraised animals. His daughters show extreme dairy character, have desirable legs and rumps and have good quality udders that are strongly attached and well balanced. They also score high on speed of milking.

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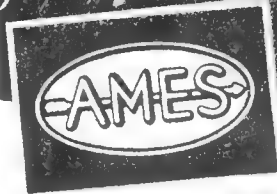
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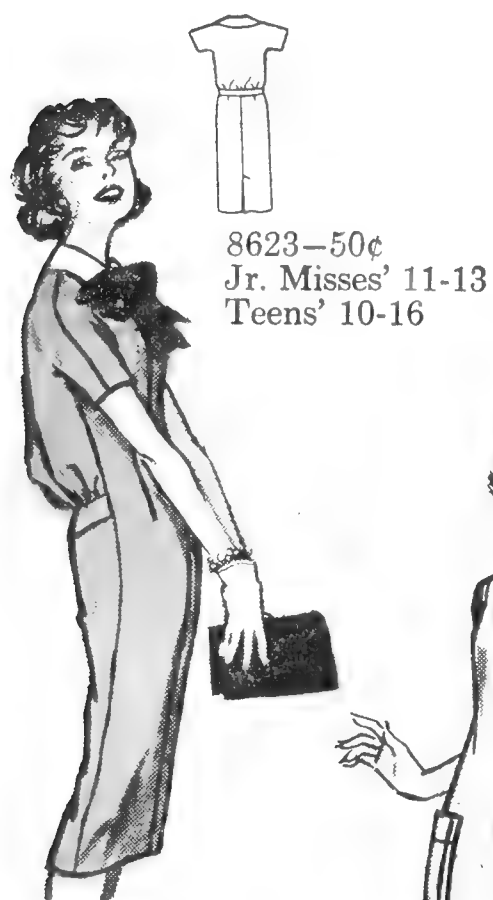
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8672—35¢
Sub-teens' 8s-14s



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Teens' 10-16

8681 . . . Magic-to-Make shirt-tail chemise, lean and tapering; fun-fashioned with roll-up sleeves patch pockets and a tabbed yoke in back. Printed pattern in Junior Miss sizes 11-13; Teens 10-16. Price 50¢

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Jr. Misses' 11-13
Teens' 10-16

8697 . . . Sensational new button-front trapeze dress widens to the hem, has an empire bow and jewel neckline. Junior Miss sizes 11-13; Misses, 12-18. Price 65¢



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8660 . . . Quick 'n Easy blouson basic with cowl-draped neckline and long sleeves . . . the perfect setting for jewelry and other accessories. Printed pattern in Misses' sizes 12-20. Price 50¢

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8660—50¢
Misses' 12-20



8697—65¢
Jr. Misses' 11-13
Misses' 12-18

Clothing Hints For College

By MARY JO SLINEY

IF YOU are going away to school or college this fall, you may be staring at an empty trunk in the middle of your bedroom and wondering what in the world to put in it. Relax! Your dilemma isn't unusual. Every prospective college freshman is faced with the problem of a proper wardrobe. You may begin by accepting the fact that college life is informal. Choose the clothes that are easy to wear and make you feel good. Your clothes, no matter how few, should be simple and functional. It's useless to take garments you haven't worn in the past year. Those you don't like now won't stand a chance at school. The best way to begin planning your wardrobe for the school year is to bear in mind what you already have. Stack things up, see what you want to take, discard useless articles, and make a list of the items you feel you will need. Choose clothes that will make outfits with your present wardrobe. Select with the thought of making different combinations by interchanging items. If you have a skirt that can be worn only with one blouse, you probably won't wear it much—whereas a basic grey skirt will go with every blouse in your wardrobe. Wool skirts are reckoned as the best bet, as they wear well, don't spot easily, and wrinkles shake out. The Orlon and Dacron blends are another choice. The most popular blouses are of cotton, and Oxford cloth is a special favorite. Girls never seem to have enough underwear. Be sure you have at least a week's supply, and consider that you may have to have a complete change on some days. One or two very dressy dresses are acceptable, but stay away from perishable materials, such as satin. A simple wool dress can be smart and appropriate. With simple, basic costumes, you can always step out and buy a necktie or scarf—and presto, you have a new outfit.

ASK A COLLEGE GIRL!

Ask a college girl if you want to know what college girls think about the clothes they need! That is why we asked Mary Jo Sliney for her ideas, based on her experience. She will be a Junior in the College of Home Economics at Cornell University this fall. Many of the points she stresses in the article on this page are just as true for the high school girl, or the girl who is beginning a career. Having quantities of clothes is not always the best answer to being well-dressed. The feeling of "belonging" by wearing the same kind of clothes as your friends is all right if not carried to the extreme. The teenage girl who shows some individuality without being a "show-off" may find herself a leader instead of a follower. This applies to matters other than clothes, too. The care of clothes, as Mary Jo indicates in her article, is very important. Good grooming from toe to head makes a big difference in appearance and acceptance in a group. The girl who begins these practices in high school has no problem when she gets to college. She has developed so many good habits in the care of her person and her clothes that she has time for all of the extra fun in addition to studies that college offers. Her clothes are always ready to "go places."

—Helen Powell Smith

If you are operating on a limited budget, watch out for high style garments because, at low prices, they usually have cheap buttons and ornaments and may be made of inferior fabrics. They soon look shoddy and you will want to discard them. Buy the clothes that make you look and feel your best. They should suit your personality as well as your pocket-book and whims. In college, no one will think more or less of you for what you wear. Your clothes must satisfy you. Although you may store your clothes all over your home now, at school you will have two places to keep everything you own—your closet and your dresser.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
When wonder is dead, the soul is become a dry bone.—W. A. Quayle

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

It's not the quantity of clothes you have, but the quality and the way you care for them that really count. Better to buy some multiple skirt hangers, belt racks, shoe racks and other storage devices for keeping your clothes neat, well pressed, and ready to wear than to buy extra skirts and blouses. It is wise to keep everything in your closet covered, for that is a place where dust can accumulate. The clear plastic bags often available from your dry cleaner are light in weight, take up little space and show you at a glance where everything is. If your wardrobe is well planned, you'll feel like a million and probably look even better!

(Editor's Note: On the opposite page you'll find some fashions that could be "success stories" for you this fall. These easy-to-make patterns have top style, wearability, and are easy on your clothing budget. They have been carefully selected for school girls of all ages. Several are just right for career girls too!)

—A. A.—

Craft Fair August 21-23

IF YOU are anywhere near Ithaca, New York, on August 21, 22, and 23, don't miss the 5th annual York State Craft Fair, to be held in that city at Ithaca College on East Buffalo Street just two blocks from the center of the town. There will be an exhibition and sale of the finest in New York State craft work, including enamels, jewelry, pottery, wood, weaving, metalwork and other crafts. Outstanding craftsmen will be on hand to show how it's done.

If you have attended any of the past Craft Fairs in Ithaca, you know what a thrilling experience it is to see the colorful display of handcrafted articles and to have a chance to buy some of them.

This year, some of the members of the York State Craftsmen organization will attend workshops in ceramics, rug-hooking, spinning, and weaving during the three days before the Fair opens. The workshops are sponsored by the organization and the adult education department of the Ithaca Public Schools.

The Weaving Workshop will continue during the three days of the Craft Fair, August 21-23. Mrs. Dorothea Hulse, one of the instructors of the workshop, is well known in the weaving field as a weaver, designer, lecturer, and for the important part she played in the making of "The Robe" for the movie of the same name.

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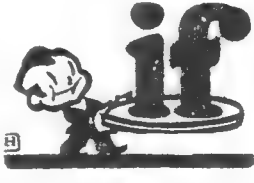
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'Round The Kitchen

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

Pickles, Relishes and New Mixes



Alberta D. Shackelton

HOMEMADE pickles and relishes have an appeal for all cooks. "Sweets and sours" add just the right touch and taste to most meals. Pears, peaches, grapes, crabapples, watermelon rind, currants, rhubarb, and plums are among the fruits to be pickled, and almost any vegetables may be used whole, in chow chow, piccalilli, chutney and the like.

Remember these few "pickling pointers":

1. Be sure any fruit or vegetable used is fresh, firm, and without bruises. Slightly underripe fruits are preferable. Use cucumbers within 24 hours after picking if you want the best product, and discard any overlarge and seedy ones and those with thick skins.

2. Pure granulated salt (nothing added) is the best for pickling.

3. To preserve the color of light-colored fruits and vegetables, use the less flavorful white distilled vinegar, and cider vinegar when you want more flavor. No homemade vinegars should be used, because the acid content varies too greatly.

4. Spices, whole or mixed, must be fresh. Tie them in a little cheesecloth bag so you can remove them before packing jars.

5. Cook in aluminum, glass, stainless steel or unchipped enamel pans, and use wooden, aluminum, or stainless steel spoons. Pack products in sterile glass jars with glass tops.

You will like these pickle recipes from Cornell food specialists Lola Dudgeon and Carl S. Pederson:

SWEET PICKLE CHIPS

- 3 1/2 quarts sliced cucumbers (use about 60 3-inch ones)
- 1 quart vinegar
- 3 tablespoons salt
- 1 tablespoon mustard seed
- 1/4 cup sugar
- 3 1/4 cups vinegar
- 5 3/4 cups sugar
- 2 1/4 teaspoons celery seed
- 1 tablespoon whole allspice

Combine sliced cucumbers, quart vinegar, salt, mustard seed, and 1/4 cup sugar. Heat to boiling and then simmer 10 minutes. Drain and discard the liquid. Place hot cucumbers in hot sterilized jars. Heat the remaining ingredients, stirring to dissolve the sugar, and bring to boil. Pour boiling mixture over hot cucumber slices in the jars, filling to top of jars. Seal immediately. Makes 6 pints.

WATERMELON PICKLES

- 4 to 5 quarts prepared watermelon rind
- 4 quarts water
- 3 tablespoons salt
- 3 cups vinegar
- 2 cups cold water
- 10 cups sugar
- 1 tablespoon whole cloves OR 1/2 teaspoon oil of cloves
- 3 pieces of stick cinnamon OR 1/2 teaspoon oil of cinnamon
- 2 teaspoons whole black pepper
- 1 piece of ginger root
- 1/2 cup maraschino cherries, optional

Remove green rind and pink meat from melon and cut into inch cubes. Soak melon cubes in the 4 quarts water and 3 tablespoons salt for 24 hours. Cover cubes with boiling water and boil gently 1 1/2 hours. Drain and put cubes in ice water until thoroughly chilled. Drain.

Combine vinegar, 2 cups water, sugar

and spices and bring to boil. If you use whole cloves and cinnamon, tie in cheesecloth bag and remove at end of boiling time to prevent darkening. Add the rind and boil gently about 30 minutes, and then let stand for 24 hours. Add cherries, if used, and bring mixture to boil and pack in hot sterilized jars, filling to top. Seal immediately. Makes about 5 pints.

KOSHER DILL PICKLES

- 4 quarts 4-inch cucumbers
- 8 heads dill
- 4 cloves garlic
- 4 hot red peppers
- 1 quart vinegar
- 1 cup salt
- 3 quarts water

Wash cucumbers well and let stand in cold water overnight. Place one head of dill in bottom of each of 4 sterilized quart jars. Pack cucumbers in jars. Add one clove of garlic and one hot red pepper to each quart. Put head of dill on top of cucumbers in each jar. Combine vinegar, salt and water and heat to a full rolling boil. Fill each jar to top with boiling liquid and seal immediately. Store in cool place.

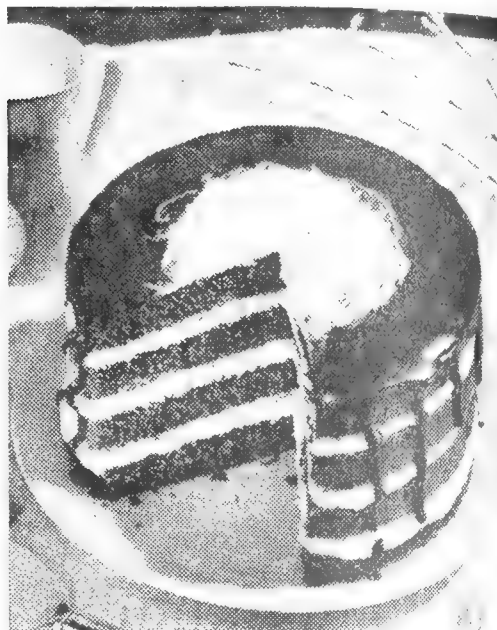
HAVE FUN WITH NEW MIXES

Several new mixes, many chocolate, the American favorite, can make your summer baking easy and good. If you have already tried the Lemon and Strawberry chiffon pie fillings, you will surely want to serve the new **Chocolate Chiffon Pie Filling Mix** which you can use not only for pie shells but also for tarts and fabulous desserts. Comes in 2 packages for about 29 cents. All you do is add boiling hot milk to package contents and beat, add a little sugar and beat again... and you have the lightest chiffon pie you ever saw! Serve in the coconut crust suggested on the package, topped with whipped cream, and see the pleasure it gives your family.

Cherry Fluff Frosting Mix (with the crushed cherries right in the box in a cellophane packet) frosts an angel food for an elegant summer dessert. Sprinkle top lightly with coconut if you wish. Or, make a Lord Baltimore Cake by baking 2 layers from a yellow cake mix or your favorite recipe. Spread between the layers 1/3 of the frosting mix into which you have folded 1/4 cup each of chopped toasted pecans and almonds, and use the remainder of the frosting for top and sides. I found this **Cherry Fluff Frosting** good to frost a Banana Cake made with a mix. Also for this **Chocolate Cherry Torte**:

Chocolate Cherry Torte. Bake 2 layers from a chocolate mix or your favorite chocolate cake recipe. Cut each of the cooled layers into 2 even circular slices with a long sharp thin knife, making 4 layers. Put the 4 layers together with 1/8 of the **Cherry Fluff Frosting Mix** between each layer, saving a small amount to frost center of top layer, leaving an unfrosted border of about 2 inches. Spread chocolate icing around border of cake, swirling slightly into edge of **Cherry Fluff** and dribbling down sides of cake. For the chocolate frosting, melt 1 square chocolate and 1 teaspoon butter and blend in 1 cup sifted confectioners' sugar and 2 tablespoons boiling water. Beat just until smooth but not too thick to spread.

Boston Cream Pie complete with cake, filling and icing in one box costs about 39 cents a package to make 8 servings. The filling is the instant variety, so you beat it with milk and place in the refrigerator while preparing the cake. Water and egg are added to the cake mix for a tender layer, baked,



This luscious looking 4-layer cake is called a **Chocolate Cherry Torte** and is made out of two layers split in two and put together with **Cherry Fluff Frosting Mix**. See recipe on this page and details of this new frosting mix.

cooled, split, and filled with the chilled filling. The thin chocolate icing is poured over the top and dribbled down the sides, and there you have it... Boston Cream Pie!

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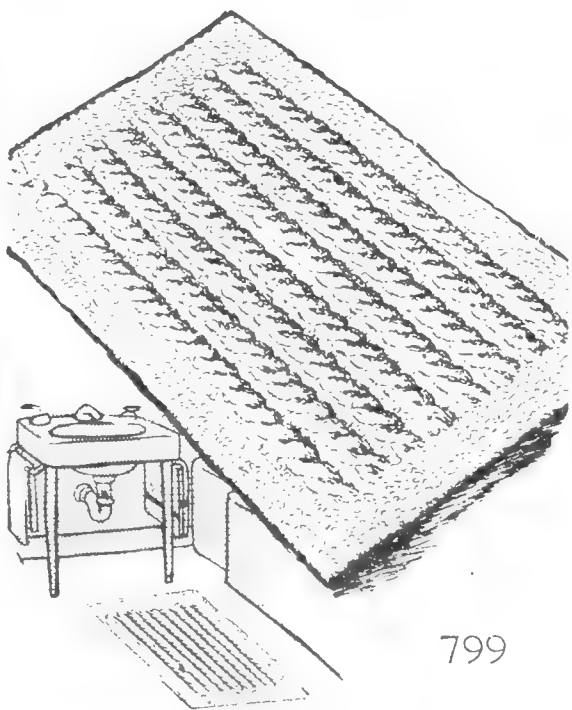
Send **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS** (in coins) for **EACH** pattern to: **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**, 257 Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add **FIVE CENTS** for **EACH** pattern for first-class mailing. Send an additional 25 cents for Needlework Catalogue.



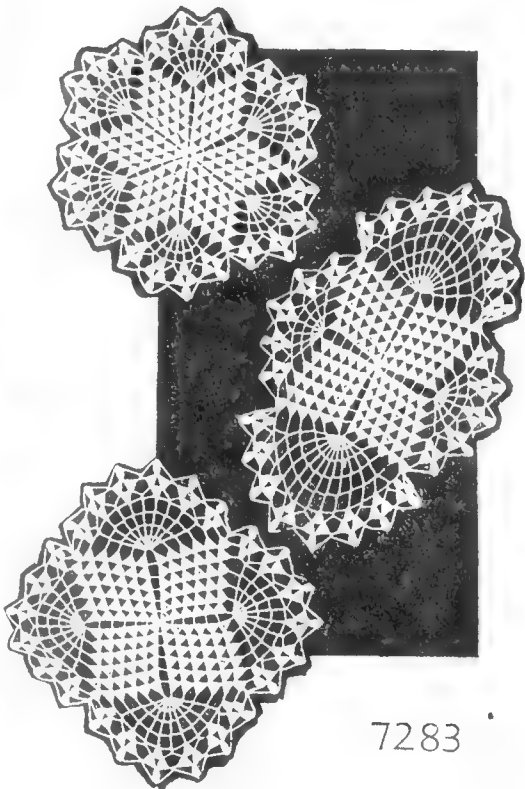
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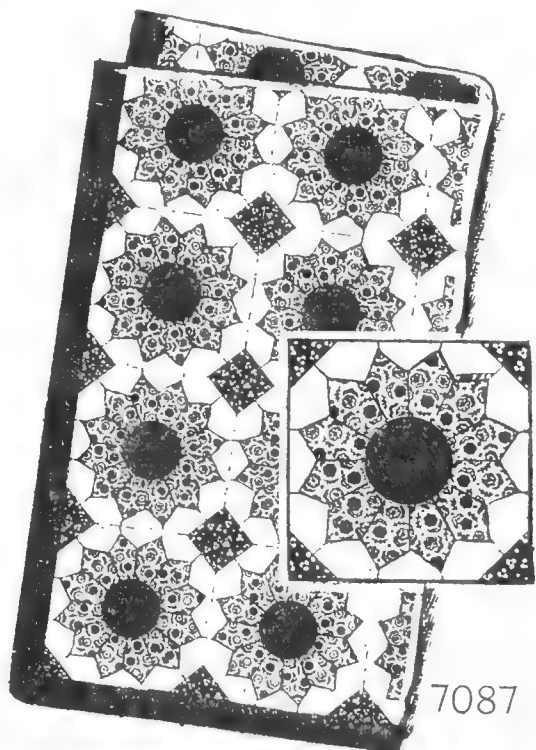
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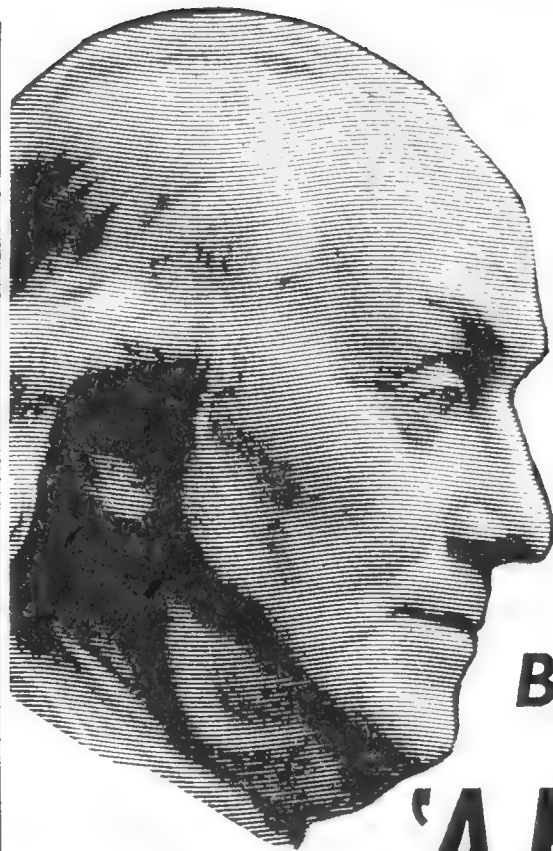
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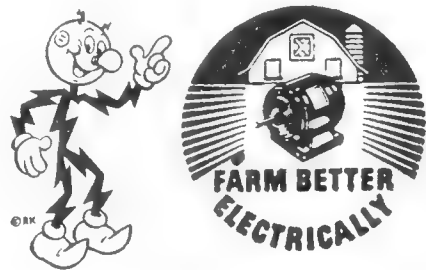
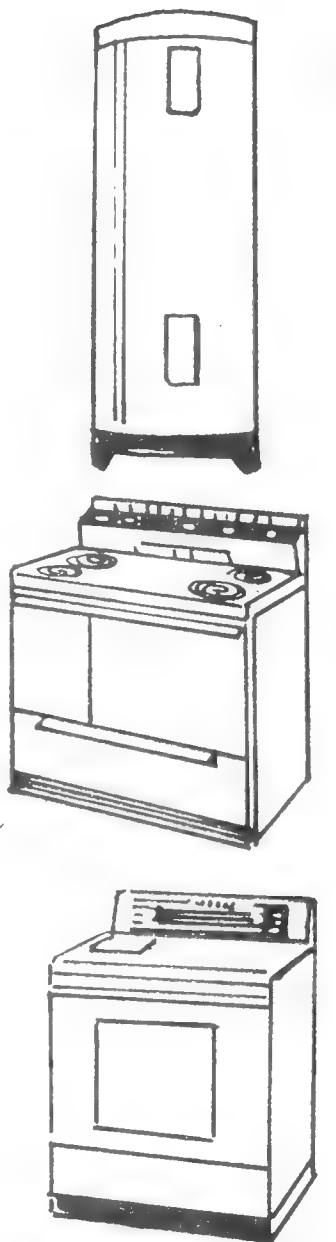
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Ed Eastman's Page

People are Always More Important

TO ONE with an incurable love of farming and rural life, there's nothing pleasanter than an old cow lane on a summer morning. Maybe its appeal to me is based on early memories of driving the cows through the lane to the pasture when we first turned them out in the spring, or bringing them home at night.

These memories came back to me one Sunday morning in late June when I walked down a cow lane with my friend, Martin Beck, to see his 80 acres of marvelous birdsfoot trefoil. I told you about this in our last issue, (July 19). As my son, Donald, and Patricia, my granddaughter, Martin Beck and I walked the lane, the birds were flying around and singing and the air was full of summer smells including especially the scent of mint. It carried me back to the creek flats on our home farm where I used to work when I was a boy.

Over the fence on one side of the lane was a big field of hay, alfalfa, brome grass, and clover, running well over two tons to the acre. Martin is cutting over 100 acres of such hay this summer. On the other side of the lane and on other places in the farm are Martin's crops. This year, he has 70 acres of corn and 70 acres of oats. His home-grown grain makes it unnecessary for him to buy much grain with the exception of a little protein in the winter.

All of Martin's 500 acres are built around his herd of 77 Holstein milkers with an equal number of young stock,

averaging 400 lbs. of butterfat and 11,500 lbs. of milk per year. All of the milking cows are bred artificially from the great bulls of NYABC. Martin is enthusiastic about what this organization has done for dairy farmers.

I was interested in his comment on the need of so much capital in modern farming. We talked about the time, not so long ago, when only a few hundred dollars were needed to get started in farming, and when land was the most important item. Now, his cattle are worth as much as his large farm, and so is his equipment. Without this modern equipment, of course, no such large operation would be possible with a relatively small amount of hired help.

It is interesting to me to see how often history repeats itself. When I was young, a hay tedder was in common use. Then it almost disappeared. Now, the tedders are coming back. Martin has one and he says that he wouldn't be without it, that even though the stems of hay are mechanically crimped and crushed, a tedder still saves hours in hay curing.

While we were talking about the difficulty of curing hay in a rainy year like this, Martin said he depended more and more on the weather bureau. He listens regularly to the Rural Radio Network which is a great help to him in the management of his day to day operations. As a matter of philosophy, he also said that the sooner a farmer gets into a frame of mind that he has to accept the bad weather with the good, the happier he will be.

But no matter how important a farmer's operations are, the farmer, himself, and his family are more important still. People are always more important than what they do. There is no family for whom I have greater respect than I have for the Becks, not only for what they have done, but for what they are. I don't think it is possible to make a really successful, happy farm life without a good wife and mother. Mrs. Beck, with all of her other work, keeps the farm records and believe me, that's a job in itself! She and Martin have raised four sons.

Ronnie, 19, has just finished his first year at the Cornell College of Agriculture, specializing in dairying. Bob is 17, a senior in high school. He wants to be an engineer because he loves machinery and is handy with it. Roger, 15, is a high school sophomore. He, too, wants to farm. Richard (or Ricky, as his friends call him) is 11 and is in the 7th grade. He thinks there is no life in the world as interesting as farming.

Realizing that laborsaving equipment is just as necessary in the home as on the farm, the Becks have completely equipped their home with practically every modern labor-saving device. With all of their farm and home operations, they have found time to be good neighbors.

Martin was formerly a member of the Central School Board of Education. The Becks are active in church and are members of the Grange. I asked Martin if he would do any different if he had his life to live over again. He hesitated for a moment but finally said he would just hope he wouldn't have to work quite so hard. With the Becks, the farm day begins at 5 a.m. and ends at 6:15 or 6:30 p.m., a long day to be sure, and a life filled with work sometimes too hard.

But where else, except on a farm, can a man or woman, even in these times, accumulate a modest income and raise four boys that you'll never have to worry about because they are brought up in a God-fearing home and given a sense of responsibility gained by caring for animals and doing regular work?

DIGGING YOUR GRAVE WITH YOUR TEETH

IHAVE just attended a convention where there was more to eat than I have seen in years. The tables were loaded three times a day. In addition, there were mid-morning and mid-afternoon snacks.

At picnics and banquets for years I have been watching what people eat and how much. I constantly marvel on

how they can get away with so much. We stuff ourselves and then wonder why there's so much indigestion, headaches and other more permanent and serious ills. Too much food is one main cause of our physical troubles.

Any qualified nutritionist will tell you there's just one way to reduce when you are too fat, and that's to stop eating so much. It's not *what* you eat that is so important as *how much* you eat. That is true whether you are overweight or not.

I AM MAD AGAIN

EVERY LITTLE while some incident makes me mad all over again about the child labor laws. I went with my family and my eleven-year-old granddaughter, Patricia, to get some strawberries from a farmer where you pick them yourself.

Patricia sat in the car and waited for us to pick the berries because it would have been against the law to have had her pick berries on another man's farm.

•Patricia has had no farm experience and has no opportunity to learn from firsthand experience what country life is really like. What better experience could she have had than to get out on the ground and actually work at picking strawberries?

There are millions of boys and girls like her, willing and able to work, but unable to do so because of one of the worst laws on our statute books. Here we are, contending with more juvenile delinquency than ever before, and keeping them from doing the one thing that would help to prevent it more than anything else. Can you think of anything more absurd or wrong? Do you wonder that I get mad every time I think about it?

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

IN THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST offices in the Savings Bank building in Ithaca, there is an automatic elevator, requiring no operator. All you have to do is to push the button with the number of your floor on it.

It is amusing but understandable when some older person, not used to such gadgets, is afraid of riding on this elevator, all of which reminds me of the old lady who was arguing with the hotel bellboy when he was taking her up to her room.

"I just will not accept this little room with nothing but a folding bed in it," she said. "Why, it is scarcely big enough for me even to lie down."

"Take it easy, lady. Take it easy. This ain't your room. This is the elevator!"



I am deeply concerned about the future of America because the number of farm families like this one of Martin and Mrs. Beck of Malloryville, N. Y. (near Cortland) is growing less and less.



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PROMISES!

I HAVE read in your column many times about fraud and I would like to tell you my experience.

"First, a photographer's representative called on us and asked if they could have the privilege of taking a photo of our baby for a big contest. They said we would receive a free photo for letting them take the picture. They took the picture and a week or so later two ladies called to show us the proofs; no free picture was mentioned — and the prices were enormous unless you ordered so many you didn't know what to do with them all; also no contest was mentioned.

"When I told them I couldn't afford the pictures, one of them said she would hate to have me miss the opportunity of this special price offer. She said she would make the contract for \$7.70 and if and when I did get the money to forward it to the studio, then they would make the pictures and forward them. With this understanding, I felt that since I did not have the money to send and they were not making the pictures until they received the remittance, I had no obligation to pay.

"However, we have received numerous letters from them and now an attorney is threatening to file a garnishee with the state. I realize that I will have to remit the money now, (although I signed the contract with the understanding that if they received no money I received no merchandise), because the contract reads that it is not subject to cancellation under any circumstances."

EDITOR'S NOTE: It is doubtful if the photographer would sue for this small amount, but this is just one of the many, many ways you can get in trouble by not reading what you sign.

— A. A. —

NON BREEDER

"Last December I purchased a purebred cow which was to freshen in May. She was not bred, however, and I contacted the man who sold her to me and he has since bred her six times with his bull, without success. It is four months now and I feel that I have given him sufficient time to prove her and have asked him to refund my money.

"Can you advise me if there is a law that tells how long a seller has to prove a cow a breeder?"

So far as we know there is no law covering the length of time a seller has to prove a cow a breeder. It would seem as though this has been ample time. On the other hand, the guarantee on a cow that has been bred is only that she has been bred and we doubt that anyone could find any seller who will guarantee that a cow will produce a living calf.

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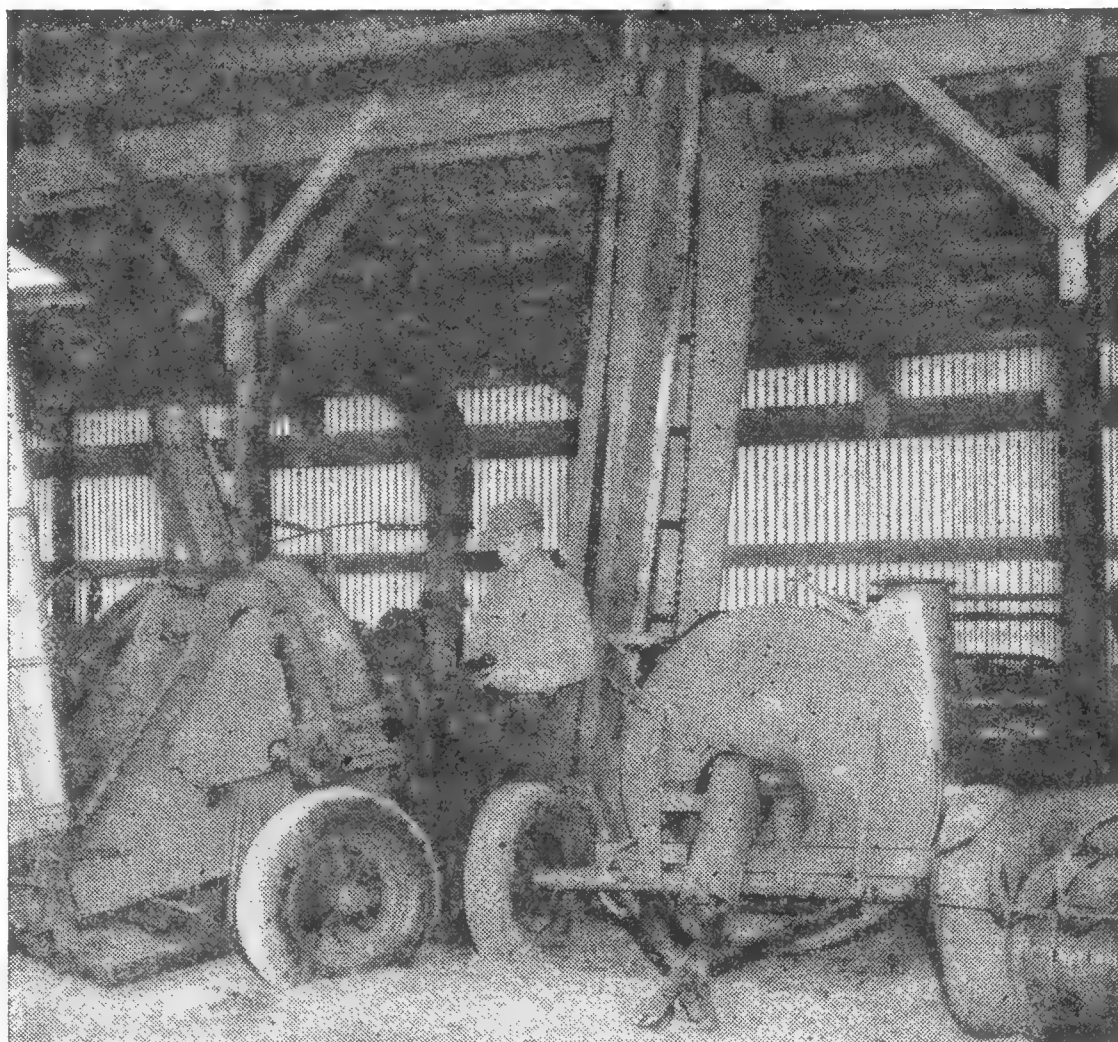
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I am thinking about protecting my machinery this winter. Please send me your pamphlet on Pole Buildings for Machinery Storage and Other Uses.

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As responsible business owners, dairymen who work through bona fide cooperatives, are legally permitted to bargain collectively for the regulation of markets... for the establishment of fair farm prices... and for giving every dairyman a fair share in fluid sales, and a fair burden of surplus milk. These bargaining privileges are lawful only for bona fide dairy cooperatives. No labor union, no syndicate, no combination of non-farm or anti-farm interests can lawfully represent dairy farmers at the bargaining table.

Much Has Been Accomplished

Working through cooperatives, dairymen have accomplished much for themselves. Even with milk production at an all time high, and with general business

slipping, today's milk prices are not depressed. And all milk has a market. That's due, not to any guarantee of the Marketing Orders, but to a long-time precedent set by the Dairymen's League.

In fact, virtually all the marketing practices, enabling laws, marketing orders and combinations of marketing orders that help to stabilize today's prices can be traced directly to Dairymen's League action.

Of Farmers, By Farmers, For Farmers

Only dairy farmers control dairy cooperatives. Large and small, they all work for what they believe are the best interests of dairymen. And every cent they spend goes to further those interests. So get the full benefit of sound farm knowledge, experience and ability. Join a dairy cooperative and help to make it more effective by working closely with its members.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, Inc.

Seek Ways To Cut Costs on Dairy Farms

FARMING, like most other enterprises, is a business where you try to widen the gap between costs and returns—that is, jack up the profits and push down the costs.

In dairy farming, for example, profits come from milk. But there are many costs. One big item is feed; cows just won't cooperate if they don't get enough of the right food.

In the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, as in agricultural colleges across the nation, professors keep plugging away, trying to come up with always a better combination: better feed at less cost.

Dr. Richard Bradfield, an agronomist who has achieved world-wide recognition, says "the farmer of the future won't survive on average yields of today. Production costs must be reduced by higher yields."

Legumes Best Bet

Dr. Bradfield says alfalfa and birdsfoot trefoil are the best bets now. "There's no substitute for these," he says. "The unproductive, long-ley old timothy stands must go."

Most dairy farmers apparently agree, for alfalfa acreage has doubled in less than 10 years and birdsfoot trefoil is rapidly becoming a big league crop.

Hay is important because if a dairyman can get top milk production with nutritious hay, he won't have to spend as much for grain.

But high hay yields won't allow a farmer to write off grain completely. Dr. Bradfield says farmers should strive to grow more hay on fewer acres, then use the rest of their land for grain.

Six-Ton Hay Yields

Aside from economic reasons, Dr. Bradfield says Northeast dairymen should grow grain to rotate with their hay. A farmer can get up to four-to-six tons an acre out of a good alfalfa field, but after three years, stands become thin, yields drop, and the farmer has to rotate.

Hay yields of six tons would startle many farmers since two or three tons is considered high. But agricultural scientists have worked wonders over the past ten years.

One of these men, Dr. C. C. Lowe, a plant breeder, says good soils, with top varieties, are now producing hay yields "thought impossible five years ago — and quality is improved, too."

But apparently there's no resting on laurels in agricultural research. Dr. Lowe says "it takes 10 to 12 years to breed a new hay variety. We must anticipate farm needs more than 10 years in advance."

What will the dairy farm be like ten years from now? Just about everybody agrees there will be fewer of them, but they'll have to have better cows to produce more milk for a growing population.

This means cows will need more and better hay. Dr. Lowe says "better quality forages are here, and more are coming."

As for grain, Dr. H. L. Everett, another plant breeder, says "it is certain that farmers will produce more grain with better corn and silage hybrids. These hybrids will have more grain and less stalk — and they'll be tailored to New York farms."

Oats and wheat are important crops on many New York farms. Plant breeder N. F. Jensen says "crops of the future must be bred for higher yields."

"Per acre yields up to 50 to 55 bushels of wheat and 75 to 100 bushels of oats will be necessary for low-cost production," he says.

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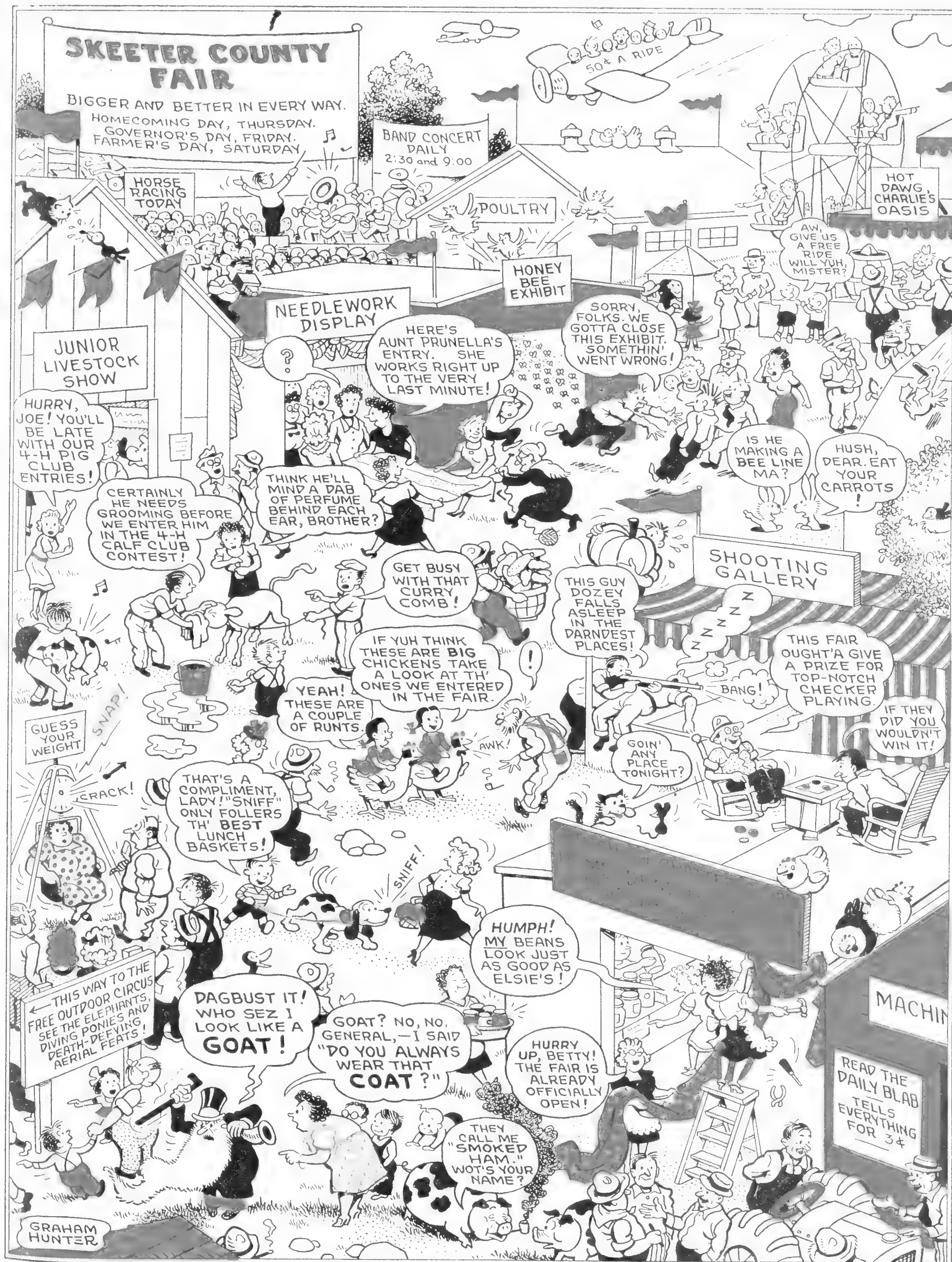
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Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



THE OIL OF COURTESY

AS FALL approaches, farmers look forward with a great lack of enthusiasm to increased hunting on farm lands.

Unquestionably, we are going to continue to have hunters; unquestionably, the reaction of farmers against hunting is more violent in areas close to centers of population. Is there a solution?

The Izaak Walton League of America is putting on a campaign to correct the unsportsmanlike conduct which a minority of hunters follow. It is a program sponsored by the League and intended to encourage respect for private property and otherwise to raise the standards of hunters in the field. One method is a pledge which members of the League and others are asked to sign, agreeing:

1. To be law abiding.
2. To respect the rights and property of others.
3. To be careful with fire and firearms.

If all hunters would sign and abide by this pledge, much of the friction between hunters and landowners would disappear.

WATCH THE KIDS!

SOON schools will be opening again, bringing an additional traffic hazard to drivers. Two things will help: drivers can use extra caution, and parents can train their children to understand traffic dangers, and so to conduct themselves as to lessen these dangers.

SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

"How does the government think a person can live on the amount of money we get from Social Security?"

MORE AND more I hear this kind of comment. Congressmen willingly listen to such complaints, and consider boosting the benefits—and, incidentally, the taxes—because they think larger benefits are popular.

It was not the intent of those who originally worked for Social Security to make benefits large enough for a person to live on them. The idea was that it would be a *help* toward planning for retirement, and that the individual would save and invest some money, perhaps including an annuity. Also, there is a provision for earning some money before forfeiting Social Security benefits.

A possible unfortunate result of continually increasing Social Security benefits would be the boost given to inflation. More money in circulation, without more goods to buy, inevitably means higher prices, which would, of course, be followed by demands for still higher benefits, to form an endless, vicious circle.

Thoughtful people should resist efforts toward continually boosting Social Security benefits—and Social Security taxes.

STIFF COMPETITION

ACCORDING to one count, our Federal government is operating 19,771 businesses in competition with taxpayers. Total assets of these government-owned enterprises is \$12,000,-

000,000, and employees number 260,000.

Some slow progress has been made in getting government out of business, but at the rate so far followed, no person now alive will see the end of it.

In addition to the excellent argument that citizens should not be required to pay taxes to permit the government to compete with them in the market place, it is obvious that the sale of \$12,000,000,000 worth of government assets would make possible a sizeable reduction in the national debt.

PLUG THE HOLES

EVERY MAN who finds his farm income unsatisfactory is going to hunt for a reason. Frequently he will conclude that some one situation is responsible, when, as a matter of fact, there is seldom one cause or one cure-all that will solve the problem.

Some look to government, but past history gives little hope of relief from that source. Others join a labor union, without thinking through all the implications, especially the differences in purposes and methods.

In most cases the biggest improvement can be made right on the farm by the operator himself. Management is becoming more and more important in determining returns. For example, on poultry farms a man who will meet three conditions will do well over the years:

1. He needs a unit large enough to give him full-time employment. Some men say that he should have a minimum of 3,000 hens for a one-man operation, or 5,000 hens with one hired man.
2. Egg production must be good. One standard is an average of 65%-70% production for an eleven or twelve month production period.
3. He must be a good business man. In particular, he must have the ability to handle money.

A careful check of the farm operation, followed by correction of weak points, will do more to improve income than government can possibly do.

GUIDING APPETITES

GOOD EATING doesn't mean consuming unlimited amounts of what is best liked. Self choice may work with animals but not with youngsters.

In fact, there is some doubt that it works well with animals except perhaps those with a short life expectancy, and intended to end up in a frying pan or roaster. Heifers intended for milking cows mature best when fed adequately but not too liberally—neither starved or fatted.

Isn't the same true with children? And isn't it the parents' responsibility to guide eating habits, to encourage the child who is "never hungry", and to curb the one with the rapidly growing waistline?

WORDS OR DEEDS?

TEAMSTERS UNION officials have been telling dairymen that farmers' organizations have done nothing for them, but that the Teamsters, if given a chance, will cure all their troubles.

Those are nice-sounding words, but words don't correct injustices.

The farm organizations have been urging the New York City Board of Health to drop the requirement that milk bottles be labeled with the date when the milk was pasteurized. Competent authorities have testified that such dating serves no useful purpose now, and that it causes substantial losses. The proposal was for a "trial run" by omitting the date on Staten Island. In place of the date each bottle would have a code number, whereby inspectors could spot milk left too long on the shelf.

Farm organizations supported the move; the Teamsters opposed it, apparently on the basis that it would lessen the amount of work for union teamsters. As you might expect in such a situation, the union's words were louder than those of the farm organizations, and very much louder than their stated desire to help dairy-men!

One fact will bear frequent repetition: well organized, and well run labor unions should bargain for wages; well organized, well run cooperatives should bargain for prices of farm products.

SEEING IS BELIEVING

The events happening here in Western Germany, a wedge of geography about the size of Kansas, reaching down from the North Sea southward into the heart-center of Europe, are of great educational value to the world. This is the only major nation of Europe whose people are giving the private enterprise system an unfettered chance to work. And it is working miracles.—Glenn Green, Associate Director, National Education Program.

MR. GREEN has traveled widely in Europe. He goes on to say that the powerful incentive of a free enterprise system has in ten years lifted West Germany to an economic position far ahead of nearby socialistic welfare states.

In this country, we give lip service to free enterprise while constantly advocating or permitting government actions which lead us toward the welfare state—the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.

CONFUSING

"DON'T put all your eggs in one basket."
"Don't have too many irons in the fire."

These are two proverbs which I used to hear in my younger days. They interest me because they give exactly opposite advice. The saying about eggs infers that if you drop a basket you'd better have something in reserve to avoid total loss.

Too many irons in the fire, as our older readers will remember, refers to the old blacksmith's shop. A horseshoe or any iron left in the forge too long would burn and be ruined.

There are many other sayings which contradict each other. For the best letter from a reader giving a number of such pairs of proverbs, with an explanation of their origin, we will pay \$5.00. The second best letter will receive \$3.00, and each additional letter that we can find room to print will receive \$1.00.

Limit your letters to 500 words and mail them to arrive in our offices not later than September 9. No letters will be acknowledged. Address them to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Contest Department, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

They Say - - - -

A family without fun is like a house without a foundation.

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1843

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1890

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THE WAY —
HYDRAULICALLY!

IMAGINE!
THOSE **GEHL** BOYS
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99 YEARS!

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MEANS CLEANER
CROPS FOR
ME!

EASY-WAY
DIGGERS ARE
JUST LIKE
THEIR NAME!

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1923

THERE'S THAT
GARBER SEEDER.
ALWAYS
FIND RELIABLE
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EVERY FARMER
KNOWS **GILSON**
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BULLER SAW
OUTFIT DATES
BACK TO 1903...
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COUNTS!

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1944

BELT
1946

MULKEY
1945

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1946

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PLOWED ITS
WAY TO QUICK
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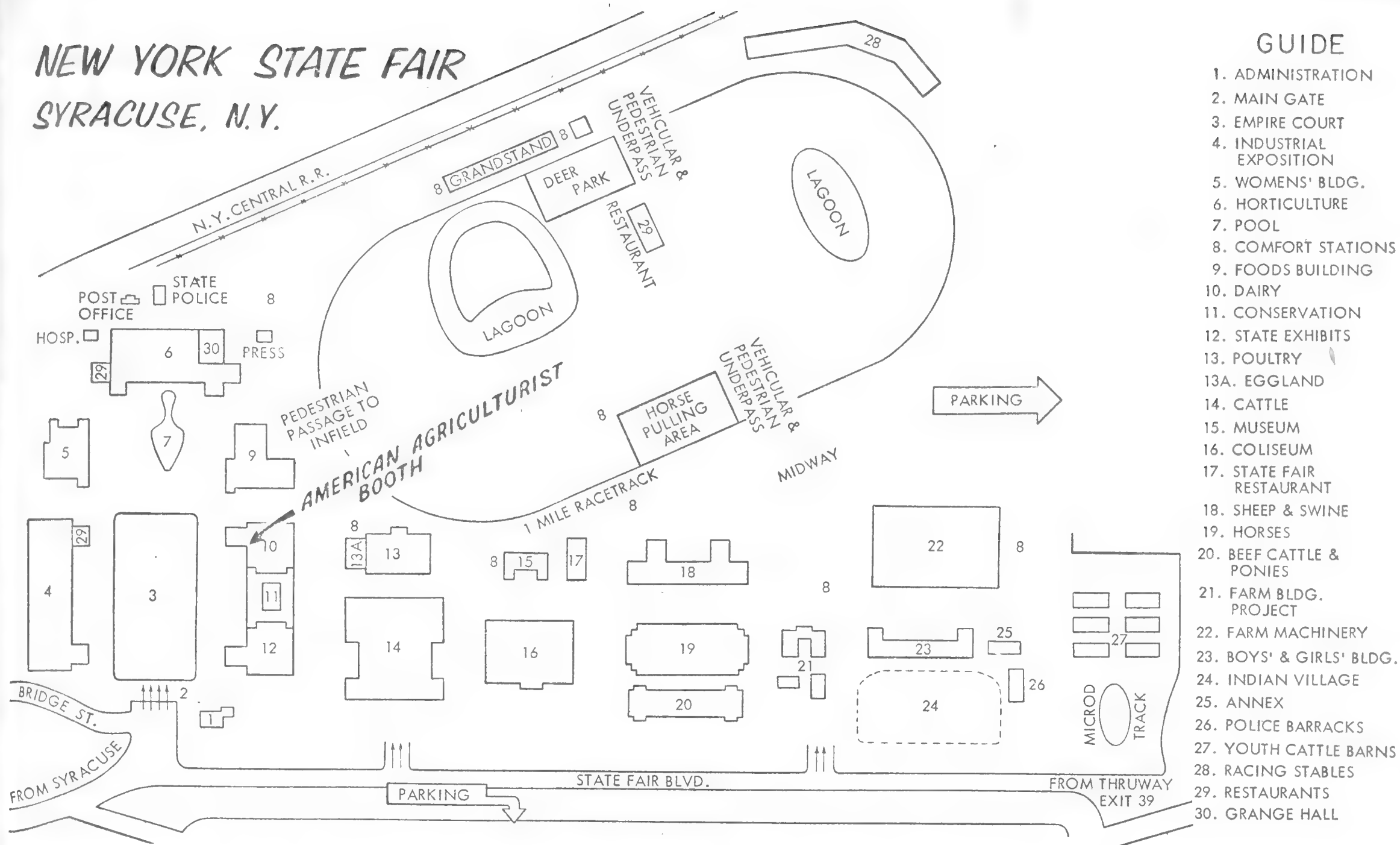
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NEW YORK STATE FAIR SYRACUSE, N.Y.



New York State Fair Will Be Most Elaborate In 112 Years

THE New York State Fair will celebrate its 112th anniversary this year, in the presence of more than one-half million people, with a graphic and fascinating portrayal of the part agriculture, industry and science have played in the State's amazing parade of progress. The Exposition opens on Friday, August 29, and runs through Saturday, September 6.

Completely rehabilitated and beautified at a cost of \$1,500,000, the Fairgrounds will present a wonderful spectacle. New York State's greatness will be on display, and the farmer, the housewife, the businessman, the everyday workingman, and the student will have opportunity to observe at first hand what agriculture, industry, and the state, itself, is doing to meet the important problems of the future.

All of this, and much more, will be fittingly interspersed with a program of afternoon and evening entertainment featuring some of the nation's most outstanding performers. Foremost among these will be America's top comedian, Bob Hope, who will appear on the afternoon and evening of September 2, 3 and 4.

The sensational singing star, Johnny Mathis, and his supporting cast, along with the famous Tony Pastor Band, and TV stars Betty Johnson and Tony Marvin will appear September 5 and 6.

Throughout the Fair, the 50 girls in the WAF Band of the U. S. Air Force, will give a series of concerts in Empire Court. But that isn't all. There will be the spectacular Madison Square Garden Rodeo Show in front of the grandstand from the opening day through Thursday, September 4; the nationally prominent Kochman Auto Thrill Circus; the stock car and the microd races, the International Horse Show which will

feature the prize winning mounts of the United States and Canada; Tommy Bartlett's Water Ski Circus; and the thrilling 100 mile auto race closing day.

In keeping with the theme of the 1958 Exposition, "The Years Ahead — A Salute To Our Senior Citizens," there is established in the State Building this year a "Senior City," a model New York State community which shows the various services important to the happiness and security of persons of advanced age.

There will be the traditional religious observance ceremonies in the coliseum on Sunday, August 31, and in keeping with the traditional system of rotation through which a leading figure of the Protestant, Catholic, or Jewish faith addresses the assemblage each year, the planning committee selected as the principal speaker, James A. Farley, former Postmaster General. The ceremonies start at 2 p.m.

The half price ticket sale which opened in practically every community in the State on August 1, is meeting with an exceptionally encouraging response, Fair officials say. Advance sale tickets sell for 50 cents.

The agricultural phase of the 1958 Exposition will overshadow in magnitude and importance that of any previous Fair; and there is being established on the grounds one of the most far-reaching arrays of exhibits ever handled by Fair officials.

There are displays of every imaginable description to interest the farmer and his family, and exhibits of farm machinery and other implements are more numerous than ever.

Thousands of dollars in prizes will be awarded the winning exhibitors, and occupying important positions in the agricultural presentations are such departments as the Breeding Draft and

Heavy Harness Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Pigeon, Rabbit and Cavies. The creative capacities of youth, as exemplified by the members of the 4-H Clubs and the Future Farmers of America, will be observed in the extensive youth activities program.

Highlighting this program will be the colorful horse show on the first two days of the Fair, which will show off the personally owned and trained mounts of approximately 200 4-H boys and girls. Then there will be the general education exhibits, which will show the nature and scope of the farm youth organization programs; a junior home-making exhibit; a junior livestock and poultry exhibit, a program which will include an egg grading contest, a ready-to-cook poultry show, an egg show and carnival, a poultry foods demonstration, a young poultry workman's exhibit, and dozens of other exhibits in crops, etc.

There has been conducted a state-wide Queens Contest, with some of the most beautiful and talented young ladies vying for top honors. Serving as

one of the judges in this contest, which will terminate within the next few days, will be the 1958 Miss America, who in private life is Marilyn Van Derbur, of Denver, Colorado.

One of the most elaborate programs in the 112 year history of the Fair has been developed by the Women's Division of the Fair under the direction of Mrs. Dorothy Kelley Carr, of Syracuse.

Throughout the Fair in the Harriet May Mills Building, they will conduct live radio and TV programs; and put on a series of colorful fashion shows, one of them a show designed especially for the senior citizens, with the senior citizens, themselves, doing the modeling.

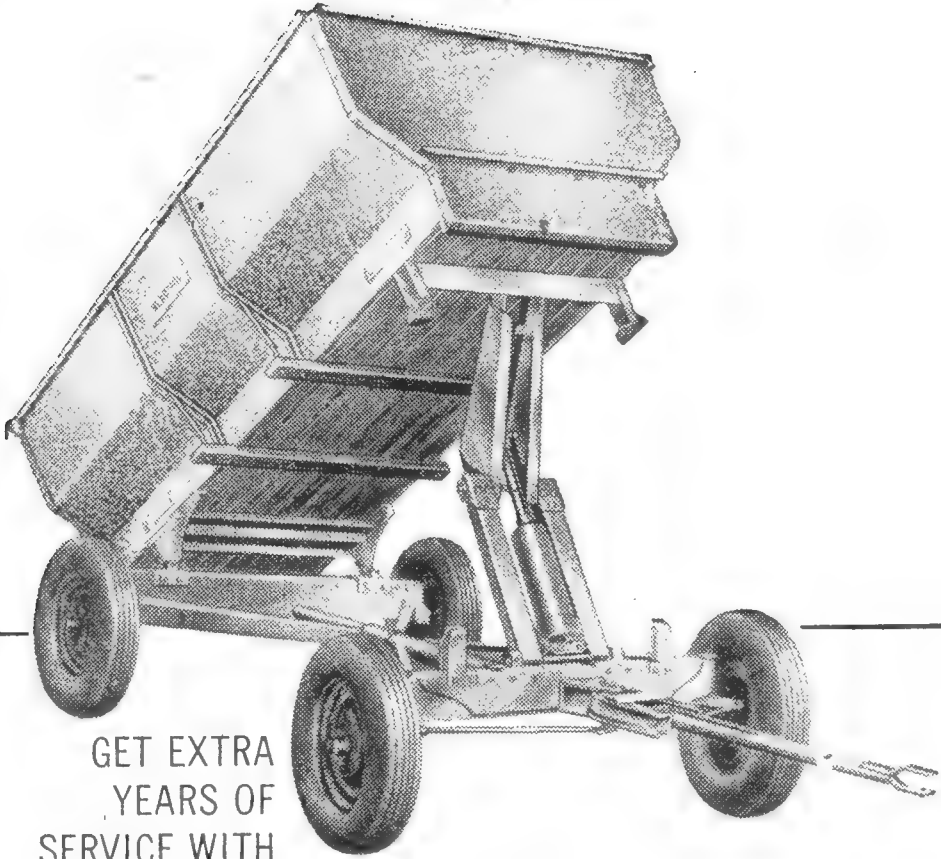
They will operate interesting programs in connection with the Family Food Center, the Food Demonstration Department, the Home Arts and Antique Department, County Home Demonstration Department, the Nursery, and the Adult Education Center.

The opening day of the Exposition, Friday, August 29, has been set aside to "Honor Our Teachers, Our Youth, and Our Schools"; Saturday, for a "Salute To Our Volunteer Firemen"; Sunday, "The State Fair Pauses Before God"; Monday, the Labor Day program; Tuesday, "Armed Forces Day"; Wednesday, State Legislators Day, Women's Organization Day, and Grange Day, combined; Thursday, "Senior Citizens Day," with Governor Harriman acting as the host; Friday, "Indian Day," and Saturday, "Auto Race Day."

"Our Fair is dedicated to the philosophy that the man on the farm is one of the most important factors in the progress of the State," Director William F. Baker told AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and it is especially gratifying to see him again entering so enthusiastically into the spirit of the Exposition.

"Governor Harriman and Daniel J. Carey, Commissioner of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets and the man largely responsible for the increasingly high calibre of the Fair, join with me in the hope that every farm family in New York State will be represented in some way at this year's great Exposition," Baker concluded.





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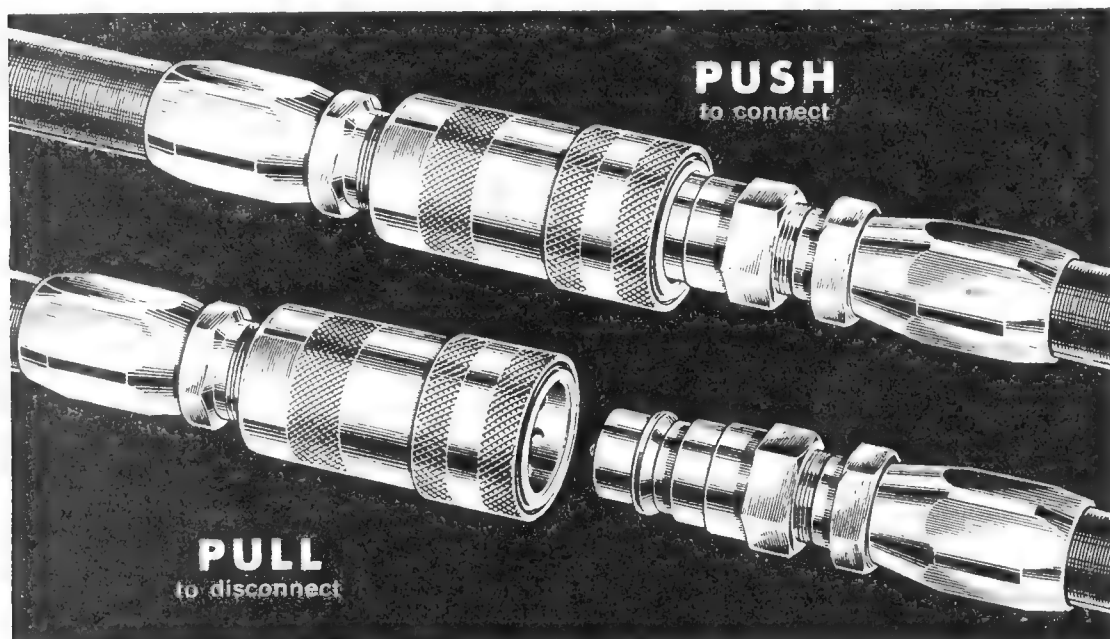
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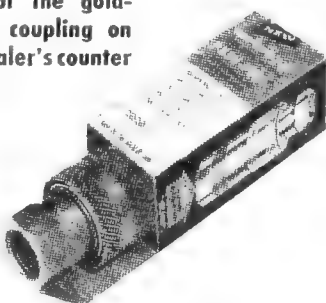
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AA's Farm Dollar Guide

CONSERVATION RESERVE: Beginning in 1959, Conservation Reserve acreage payments will be increased. National average per acre was \$10; will be \$13.50. Enrollment of entire farms will be emphasized. Following are new and old rates for Northeast States. Connecticut, \$20, \$13; Maine, \$12, \$9; Maryland, \$17, \$12; Massachusetts, \$19, \$13; New Hampshire, \$13, \$10; New Jersey, \$19, \$15; New York, \$15, \$11; Pennsylvania, \$16, \$11; Rhode Island, \$19, \$12; Vermont, \$14, \$10.

LEGISLATION: Senate recently passed a farm bill. It is predicted it will pass the House and get President's signature. Important feature is change in price support basis from a definite percentage of parity to 90% of average market price for the preceding three years, as proposed by the Farm Bureau. If it becomes law, new procedure will start on feed grains in 1959 and on cotton and rice in 1961. Also Wool Payment Act is extended for four years.

BRUCELLOSIS: In New York, State Veterinarian Dr. George McConnell, can be secured to attend dispersal and consignment cattle sales to issue and approve Interstate Health Certificates. Requests for his attendance should be made early and only when animals sold are eligible to be shipped to other states.

MASS SPRAYING: Judge Walter Bruchhausen in a Federal District Court, denied a request for a restraining order against future Federal-State spraying with DDT to control the gypsy moth over wide areas in Northeastern States. The decision was made on the basis of public good, plus lack of proof of injury to health, property, and wild life. Still unanswered is what action Health Authorities will take if they find milk containing DDT. No tolerance for DDT has been established in milk and cows eating grass contaminated with DDT will give milk containing the chemical. Under present regulations this milk could be seized and destroyed.

ORDER AMENDMENTS: On August 21, dairy farmers in the New York-New Jersey Milkshed will vote on four order amendments. The amendments were requested by the Bargaining Agency, Dairymen's League, Mutual and Eastern to clear up some minor defects not adequately handled by the comprehensive order. Cooperatives will surely vote for the amendments, and doubtless most independent dairymen who vote will say yes.

The situation emphasizes the importance of belonging to a cooperative in order to get needed amendments submitted, and to study them to be sure they will do the job.

DANGER: New device of congressmen with "big spending" ideas is to "authorize" Federal Agencies to spend money "borrowed" from Federal Treasury, rather than appropriated by Congress! This dangerous procedure is rightly and vigorously opposed by House and Senate Appropriations Committees. A bill has been introduced to prevent it.

THE CHALLENGE: ". . . Suggesting a return of the price-registering function to the market is almost certain to evoke the caustic comment in some quarters that the market is not 'free'. The fact that the market is not perfect, however, is no proof that government price-making with the controls it involves will be better. The challenge which weaknesses in the market performance presents, is one to develop improvements rather than to destroy."—O. B. Jesness, University of Minnesota.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



SOME men just are not built, by gee, to take responsibility, while others from their day of birth are known for their superior worth as leaders who can step right in and sock a problem on the chin. With modesty, I must admit that I am one of those who's fit to answer pleas and take the lead whenever crises bring the need. Whene'er a club or other group has worked itself into the soup, there's always lots of sentiment to draft me as the president, and once I'm in it's quite a chore to get out when my term is o'er.

This recognition, natur'ly, can get to be a load on me. But there's one time when I don't mind, it's when the fellers need to find an umpire for the Sunday game; it's always me they want to name. This job don't bother me at all, it's lots of fun to yell, "Play ball!" and I must say no one's the likes of me at calling balls and strikes. The only times I'm forced to say, "I'm sorry, boys, but not today," is when my darling wife's with me; I'm always filled with fear that she might loudly ask, where folks can hear, "Why don't you wear your glasses, dear?"

More Livestock Awards Than Ever at New York State Fair

Livestock awards will total nearly \$50,000 at the 112th New York State Fair at Syracuse, Aug. 29-Sept. 6. This does not include any of the livestock prizes included in the \$22,109 in awards in the Youth Department; nor horse department awards of \$8,130. There will be nearly \$20,000 more for such exhibits as farm products, fruit, dairy products, home arts, food, paintings and crafts, community service and grange.

Three New York State College of Agriculture men head up the cattle show: Samuel T. Slack, superintendent; Harry R. Ainslee, assistant superintendent, dairy; and Myron D. Lacy, assistant superintendent, beef cattle.

The judging schedule and the amount of awards offered for each breed (exclusive of breed association) and special awards, follows:

GUERNSEY—\$3,000

Monday, Sept. 1 at 1:00 p. m.—Classes for calves, junior and senior yearlings, and junior get-of-sire.

Tuesday, Sept. 2 at 8:30 a. m.—Bull classes; cow classes two years and over; and group classes. Judge will be W. Clark Fleming, Jr., Bayville Farms, Norfolk, Va.

BROWN SWISS—\$3,000

Monday, 1:00 p. m. — Classes for calves, junior and senior yearlings, and junior get-of-sire.

Tuesday, 8:30 a. m. — Bull classes; cow classes, 2 years and over and group classes. Judge will be Paul E. Dirksen, Kenton, Ohio.

HOLSTEIN—\$4,850

Tuesday, 8:30 a. m.—Bulls and female classes, including heifers up to 18 months and under 2 years; junior get-of-sire; and class for cows to be judged on udders alone.

Wednesday, 8:30 a. m.—Cow classes 2 years and over and group classes. Judge will be Merle Howard, Mooseheart, Ill.

AYRSHIRE—\$3,000

Tuesday, 8:30 a. m. — Classes for calves, junior and senior yearlings; and junior get-of-sire classes.

Wednesday, 8:30 a. m.—Bull classes; cow classes 2 years and over; and group classes. Judge will be Gordon M. Cairns, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

JERSEY—\$3,000

Wednesday, 8:30 a. m.—Classes for calves; junior and senior yearlings; and junior get-of-sire classes.

GRANGE QUEEN

Miss Elaine Bushart of Sodus Point, N. Y., a member of the Class of 1959 at Cornell university, has been elected New York State Grange Queen and will represent the farm organization at the annual State Fair at Syracuse. Miss Bushart is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Bushart.

Elaine was named winner of the state finals in which six regional winners competed, after Subordinate and Pomona Grange eliminations. The Grange Queen is selected on the basis of Grange and community activities as well as on personality and appearance.

Thursday, 8:30 a. m.—Bull classes; cow classes 2 years and over; and group classes. Judge will be W. R. Murley, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.

MILKING SHORTHORN—\$1,875

Thursday, 8:30 a. m. — All classes will be judged by James King, North Chili, N. Y.

Beef Cattle

All beef cattle exhibits will be judged by Glen Bratcher, Head, Dept. Animal Husbandry, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

SHORTHORN—\$2,050

Tuesday, Sept. 2, 10:00 a. m.—(Horned and Polled) all classes breeders and steers.

HEREFORD—\$2,400

Wednesday, 10:00 a. m. — (Horned and Polled) All breeder and steer classes.

ANGUS—\$2,420

Thursday, 10:00 a. m.—All breeder and steer classes.

The Grand Champion steer will be chosen following the Angus judging.

Sheep

Warren F. Brannon of Cornell University is superintendent of the sheep show, which offers \$5,986. Judging will be as follows:

September 1, 9:30 a. m., wool; 1:00 p. m., tunis; 3:30 p. m., long wool.

September 2, 8:00 a. m., Cheviot, Merino; 9:00 a. m., Rambouillet; 10:00 a. m., Columbia; 1:00 p. m., Corriedale, Dorset; 3:30 p. m., Karakul.

September 3, 8:00 a. m.—Oxford, Shropshire, Suffolk; 1:00 p. m., Hampshire, Southdown; 4:00 p. m., wethers.

Swine

Judging of swine classes for \$3,401 will be:

Sept. 1, afternoon — Duroc, Berkshire, Chester White, Poland China, Spotted Poland China.

Sept. 2, morning—Hampshire; afternoon, Yorkshire, Market Barrows.

Poultry

Judging for poultry prizes in hundreds of classes will start at 10:00 a. m. Saturday, Aug. 30. Awards will total more than \$6,000. Poultry judges are: Dan Bristol, Bainbridge, N. Y.; Herbert Comstock, Penn Yan, N. Y.; Morton Cooper, Oxford, N. Y.; George Montgomery, Harriman, N. Y.; John Henning, New City, N. Y.; Charles Burmaster, Watertown, N. Y.; and E. G. Trout, Fostoria, Ohio.

— A. A. —

BENSON TO ATTEND PLOWING CONTEST

UNITED STATES Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson will be guest speaker on the second day of the 16th National Plowing Contest and Conservation Exposition to be held at Hershey, Pa., August 21-22.

Governor George M. Leader is the speaker for the opening day when contour plowing matches will be run and tribute paid to "Pennsylvania Agriculture."

Secretary Benson will participate in the exposition's salute to "National Agriculture" on Friday, August 22, following the level land plowing match, according to Leland H. Bull, State Deputy Secretary of Agriculture and general chairman for the incorporated, non-profit exposition.

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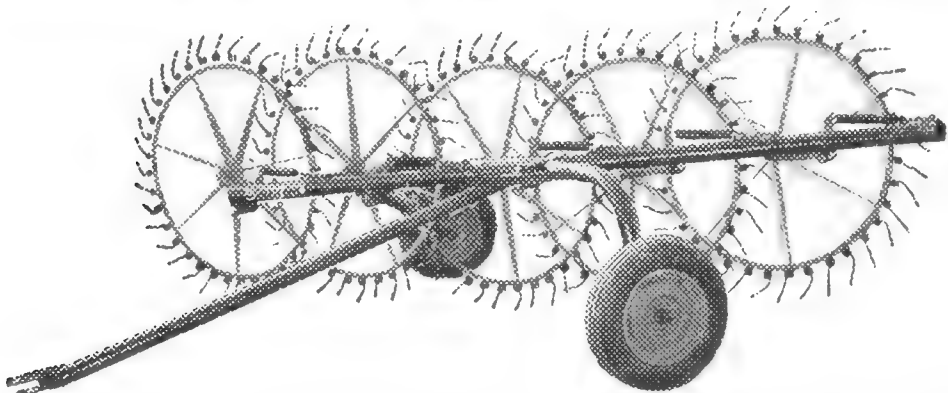
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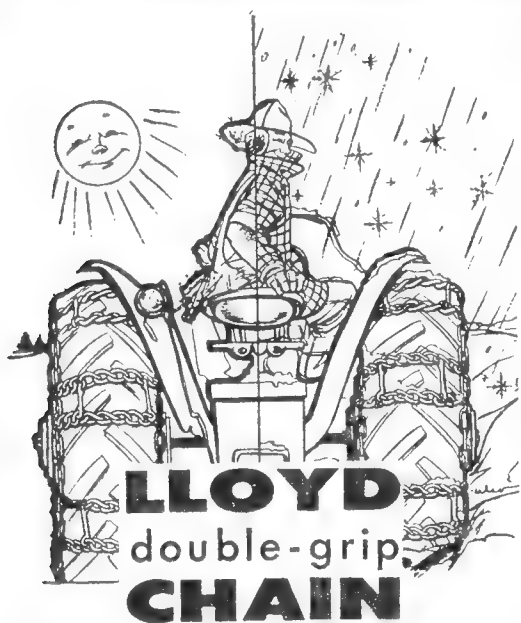
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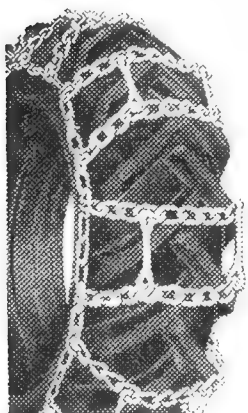
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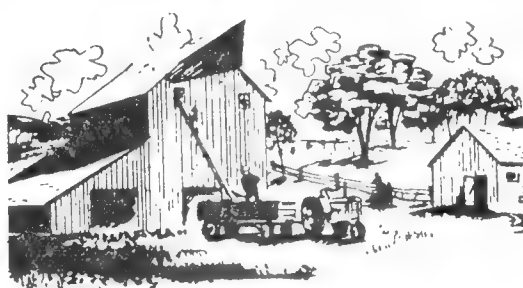
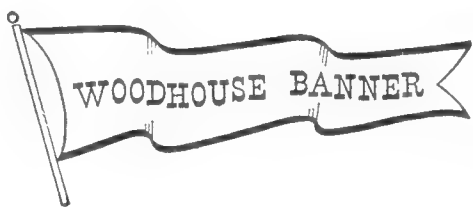


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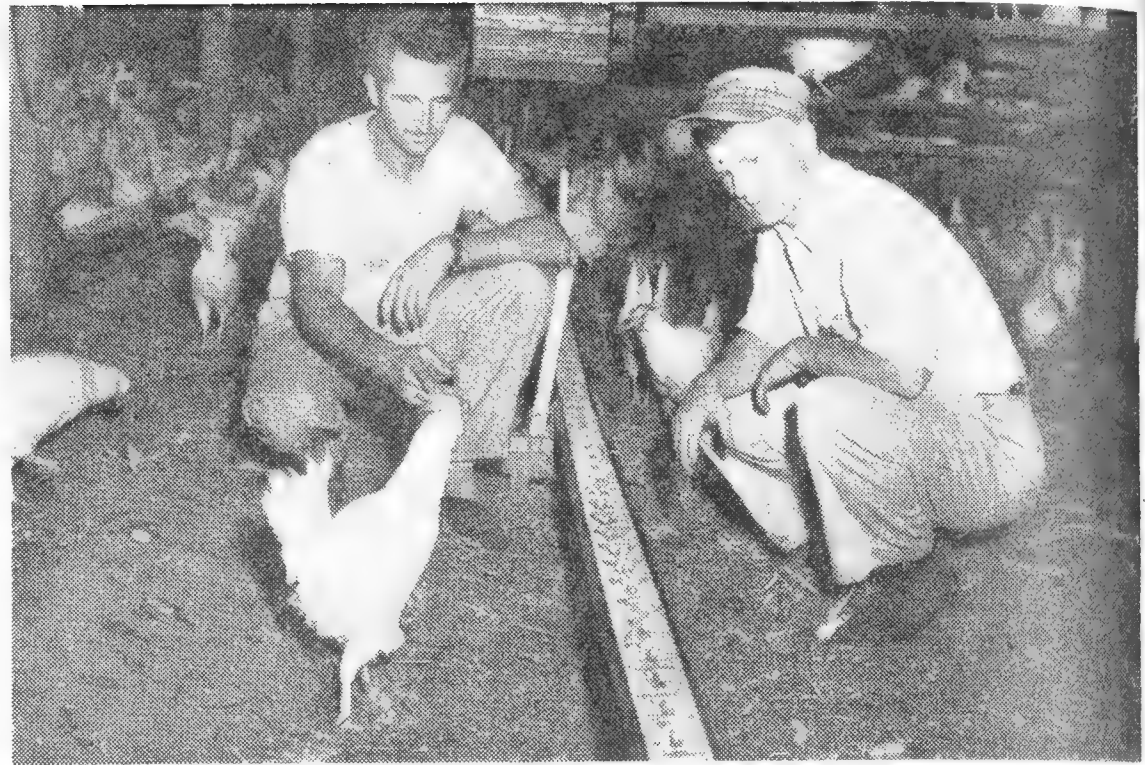
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Labor-saving devices help boost production per man in this laying house. Owner Gabriel Kiss, left, shows automatic feeder installation to Ken Pollard, Assistant County Agent.

Cortland Poultryman Proves U. S. "Land of Opportunity"

By H. IRA BLIXT and WILLIAM H. WINGELL, Jr.

ON the Dutch Hill Poultry Farm, 15 miles east of Cortland, N. Y., is a family which has demonstrated again that America is the land of opportunity for those who are industrious and grasp their opportunities.

A cherished ideal contributed to the success of the Gabriel Kiss family. As natives of Hungary, Gabriel and his wife, Lenke, appreciate the freedom to farm as they choose. If Kiss had wanted to start a chicken business in Hungary, he would have had to prove the necessity of such an undertaking to the proper authorities. If the board felt no need existed for the business, it would not grant the permit.

"But in America," says Kiss, "If you feel there is a need for a business, you invest without having to ask anyone. It is your very own risk. Free enterprise is not only two words in America but is the symbol of our way of living."

It was this way of life which strongly influenced Kiss's decision to come to the United States. A former professional soldier, Kiss served as a captain in the Hungarian Military Police from 1939 to 1945. When he foresaw the permanent Russian occupation of Hungary at the close of the Second World War, he and his wife fled their country.

They lived in West Germany for six years where Kiss gained some practical experience working for a poultryman. Then, in 1951, the couple finally received permission to emigrate to the U. S.

Kiss worked in a New Jersey factory for three years and then the owner, Charles Smith, offered to go into partnership with the ambitious young man. In 1954, Smith furnished \$35,000 in capital and Kiss began his egg-producing business in Cortland County.

While living in New Jersey, Kiss studied by correspondence, mathematics, accounting and bookkeeping, practical business, agriculture, language, philosophy, and, of course, poultry science, which was his best subject. Mrs. Kiss studied English and home-making.

When he learned the poultry business, Kiss asked Cornell agricultural engineers to plan a 6,000 bird hen house. The equipment for the new enterprise included an egg candler, a grader, and

a washer. A cooling room was situated off the workroom, fully equipped with a humidifier and temperature regulator.

All financial obligations incurred by this housing and equipment would be paid by now had it not been for a near-disaster on the farm in June, 1956. Weakened by a hurricane, his 3-story hen house collapsed, killing 2500 birds and destroying part of the equipment. An addition under construction was hastily renovated and used to house the surviving layers.

"Everybody was wonderful," Lenke said. "People we didn't even know helped." Such cooperation shows the respect the people of the community have for the industrious Kiss.

Another tragedy befell the couple several years ago, but this was one of the heart and not of material possession.

Following the ill-fated 1956 Hungarian revolt against Russian oppression, Kiss continued to fight for their cause by leading Cortland's Red Cross

drive for aid to Hungary. When 41 Hungarian refugees arrived in Norwich, N. Y., in June, 1957, Kiss brought two young Freedom Fighters back to his farm to learn the chicken business.

Perhaps their greatest hopes were realized when, after the revolution, Kiss's mother and father and Mrs. Kiss's mother succeeded in gaining admission to the U. S.

Being a businessman as well as a patriot, Kiss realized in advance that the profit in eggs comes from marketing and not production alone. With a truck, Kiss delivers 60 per cent of his eggs to restaurants, hospitals, and state institutions. This has enabled him to pay his debts at the rate of more than \$10,000 a year.

Since Kiss and his reunited family plan to operate the farm without additional help, more efficient methods are necessary. Already, automatic feeders have been installed for easier handling of feed. Eventually he wants to own a mill to mix his own feed and to take his own feed tests. He plans also to take a Cornell nutrition course to gain a broader knowledge of feeding principles. With these feeding plans Kiss also hopes to have a brooder house and a maximum of 8,500 laying hens. This

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Northeast Fairs--1958

A FEW of the 1958 County, Grange, 4-H and other local fairs in the Northeast have already been held but there are lots more to be staged between now and mid-October. Here's the list showing the dates, names of fairs, and where held:

NEW YORK

Aug. 16-23—Erie County, Hamburg
 Aug. 17-23—Monroe County, Henrietta
 Aug. 18-22—Wyoming County, Pike
 Aug. 18-23 — Albany, Schenectady, Green Counties, Altamont
 Aug. 18-23—Delaware Valley, Walton
 Aug. 18-23—Jefferson County, Watertown
 Aug. 18-24—Franklin County, Malone
 Aug. 19-23 — Brookfield-Madison, Brookfield.
 Aug. 19-23—Cambridge Valley, Greenwich
 Aug. 20-21—Ulster County, Kingston
 Aug. 22-27—Cobleskill, Cobleskill
 Aug. 22-27—Dutchess County, Rhinebeck
 Aug. 25-29—Saratoga County, Ballston Spa
 Aug. 25-30—Cattaraugus Co., Little Valley
 Aug. 27-30—Hemlock Lake, Hemlock Lake
 Aug. 27-Sept. 1—Steuben County, Bath
 Aug. 29-Sept. 1—Columbia County, Chatham
 Aug. 29-Sept. 2 — Montgomery County, Fonda
 Aug. 29-Sept. 3 — Rensselaer County, Schaghticoke
 Aug. 29-Sept. 3—Agr. & Lib. Arts of Rensselaer County, Schaghticoke
 Aug. 29-Sept. 6 — New York State Fair, Syracuse
 Sept. 1-6—Chautauque County, Dunkirk
 Sept. 6-7—Genesee Valley Breeders, Avon
 Sept. 6-14—Mineola, Westbury
 Sept. 10-13—Trumansburg, Trumansburg
 Sept. 18-20—Dundee, Dundee

CONNECTICUT

Aug. 15-17—Bridgewater County, Bridge-water
 Aug. 15-17—Fairfield County 4-H, Bethel
 Aug. 15-17—Middlesex County 4-H, Durham
 Aug. 16—Hamburg, Lyme
 Aug. 16—Preston City, Preston City
 Aug. 22-23—Litchfield County 4-H, Warren
 Aug. 22-23—Tolland County 4-H, Vernon
 Aug. 22-24—Brooklyn, Brooklyn
 Aug. 22-24—Columbia, Columbia
 Aug. 22-24—Hartford County 4-H, Windsor Locks
 Aug. 23-24—Chester, Chester
 Aug. 23-24—Southington, Southington
 Aug. 29-30—Cheshire, Cheshire
 Aug. 29-30—New London County 4-H, No. Stonington
 Aug. 30-31 — Marlborough Grange, Marlborough
 Aug. 30-Sept. 1—Goshen, Goshen
 Aug. 30-Sept. 1 — Woodstock, So. Woodstock
 Aug. 31-Sept. 1 — Haddam Neck, East Hampton
 Sept. 4-7—No. Haven, No. Haven
 Sept. 5-6—Harmony Grange, Monroe
 Sept. 6—Echo Grange, Mansfield
 Sept. 6—Greenfield Hill Grange, Fairfield
 Sept. 6—Ledyard, Ledyard Center
 Sept. 6—Rocky Hill Grange, Rocky Hill
 Sept. 6-7—Bethlehem Fair, Bethlehem
 Sept. 12-13—Berlin Grange, Berlin
 Sept. 13 — Wallingford Grange, Wallingford
 Sept. 13—Wethersfield Grange, Wethersfield
 Sept. 13-14—Terryville County, Terryville
 Sept. 19-20—Guilford Fair, Guilford
 Sept. 19-20—Meriden Grange, Meriden
 Sept. 19-20—Norwich Grange, Norwich
 Sept. 20—Hamden Grange, Mount Carmel
 Sept. 20-21—Portland Agric., Portland
 Sept. 23-24—Union Agric. Soc., Hazardville
 Sept. 26-28—Durham Fair, Durham
 Sept. 27-Oct. 5—Danbury Fair, Danbury
 Oct. 2-5—Stafford Fair, Stafford Springs
 Oct. 3-5—Berlin Fair, East Berlin
 Oct. 4-5—Harwinton Fair, Harwinton

Oct. 11—Glastonbury Grange, So. Glastonbury
 Oct. 11-12—Riverton Fair, Riverton

MAINE

Aug. 19-23—Knox Agricultural Soc., Union
 Aug. 22-23 — Piscataquis Valley, Dover-Foxcroft
 Aug. 22-23—York County Ag., Acton
 Aug. 26-Sept. 1 — South Kennebec Ag., Windsor
 Aug. 29-Sept. 1 — Hancock County Ag., Blue Hill
 Aug. 30-Sept. 1 — No. Penobscot Ag., Springfield
 Sept. 1-6—Maine State, Lewiston
 Sept. 5-6—Litchfield, Litchfield
 Sept. 6—Guilford Athletic, Guilford
 Sept. 8-13—Oxford County Ag., Norway-S. Paris
 Sept. 11-14—Washington County, Machias
 Sept. 12-13—Sidney Town Fair, Sidney
 Sept. 12-13—Wesserunnett Valley, Athens
 Sept. 13—Readfield Grange, Readfield
 Sept. 16-20—Franklin County, Farmington
 Sept. 17-20—W. Washington, Cherryfield
 Sept. 19-20—Cochnewagon Ag., Monmouth
 Sept. 22-27—Cumberland, W. Cumberland
 Sept. 30-Oct. 4—West Oxford Ag., Fryeburg
 Oct. 3-4—World's Fair, No. Waterford
 Oct. 6-11—Sagadahoc Ag., Topsham

MASSACHUSETTS

Aug. 17-23—Marshfield Ag., Marshfield
 Aug. 21-23 — Martha's Vineyard Ag., W. Tisbury
 Aug. 22-24—Hillside Ag., Cummington
 Aug. 29-30—Highland Ag., Middlefield
 Aug. 29-Sept. 1—Spencer Ag., Spencer
 Aug. 31-Sept. 1—Union Ag., Blandford
 Aug. 31-Sept. 6—Hampshire, Franklin & Hampden, Northampton
 Aug. 31-Sept. 6—Essex Ag., Topsfield
 Sept. 7-14—Brockton Ag., Brockton
 Sept. 7-10—Franklin County, Greenfield
 Sept. 7-13—Barrington, Gt. Barrington
 Sept. 13-21—Eastern States Exposition, West Springfield
 Sept. 27-28—Littleville, Littleville

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Aug. 21-24—Cheshire, Keene
 Aug. 29-Sept. 1—Contoocook, Contoocook
 Aug. 31-Sept. 1 — Coos and Essex, Lancaster
 Sept. 3-6—State Fair, Plymouth
 Sept. 11-14—Atkinson, Atkinson
 Sept. 13-20—Rochester, Rochester
 Sept. 25-28—Deerfield, Deerfield
 Oct. 4—New Boston, New Boston
 Oct. 13—Sandwich, Sandwich

VERMONT

Aug. 21-23—Caledonia County, Lyndonville
 Aug. 25-30 — Champlain Valley, Essex Junction
 Sept. 1-6—Rutland, Rutland
 Sept. 11-13—World's Fair, Tunbridge
 Sept. 26-28—Hartland, Hartland

PENNSYLVANIA

Aug. 18-23—Crawford County, Meadville
 Aug. 20-22 — Butler Farm Show, West Butler
 Aug. 22-28—Centre County Grange, Centre Hall
 Sept. 1-6—McKean County, Smethport
 Sept. 1-6—Cambria County, Ebensburg
 Sept. 1-6—Carbon County, Lehighton
 Sept. 9-13—Wayne County, Honesdale
 Sept. 22-27—Bloomsburg, Bloomsburg
 Sept. 25-27 — North East Community, North East
 Jan. 12-16, '59—Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg

NEW JERSEY

Aug. 18-23 —Morris County Fair, Parsippany—Troy Hills.
 Aug. 21-23—Atlantic County 4-H Fair, Route 50, Mays Landing — Egg Harbor City.
 Aug. 26-Sept. 1—Flemington Fair, Flemington.
 Sept. 21-28—New Jersey State Fair, Trenton.



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7-SIX 5-TWO MOW'HAWK
GROVER OFFSET

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Poultryman Proves U. S. "Land of Opportunity"

(Continued from Opposite Page)

would give him an efficient production operation, possibly netting a savings of \$5,000 a year.

This proposed increase in production capacity has led to considering a wider area of sales. At present, 40 per cent of the 75 crates of eggs produced each week go to a marketing agent. By expanding his delivery route to one or two more cities. Kiss believes he could market the entire supply of eggs himself. With this marketing system, a

considerable increase in profit would be realized.

As Gabriel Kiss and his family look back over the few years they have lived in their adopted country, nothing impresses them more than the opportunities they have received to improve their farm and way of life. States Kiss, "I didn't expect too much but what I did in four years on my farm here, four generations of work will not accomplish in Hungary."

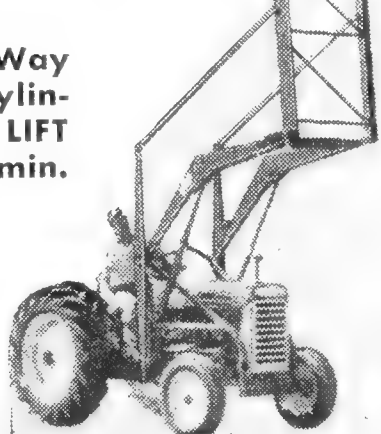
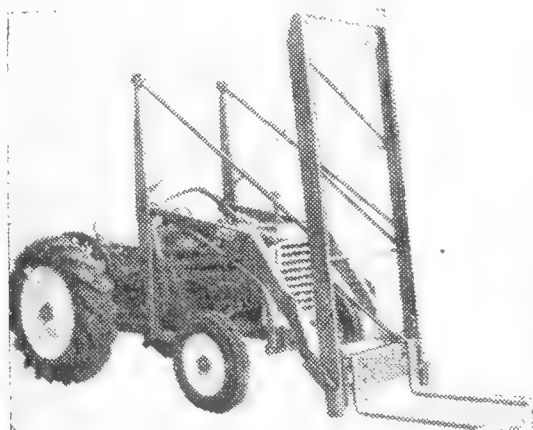
NEW! SKY-LIFT SUPER-SIX

This new low-priced lift replaces high-priced vertical lift forks. Ideal for stacking—fruit picking—tree trimming—pallet fork—work platform, etc.

\$295⁰⁰

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Fits SUPER-SIX CHAMP—Hi-Boy—2-Way Loaders. No need for additional cylinders, hoses or control valves. SKY LIFT can be removed from loader in 10 min.



SPECIFICATIONS

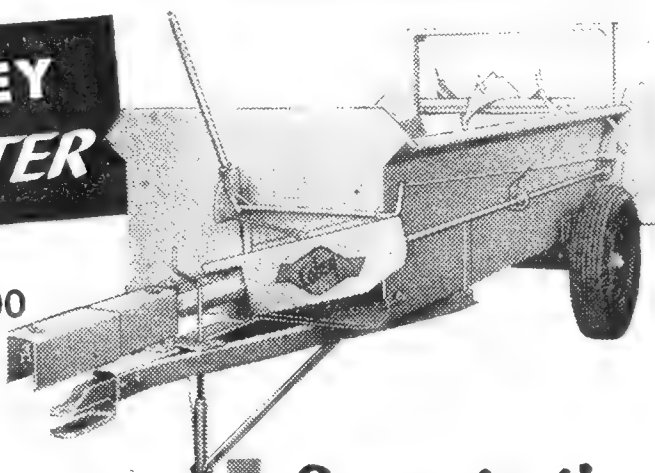
Lifts—2000 lbs.—11 feet or 1000 lbs.—19 feet on Hi-Boy Loader.
Lifts—1500 lbs.—9 feet or 850 lbs.—17 feet on CHAMP and 2-Way Loader.
Tines—36 in. long—Adjustable 24 in. to 36 in.
Shipping Wgt. 480 lbs.

See SKY LIFT and other SUPER-SIX equipment at
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Less than Spreaders
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- P-T-O Operated
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COMPLETE HYDRAULIC CONTROL

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- Extra Rigidity & Strength
Prevents Binding &
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Mounts on tractor power lift. Quick portability. Highest quality materials. Easy belt adjustment. Buller makes other tractor saw frame models.

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See us at the N. Y. STATE FAIR
J. S. Woodhouse Co. Exhibit

GREASE *and* GREASING

By THOMAS E. CLAGUE

GREASE is something that may often be taken for granted, without appreciating what we have and how much change has taken place in the last few years.

Grease is a lubricant consisting of oil and a thickening agent—usually some kind of soap. In the earlier days, to get different properties for a grease, different kinds of soap were used. For instance, lime soap produces a grease that is resistant to the washing action of water, but it is not recommended for use where temperatures are over 190° F.

On the other hand, soda soap produces a grease that is not resistant to the washing action of water, but it is resistant to the effects of heat. You can see that it might have been necessary to keep some of both kinds, for different kinds of uses.

As petroleum researchers tried new ideas, they found ways of improving grease. They found that grease made with lithium soap had good qualities of both the lime-soap and the soda-soap greases. This was a big step in the direction of an all-purpose grease.

Lithium-soap grease was first marketed about five years ago. Since the early product did not behave well throughout a wide range of temperatures, both winter and summer grades of grease were marketed.

All-Weather Grease

Then about three years ago, a lithium grease was marketed, making it possible for you to have a good, all-purpose, all-weather grease. A good lithium-base grease will stand a lot of heat because it has a melting-point of 365° F. And it is a grease that will stand water and also "gun" well at low temperatures.

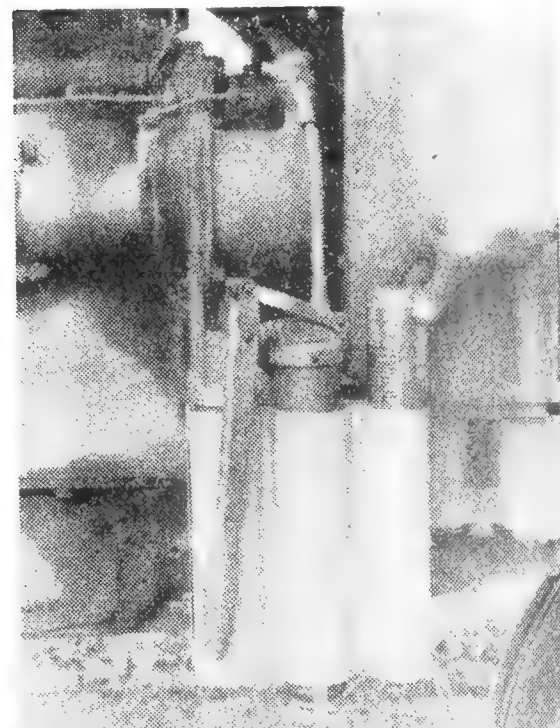
Grease and greasing have come a long way since the days of "hard oil" cups which were filled individually and given a couple of twists "every so often." The need for lubrication and the principles of lubrication have not changed, but the grease itself, and the way it is handled, have changed a great deal.

We have seen the industry simplify the grease picture from several highly specialized products to a single, good, all-purpose product. And at the same time, we have been developing faster, better ways of applying it.

Early grease guns forced grease into a fitting when the piston was moved forward by turning the handle on a threaded shaft. While this was effective, it was slow. Then came the gun with the pump-handle-type of action—a big improvement in operating speed. Zerk "snap-on" fittings were also a big improvement over the older fittings with little "ears" that required the gun to be "screwed" into operating position.

New Guns

While it is true that the pump-type gun was eventually developed for use with big buckets of grease, large numbers of small guns are still used—guns which must be filled frequently. Filling a grease gun is a messy business, at best, and it takes time. So, a couple of years ago, cartridge-tubes were marketed, making gun-filling a quick, easy, and clean task.



An inexpensive carrier like this on a tractor is as handy as a pocket in a shirt—gives you a place for the gun and a couple of spare cartridges, for quick, on-the-spot refills. Makes it easy to carry a whole day's supply of grease.

Despite all the improvement in the product and its handling, there is one aspect of greasing that has not changed—the importance of cleanliness.

Greasing is important because it supplies a film of lubricant to a point where relative motion occurs. These points are usually fairly close-fitting—of necessity, if they are to do their jobs properly. The grease protects these close-fitting parts from heat and excess wear, lengthening their service-life.

Keep It Clean

Here's why cleanliness is so important: any dirt which is introduced with the grease becomes an abrasive cutting agent, producing premature wear which greatly shortens the service-life of the close-fitting parts.

This is why all the manuals tell you to carry a rag for wiping off the fittings. And it is why they stress the importance of keeping dirt out of the grease. While it is simple, and obvious, it is so important that it can't be stated too strongly. And this is one big reason why the cartridge-tube for your grease gun is smart business—in addition to being quick and easy, it keeps your grease clean.

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Visiting Hayfields

By
TOM MILLIMAN

Milepost 372

N. Y.
THRUWAY

Inquiry From Vermont

MW. (Sam) HOWE, of Putney, Vermont, wrote on June 1 of his dilemma and asks advice. Because I am poorly equipped to help Sam, I invite readers to address him directly. Sam, a retired General Motors executive, is now a dairyman, and he and I have been friends for twenty-five years. Here's Sam.

"We got back here early in May, and in going over accumulated copies of the Agriculturist, I of course read your comment on 'erunam.'" (Spell it backward.—T.E.M.) "Well, as the world's greatest non-technical authority on manure and closely and distantly related subjects, I hasten to bring you up to date.

"In the first place, I discovered while in Florida this time that it isn't just sunshine that makes the state great—there's something else too. In going over a neighbor's grounds I commented on the opulence of his compost pile.

"Yes," he said, 'you know Sarasota is winter headquarters for Ringling's circus, and the principal ingredient of that pile of mine there is elephant manure.' Well, now, how can the rest of the world compete against that and sunshine too?

"The next matters are perhaps more philosophical and theological than agricultural, but manure is back of it all, and perhaps a comment of yours would resolve my present deep quandary. It goes back to the time we bought this house. I told the man at the farm to plow a garden for me south of the barns. He came back with the comment that the ledge there was within two or three inches of sunshine and fresh air.

"I told him to plow south of the guest house. He did. Then when I was away, working in St. Louis, I had strawberries, raspberries and asparagus set out, running east and west.

"When I got back here I found that when the cellar for the guest house had been excavated, the clay subsoil had been spread two feet deep where my garden was, and that the soil was about as hard as some folks' heads.

"I didn't want to root out the perennials and start over, so for twelve years I have been spading the garden by hand to work in manure for tilth and to remove witch grass and bindweed, with which the ground was infested. Success—a clean soil of good tilth—now seems close at hand, but with success has come just recently deep mental disturbance. It's like this.

"As I said, my rows run east and west, and invariably as I work I spade from east to west. I have been bowing low, turning the soil over, mixing manure in, breaking it up and removing weeds and other impedimenta. This I have been doing in this garden fifteen times a minute, several hours a day, many days a year for twelve years.

"Not until last week, when tilth and weedlessness were near perfection, did it occur to me that I have been bowing to the East and incidentally to Allah infinitely more often than the most devout Muslim. Now you know and I know and Allah knows that I am no Muslim. I am a professed, if not practicing, Protestant.

"It disturbs me that these seeming but involuntary devotions may have ruined me with Christendom. I could perhaps correct the difficulty, if difficulty there is, by now spading from west to east, thus presenting the seat of my pants henceforth and interminably to Allah. But if Allah should be the only true god, would he understand

my dilemma, excuse the indirect apology to Christendom and forgive all? What shall I do?

"One other thing. Twelve years ago there were no more worms in my concrete-like topsoil than there are in the topsoil of Times Square. Now the spade goes in almost by its own weight, and with every spadeful of dirt I turn over, a dozen or two dozen worms raise their heads and give me rousing cheers. Under these circumstances would you think it would seem too much like seeking special consideration if I asked to have inscribed on my tombstone at the appropriate time: 'He was a friend to the worm'?"

Keep the Faith
"Sam"

ITALIAN VEGETABLES

Zucchini squash is a vast improvement on American yellow summer squash. Its flavor is much more pronounced and altogether more pleasing. Zucchini has higher total solids by a great deal and yet it is as succulent as a summer squash should be. It has none of the disagreeable feature of releasing water all over your plate when served.

But the flavor is the highlight of Zucchini, especially when the squash is small. In a fry pan, melt a little butter, add the sliced Zucchini, put a lid on the pan, stir a few times, and it is soon done. This delectable vegetable gains in popularity each year.

Red Onions. In the spring and early summer, Italy ships to our shores an extremely mild, sweet little onion with red skin both outside and between each growth layer. It is wonderful for salads, or as a straight sliced onion with a pinch of salt and a touch of cider vinegar. It is really a spring tonic. Cheaper than the big slicing onions, it is a welcome change from our own Northeastern yellow cooking onions. I like them too, but only when cooked.

Sweet Peppers, cooked in oil by a combination of steaming and frying. When sweet peppers are best, they are also cheapest because plentiful and grown nearby. Big, luscious, shiny green fellows, they are easy to prepare. Wash them under the faucet a bit, then slice into a fry pan into which a good cooking oil has been added in very economical volume.

If desired, the seeds can easily be removed, but I prefer them left in for a snappy undertone of taste. Put a lid on the pan to catch the moisture for steaming, and when the peppers are almost limp, but not quite, serve big helpings on each plate. I'll take a second and sometimes even a third. With caution on the amount of oil, they aren't greasy. More than thirty years ago I learned this method from an Italian immigrant, bless him. We've been at it each season since, when the peppers are biggest and cheapest. That's about now.

SCREENINGS

As with thousands of livestock farmers, hay at Hayfields is running out of our ears, so to speak. We have too much for our barns and our cattle, yet there are worse fixes to be in. Alas, some was rained on and some was cut well past prime feeding value. Grass silage was put up on time, and this winter will be fed the milking cows at night in big helpings, alternating with a lesser amount of corn silage in the morning. With so much hay, it doesn't seem practical to also feed silage at noon, as some do. Hay will be fed three times daily.

Portable
Bale Elevators

Handle bales up, down, horizontally. Save time and work.

Bale Loaders

Users report it replaces three men in loading bales in the field.

Feed-O-Matic

Self-unloading trailer for all grain and ground feed. Handles up to 20 bushels per minute.

Feed-O-Mixer

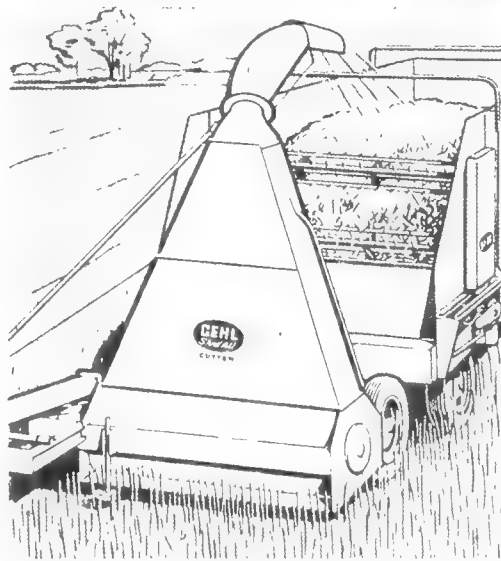
Self-unloading trailer — MIXES and unloads all grain and ground feed.

Grain Loaders

Featuring unique intake nose bearing, other advances.

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New Shred-All Cutter...
another Gehl-quality forage tool

Gehl Shred-All works all year 'round. This one unit handles green crop feeding plus dozens of cutting and clean-up jobs. Shred-All comes as basic cutter unit, or with loading hood and choice of two deflectors. Full offset drawbar. Cutting height is adjustable. Knife tips and shear bar are replaceable. Wheels adjust to match any row-crop width. See the new Shred-All now!

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you can't
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lower price

Hanson

Quality Spraying Equipment

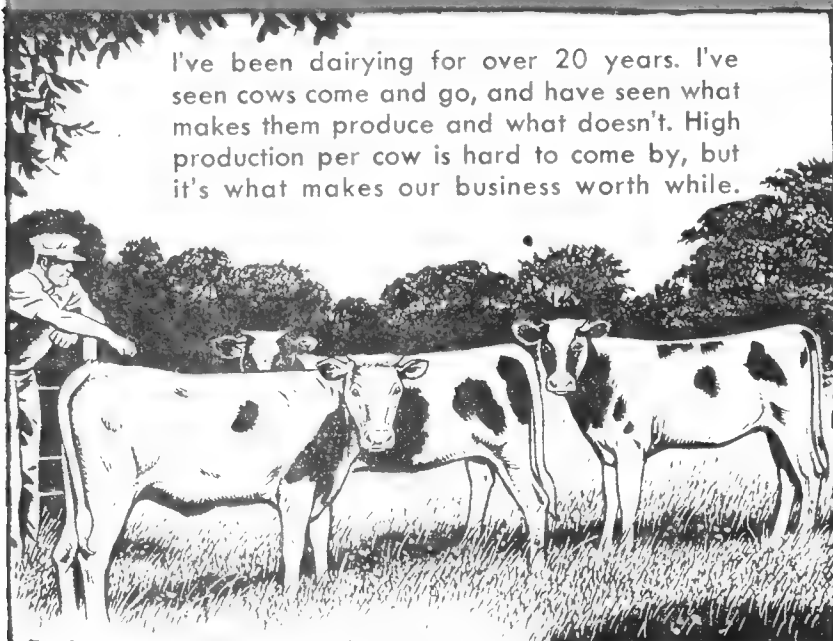
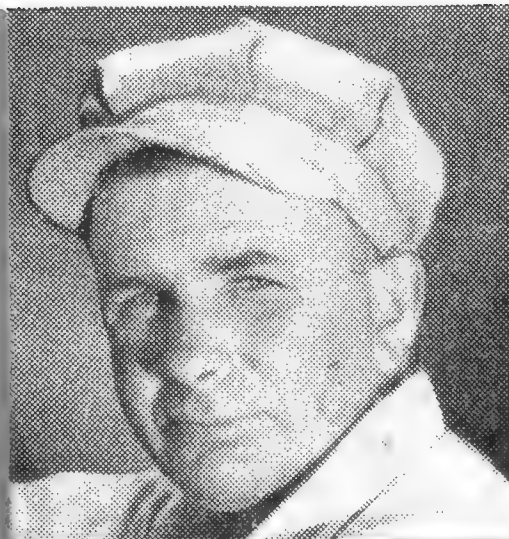
"Distributed by Woodhouse"

Hanson Equipment Company
Beloit, Wisconsin

Purina's Dairy Program
helped me produce

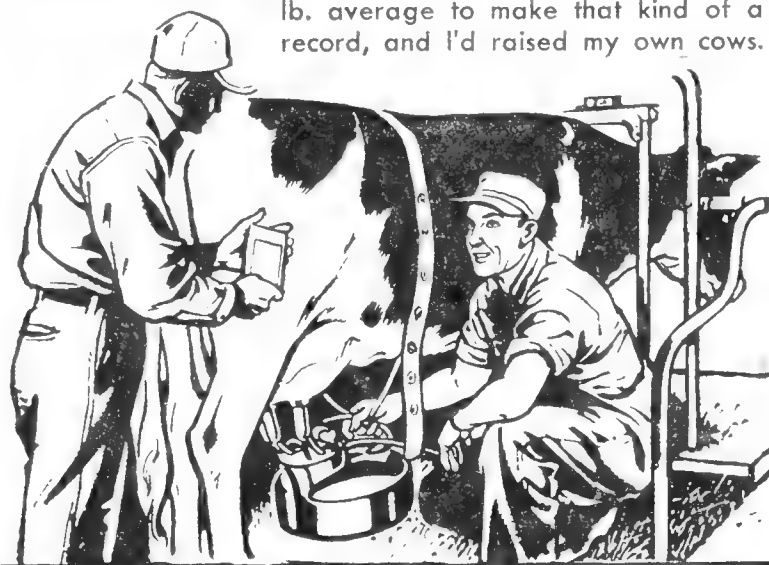
**278,000 LBS. MILK
PER MAN...**

Ernest Sherman
FULTON, NEW YORK

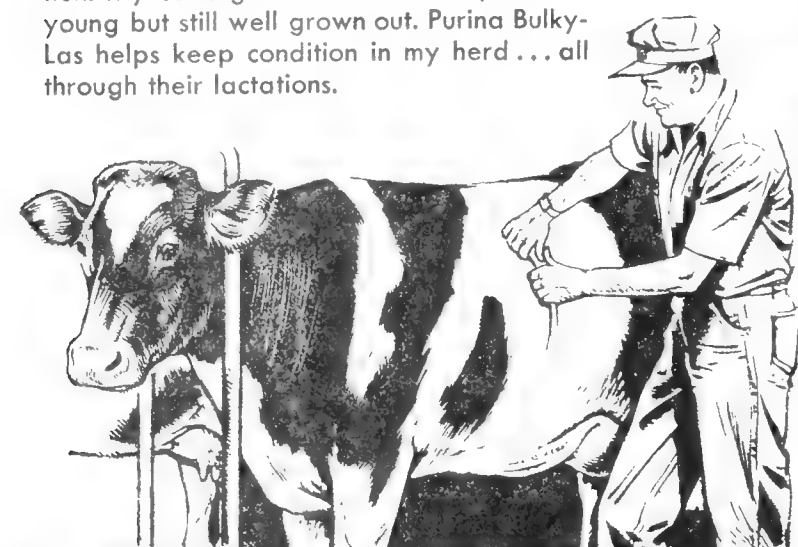


I've been dairying for over 20 years. I've seen cows come and go, and have seen what makes them produce and what doesn't. High production per cow is hard to come by, but it's what makes our business worth while.

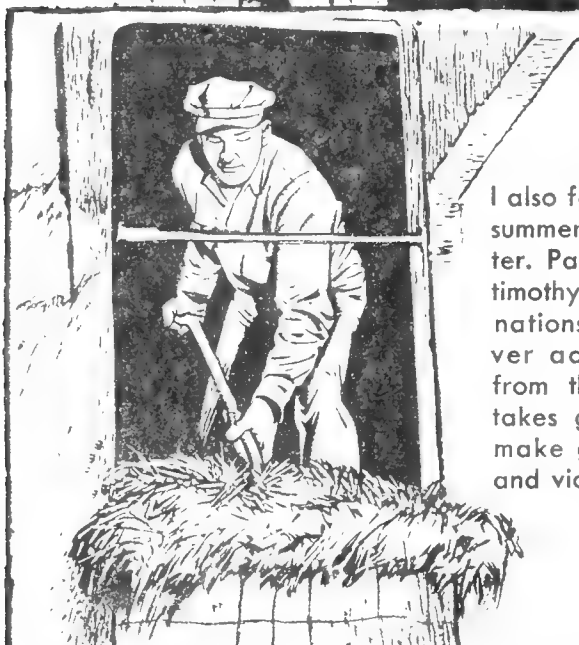
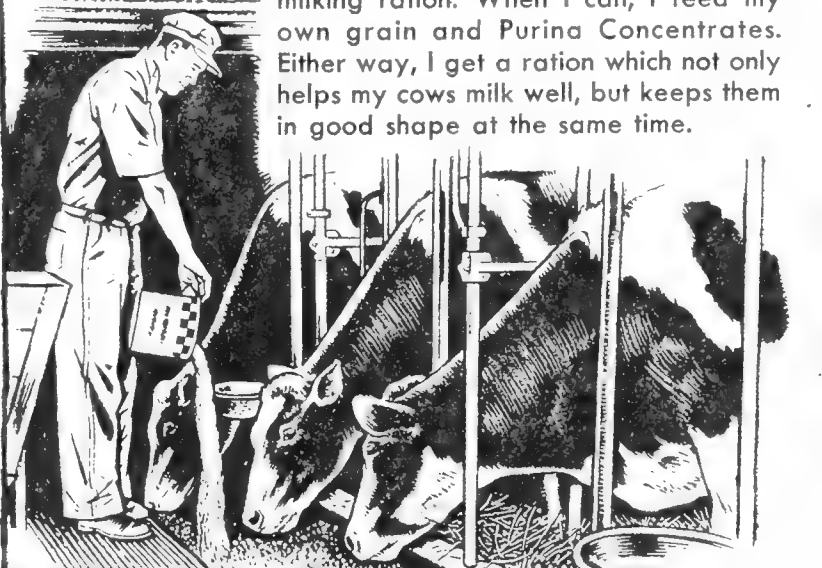
A few years ago, I made 278,000 lbs. milk per man. This was a fine thing and I was mighty pleased. It took a 12,780-lb. average to make that kind of a record, and I'd raised my own cows.



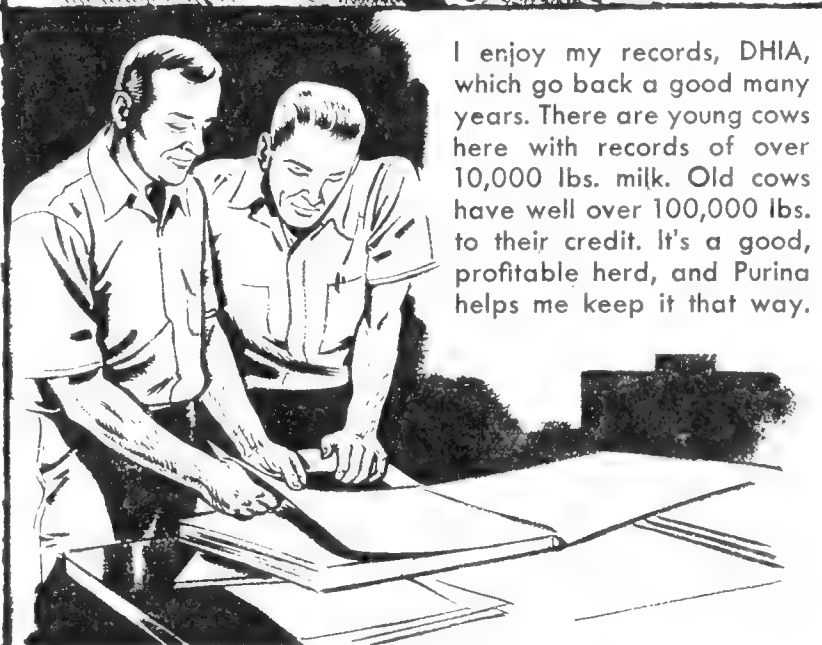
One thing that made it possible was condition. My cows grow fast as calves, freshen young but still well grown out. Purina Bulky-Las helps keep condition in my herd... all through their lactations.



Sometimes I feed a complete Purina milking ration. When I can, I feed my own grain and Purina Concentrates. Either way, I get a ration which not only helps my cows milk well, but keeps them in good shape at the same time.



I also feed grass silage in summer, corn silage in winter. Pastures are alfalfa-timothy-red clover combinations with Ladino clover added. Hay comes from the same fields. It takes good roughage to make good rations pay, and vice versa.



I enjoy my records, DHIA, which go back a good many years. There are young cows here with records of over 10,000 lbs. milk. Old cows have well over 100,000 lbs. to their credit. It's a good, profitable herd, and Purina helps me keep it that way.

All over New York, top cow men like Ernest Sherman are feeding their cows, calves, dry cows and heifers the Purina Way for fast growth, long life, high production, regular calving and more profit from dairying. See your Purina man for details of Purina's dairy program, followed by dairymen wherever cows are important.

There are 178 places
to buy Purina Chows
in New York State.

178

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The
**QUESTION
BOX**

**What?
How?
Why?**

What can I do to prevent water losses from a farm pond?

There are a number of products for sealing ponds that give good results under favorable conditions. The most commonly used is Bentonite which is sold under a number of trade names such as Volclay and Akvaseal. For best results the pond must be drained and the material worked into the soil at the rate of 1 to 2 pounds per square foot. As I recall, the material costs about \$2.00 per hundred pounds, but this may not be exact. It does not work if the soil is high in clay.

Another material, tetrasodium pyrophosphate, is being tested and is reported to give good results, but I doubt if any definite conclusions have been reached. As with other materials, the pond must be drained. Vinyl plastic might be spread over leaky areas or soil cement might be used.

Frequently the most difficult task is to find where the leaks occur. Sometimes one can find 'wet spots' below the pond and trace the leak rather accurately. If this is not feasible you might put dye material over the spot where leaks are suspected and see if the seepage water shows color. To avoid confusion use different dyes in different locations.

Some that are available at most drug stores and might be tried are: Tintex, potassium permanganate, and copper sulfate. The purpose is not to color a large body of water but to let the dye spread to the bottom in a particular spot. If only a small amount and proper precautions are used even dyes that are poisonous would usually not be dangerous or objectionable. One method is to wrap the powder or tablet in facial tissue, or other paper that soaks up quickly, tie a stone to it, and drop it at the desired spot.

In summary, stopping pond leaks is a tricky but not impossible task. Best results will be obtained by draining the pond. However, a few people have reported success by dumping Bentonite in the water over the spot where the leak is known to occur. — H. M. Wilson, Cornell University.

Have any facts been gathered on the cost of operating a hay conditioner?

The New York State College of Agriculture says that a dairyman with a 60-cow dairy who puts up around 175 tons of hay will have a cost of around \$1.00 per ton to condition his hay. By conditioning, they mean owning a hay crusher or crimper to hasten the curing.

I read recently about tranquilizers for cattle. Is their use advisable?

So far the chief recommendation has been for beef bulls which are unruly. However, recent tests have shown that the use of tranquilizers has reduced shrinkage of beef cattle during shipment to market.

Is there a good market for charcoal?

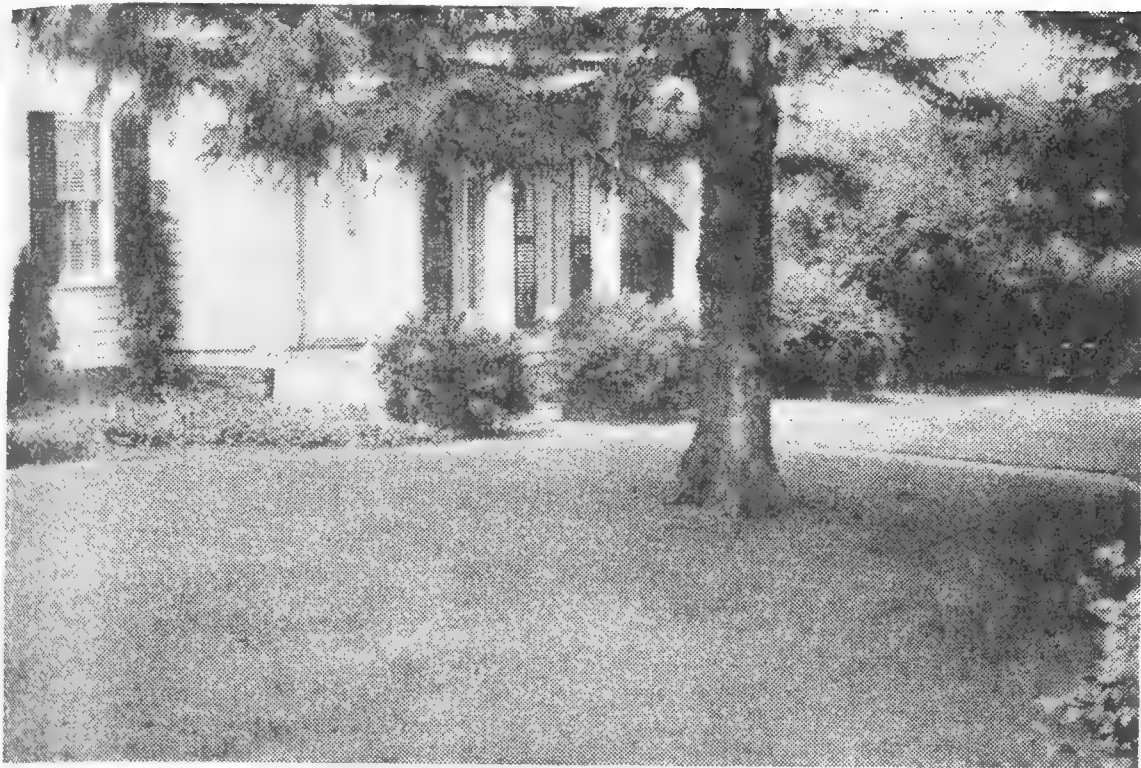
Yes. In the Northeast about 100,000 tons of charcoal are used per year and only about 30,000 tons produced.

Does it pay to grow a cover crop on the home garden?

There are surer and easier ways of adding humus. If you have leaves to rake, put them on the garden. Otherwise, use sawdust or buy a bale or two of straw.

How rapidly has grass silage increased?

One estimate says that 400,000 tons of grass silage was put up in 1946 in the U.S. By 1956, the tonnage had increased to 13,500,000 tons.



Summer Lawn Problems

AUGUST can be a trying month for lawns, especially those which have just been established. Two mistakes homeowners often make in regard to lawn care are shallow watering and cutting the grass too short.

If it is necessary to water at all, the lawn should be given an occasional good soaking, equivalent to one inch of gentle rainfall. This stimulates a better and deeper root system and gives the good grasses more chance of the moisture than weeds will get.

Lawn weeds are most likely to be encouraged if you water the lawn frequently and shallowly.

To check on the amount of water you are giving the lawn, place an empty can near the sprinkler. A coffee can will do. Avoid heavy watering if your lawn does not have good drainage. Watch out for the places where water

collects instead of running off or being absorbed.

Cutting Grass

During hot dry weather the grass should be allowed to grow fairly high. The mower should be adjusted so that the grass will be 2 inches tall after cutting. The higher cut will help shade the ground and help to keep the soil cool and preserve what moisture there is. A close cut dries out the surface of the ground quickly with resulting damage to the roots. Then the lawn will begin to brown.—*Carl Johnson, University of Maryland*

Crabgrass

Crabgrass is here. Unfortunately, in the garden or flower bed there is no control by chemicals, the old fashioned method of pulling it up still being the best.

In lawns we now have several very useful chemicals that can be used to control crabgrass. Probably the two that will do the best job at this time of the year are disodium methyl arsonoate (DSMA) and potassium cyanate. These are, of course, the chemical names, not the trade names. There are a large number of trade names that these two chemicals have on the market, but if you plan to buy them you will find that somewhere on the container it will always list what the chemical is.

Whenever using weed control or other types of chemicals on a lawn keep some standard precautions in mind.

1. Use chemicals when the soil is moist. You will not get nearly as good control when the soil is hot and baked over and dry. Under these conditions most weeds are less likely to be killed by the chemicals.
2. On the other hand, don't use chemicals of any kind on a lawn when there is moisture on the grass blades, either from rain or dew. Soil moisture is critical, but the grass itself should not actually be wet. This will dilute the chemical and may lead to severe burning of the grass.
3. Do not use the chemicals on exceptionally hot days as this increases the chances of injuring the turf, particularly if it is one of the fescues or one of the bent grasses.
4. Always read carefully the directions on the container before using any chemicals around the home. Know the size of the area that you want to treat, and treat according to the concentration recommendations of the manufacturer. This is the way to get the best control with the least injury to your turf.—*Paul Santelman, University of Maryland*

Plant Keeper

You can go away this summer and

leave your potted plants behind with nary a worry. Here's what you do:

Just moisten the soil around your plant well, put the whole business in a polyethylene bag, close it up tight and take off. Polyethelene has the ability to hold moisture in, but at the same time to allow anything that's inside, such as a plant, to breathe.

Dr. Spencer H. Davis at the new Jersey College of Agriculture cautions to use only polyethelene, commonly used for packaging vegetables. Sometimes shirts and sweaters come wrapped in it, too. Some bags have holes punched in them. Don't use these. Be sure not to leave the plant in the sun and avoid scorched leaves. This is important.

How can you tell the difference between polyethelene and other transparent plastics? Polyethelene is soft and pliable. Don't use plastic that crackles.

Flowers

During hot weather in the summer plants will need to be watered. Water as frequently as possible, making sure the soil is thoroughly soaked each time. Frequent light sprinkling encourages shallow root development which is harmful to the plant if watering is stopped later on.

Roses will benefit by the use of a summer mulch on the soil. Materials such as chopped corn cobs, peat, buckwheat hulls, straw, strawy manure and partially rotted leaves are all satisfactory materials for this summer mulching.

Cultivate annual and perennial flowers to keep weeds from competing for the fertilizer and the moisture of the soil.

Prune rambler roses by removing the old canes that have flowered. The new shoots will give the best crop of flowers next year.—*Dr. Conrad Link, University of Maryland*

Y'ALL COME!

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BOB HOPE IN PERSON

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MADISON SQUARE GARDEN RODEO SHOW

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NATIONAL WOMEN'S AIR FORCE BAND

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW

\$20,695 In Prize money

TOMMY BARTLETT'S WATER SKI CIRCUS

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1958

NEW YORK STATE FAIR

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

AUG. 29 thru SEPT. 6

**GREATEST AGRICULTURAL
EXPOSITION EVER!**



SENSATIONAL FARM AND HOME EXHIBITS

COMING MEETINGS

August 21—Genegantslet Watershed Association Agricultural field day—A. G. Collyer Farm — Smithville Flats, New York.

August 21, 22 — National Plowing Contest and Conservation Exposition, Hershey Farms, Harrisburg, Penna.

Aug. 21-24 — Pennsylvania Poultry Federation 8th Annual Poultry Festival, Hershey Park, Hershey, Pa.

Aug. 24-27 — American Institute of Cooperation summer meeting, Penn State, State College, Pa.

August 25-26-27—Northeastern Area Summer Meetings, The National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, Poland Spring, Maine.

August 27—Litchfield County Farm Machinery Field Day—Macklin Cunningham Farm in Goshen, Conn.

Aug. 29-Sept. 6—New York State Fair, Syracuse.

Sept. 3 — Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers Field Day at the University.

Sept. 4—Grassland Field Day, New Jersey Agriculture Experiment Station Dairy Research Farm, Beemerville.

September 13-21—Eastern States Exposition, West Springfield, Mass.

Oct. 2-5 — Fall Flower Show at Rhodes-on-the-Pawtuxet, Edgewood, R. I. Sponsored by R. I. Federation of Garden Clubs, this is first state-wide flower show in Rhode Island in 19 years.

Oct. 7-9—21st NEPPCO Exposition and Convention, Farm Show Building,

Harrisburg, Penna.

Oct. 13-16—National FFA Convention, Kansas City, Mo.

October 17—25th — American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Missouri.

Oct. 25 — New England Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Sale, Bull Hill Farm, North Amherst, Mass.

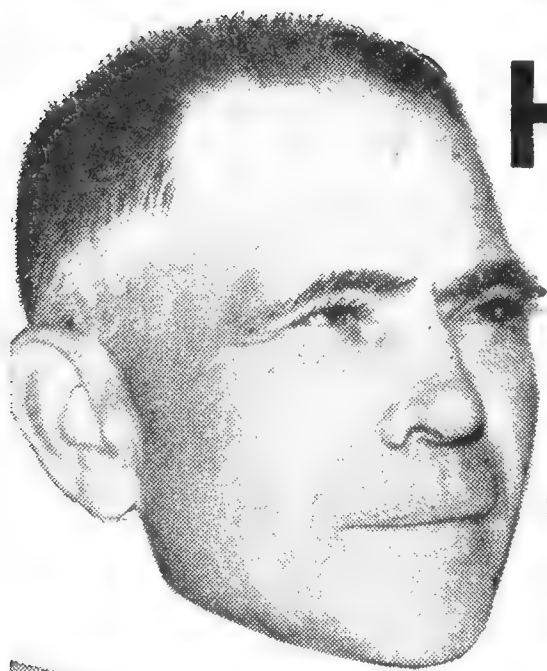
Nov. 13, 14 — Cornell University's 1958 Nutrition Conference for Feed Manufacturers, Statler Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dec. 8-11—1958 Exposition and Convention, Vegetable Growers Association of America, Cleveland, Ohio.

Jan. 12-16, 1959—Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg.

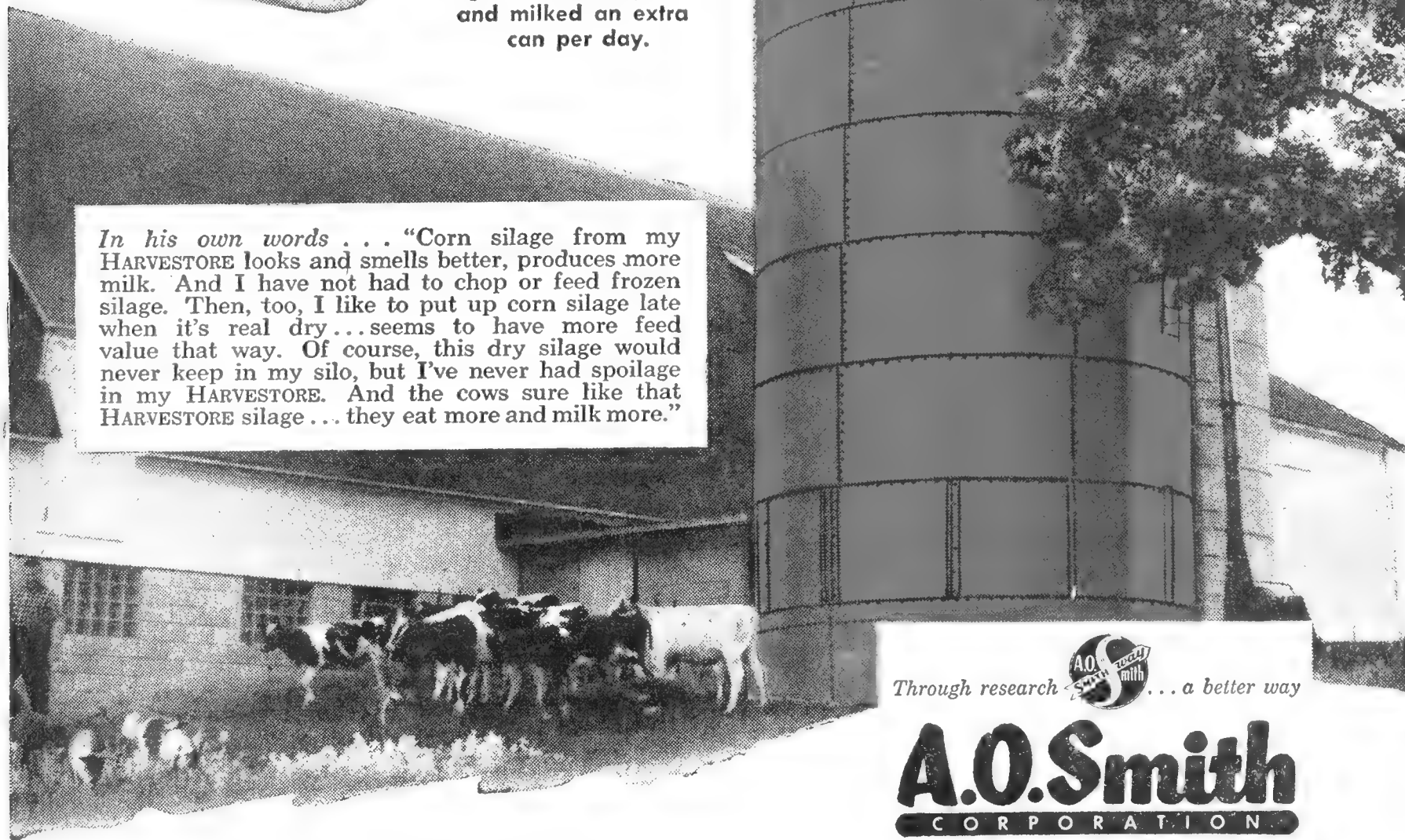
Jan. 20-23 — Annual meeting N. Y. State Horticultural Society, Syracuse.

"2600 extra pounds of milk per month with HARVESTORE® corn silage"



Herbert Treptow, Brandon, Wis., did it when he switched his 26 cow herd from regular corn silage last January... and milked an extra can per day.

In his own words . . . "Corn silage from my HARVESTORE looks and smells better, produces more milk. And I have not had to chop or feed frozen silage. Then, too, I like to put up corn silage late when it's real dry... seems to have more feed value that way. Of course, this dry silage would never keep in my silo, but I've never had spoilage in my HARVESTORE. And the cows sure like that HARVESTORE silage... they eat more and milk more."



• You can cut corn at a lower moisture content than usual and the HARVESTORE oxygen-free principle will give you field-sweet silage.

You save labor. HARVESTORE's exclusive bottom unloader delivers feed without back-breaking effort.

More flexibility, too. Haylage can be put in during the spring and summer months and followed with corn silage in the fall. You can keep right on feeding. High-moisture shelled or ground corn for more profitable feeding can also be processed through a HARVESTORE. College tests show HARVESTORE high-moisture corn produces more beef than dry-cribbed corn.

For the complete facts on the HARVESTORE high-profit plan of Vertical Farming mail coupon today.

Through research  ... a better way

A.O. Smith
CORPORATION

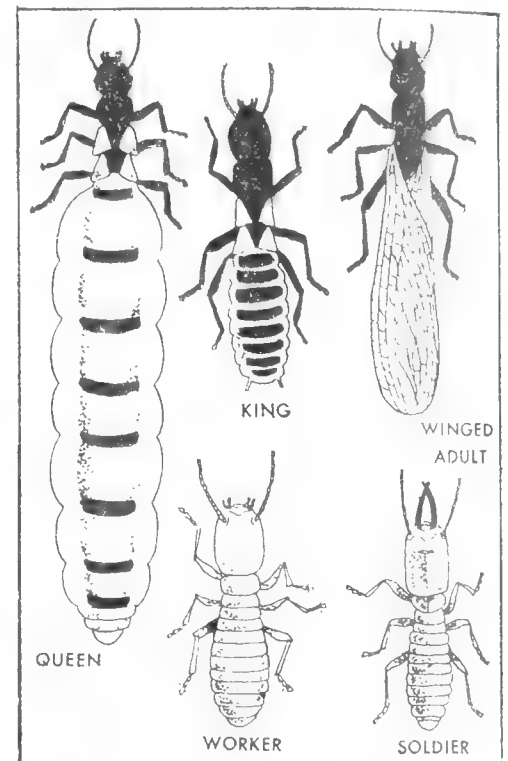
HARVESTORE PRODUCTS
Kankakee, Illinois

Be sure to see the full-scale HARVESTORE exhibit in the Farm Machinery Building at the New York State Fair.

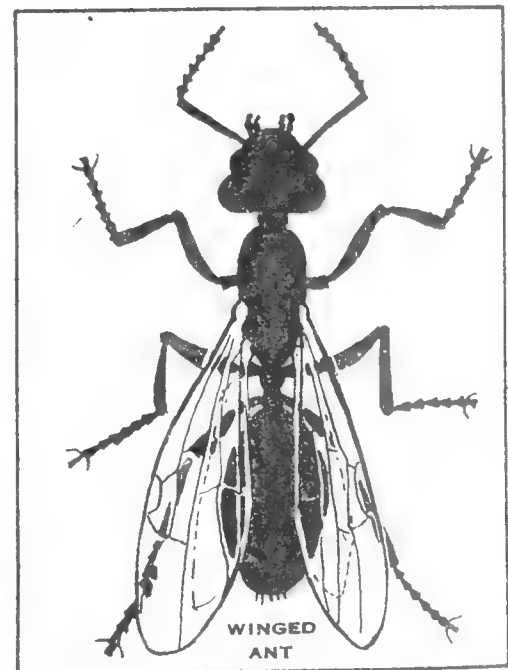
HUB EQUIPMENT SALES, INC.
2105 W. Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Your New York State HARVESTORE Dealer

How to Recognize Termites

Termites are much less troublesome in the Northeast than in areas farther South. However, we do get frequent inquiries, usually from people who fear that they have termites, but who in



Termites



Winged Ant

many cases do not. The above illustrations should enable any houseowner to identify termites, if present and here are four points of identification easy to remember:

1. Ants have a "wasp" waist. Termites have a "chemise" waist.
2. Ants wings are usually transparent. Termites wings are opaque white.
3. Ants have forewings longer than the hindwings. Termites have both wings of almost the same length and longer than the body.
4. Most ants have jointed antennae. Termites have straight antennae.

We are indebted to "Scan," published by the Shell Chemical Corporation, for the illustrations and information.

— A. A. —

FAIR TICKETS AT HALF PRICE

Half price tickets, which will be honored every day of the New York State Fair in Syracuse, August 29-September 6, went on sale August 1, at 9 A.M. The tickets are selling for 50 cents, instead of the regular price of one dollar.

Local allotments represent a share of the one half million reduced price tickets which are being made available for the various communities of the state as a means of inspiring more widespread public interest in the agricultural and industrial exposition.

William F. Baker, Fair Director, pointed out that persons failing to take advantage of the half price sale, which ends on the eve of the exposition, will be obliged to pay the regular admission price on each day of the nine day Fair.



FUELIN' UP, RARIN' TO GO

There was plenty of excitement on Tuesday, August 12. That's when the Sixth Annual New York State Plowing Contest was held at the Charles Blaksley farm, Canandaigua, New York, Ontario County.

Action came fast and furious in three classes of competition—Contour Plowing and Senior and Junior Level Land Plowing. An extra added attraction was a fire demonstration.

Co-sponsors of the contest were the New York State College of Agriculture Extension Service, the State Association of Soil Conservation Districts, the Soil Conservation Service (Federal), Ontario County Extension Service and The

Atlantic Refining Company, whose participation included supplying fuels and prizes.

You find Atlantic among the sponsors because of its great interest in serving the farm—in many ways. Throughout New York State, for example, the Atlantic Rural Salesman, with his welcome and dependable "service station on wheels," is helping to keep countless farms on the go. In New York State and elsewhere Atlantic dealers and distributors are supplying farmers with the same high-quality petroleum products at lowest possible prices.

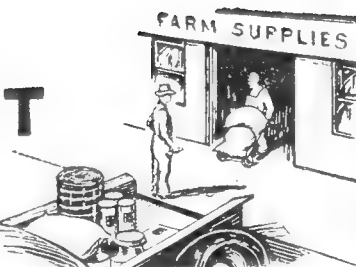
For leadership in farm service, look to Atlantic.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY

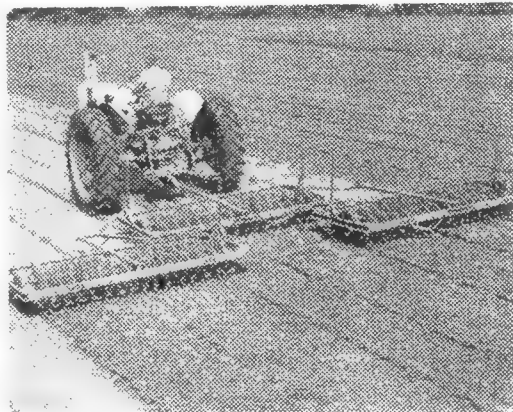
ATLANTIC

See your Atlantic Weatherman
each week night on TV

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



The eighth edition of "Your Dog" has just been released by The BEACON MILLING COMPANY, Cayuga, N. Y. This new 52-page booklet presents information on dog training, dog show and field trial procedures, obedience trials, and registering procedures. Feeding, general care, skin diseases, internal parasites, and common canine diseases are reviewed. Free within the Beacon service area, a charge of 50c is made outside the region served by Beacon.



The Portable "Aero-Trol" supplemental heater, developed specifically for supplying warm air to a natural air drying operation on cold or humid days, is the latest development of AEROVENT FAN & EQUIPMENT, Inc., Lansing, Mich. The unit has its own low power fan, and also can be used to heat workshops, milk houses and other farm buildings.

A new "do-it-yourself" illustrated booklet is available that gives simple step-by-step instructions for installing acoustical ceiling tile that can easily be followed by the average homeowner.

The booklet, "If Noise Annoys an Oyster," lists the tools necessary to do the job correctly, then describes each step in the process in clear, simple language. Each step is illustrated. Booklets are free from OWENS-CORNING FIBERGLAS CORP., Acoustical Div., Dept. AA, National Bank Bldg., Toledo 1, Ohio.

Bindweed, Canada Thistle, trumpet vine, other woody vines and many other tough broad-leaved perennials can be eliminated for a year or longer by one spraying with a new chemical weed killer now available from the DU PONT COMPANY. It's called "TRYBEN" 200 WEED KILLER.

CLAY EQUIPMENT Corp., Cedar Falls, Iowa, recently announced its new line of All-Purpose Crop Driers . . . for drying hay, ear corn, shelled corn and small grain. Clay is offering 4 basic units, 30", 36", 42", and 48", with a wide selection of motor sizes and various types of air foil blades. This flexible type assembly means that a drier unit is available to fit any drying specifications. Power is supplied by either a direct drive capacitor start — capacitor run electric motor or tractor power take-off. At the same time, they announced price reductions through new production methods. For literature, write CLAY EQUIPMENT CORP., Dept. AA, Cedar Falls, Iowa.



These Farmall tractors are part of a new line of 12 farm and commercial tractors just announced by International Harvester. From left to right, the new Farmall Tractors shown here are: Farmall Cub, Farmall 140, Farmall 240, Farmall 340, Farmall 460, Farmall 560.

At their 412-acre experimental farm in Hinsdale, near Chicago, on July 18, INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY showed a preview of their new line of tractors and equipment to a group of editors, including many from farm papers.

President Frank Jenks announced to the group that introductory prices have not been increased to anticipate high steel costs, high labor cost and other probable cost increases in the near future.

Vice president, Mark Keeler, emphasized the fact that International Harvester have been in business for 127 years and that in 1958 the International Harvester organization—parent company and foreign subsidiaries sold about \$150,000,000 worth of farm tractors and implements and parts.

This new J. I. CASE WT Rotary Hoe incorporates many outstanding features that provide long life and efficient operation in all kinds of soil. Here is a hoe that will meet the needs of the modern farmer. It can be quickly transported from field to field. It has both weight and depth control. And when pulled in reverse it serves as a packer. The Hoe is available in 2, 4 and 6 row sections. Each section will cultivate two 36 to 42 inch rows without running down any of the crop.

THE COVER BOARD, Inc. is now the official and legal name for the Bellevue, Ohio company that manufactures The Cover Board, the mold-board attachment that covers trash and stops plugging. Formerly known as Spred-All, Inc. the change in name was agreed to at a recent stockholders' meeting. President R. E. Seltzer declared, "It was felt that the name change was justified due to the tremendous success and acceptance by the farmers of our Cover Board," Mr. Seltzer said.

Among the 23 different farm jobs that can be done with the new model 33 crop-chopper built by NEW HOLLAND are: Cut green feed, chop silage, shred corn stalks, clear stubble and brush and mow weeds. Thirty-two free-swinging knives cut a crop and deliver it to a 12-inch auger which carries material to the cutter head for re-cutting into fine pieces for feeding and storing. From here the chopped crop is blown out the discharge spout to a trailing wagon.

A new low-cost shredder has just been introduced by GEHL BROS. Mfg. Co., West Bend, Wisconsin. The new multi-purpose clean-up tool is called the "Clean-Cut" Shredder and does year 'round duty shredding corn stalks, vines and cover crops; clearing weeds, brush, orchard prunings, topping crops and many other shredding and mulching jobs.



Tompkins County Pomona Grange cookie contest winner, Mrs. Evelyn Prottis, Newfield, N. Y. (holding plate of cookies in center of picture), and runners-up in contest. From left to right, Mrs. Evelyn Miller, Ithaca; Mrs. Lois Oliver, Brooktondale; Mrs. Florence Lane, Ithaca; Mr. E. E. Slight standing in for his wife who was one of the contestants; Mrs. Prottis; Mrs. Earlene Benson, Groton; Mrs. Dorothea Conger, Groton, and Mrs. Gladys Brownell, Dryden, N. Y.

Winners All!

MOLASSES cookies hold the spotlight this year in many Grange halls, as contestants in the big baking contest sponsored jointly by New York State Grange and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST compete for county honors. The contest started in the Subordinate Granges last January, and local winners are now matching cookies in county competitions to see who will enter the finals next fall. Pictured on this page are ten of the county winners, and here is a complete list to date:

Pomona Winners

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Albany	Potter Hollow	Mrs. Elise Disbrow
	Belfast	Mrs. G. R. Treusdell
Allegany	Austerlitz	Mrs. Jeanne Keely
Columbia	Little York	Mrs. G. Twentyman
Cortland	Andes	Mrs. Myrtle Ackerley
Delaware	Westville	Mrs. Mary Rockhill
Franklin	Tonawanda Valley	Mrs. Norris L. Geer
Genesee	Denmark	Mrs. C. Riddlespraker
	Scottsburg	Mrs. Clara Kreiley
Lewis	Seifert's Corners	Mrs. Margery Hyatt
Livingston	Manchester	Mrs. Alvin Warner
Oneida	Bullville	Mrs. Lillie Youngs
Ontario	Waterport	Mrs. Eldred Wheelock
Orange	Altmar	Mrs. Helen Yerdon
Rockland	Taconic Valley	Mrs. Edith Roach
Orleans	Schoharie Valley	Mrs. Earl H. Baxter
Oswego	Sound Avenue	Mrs. Lyndon Hallock
Rensselaer		
Schoharie		
Suffolk		
Nassau		
Sullivan	Hortonville	Mrs. Lewis Hubbert
Tompkins	Newfield	Mrs. E. S. Prottis
Ulster	Plattekill	Mrs. Charles Everett
Warren	Stony Creek	Mrs. Ruth Bormann
Washington	Mettowee	Mrs. Esther Tooley
Wayne	Eureka	Mrs. O. J. Sunderville

Reports from the Pomona Grange Service & Hospitality Committee chairmen who have charge of the county contests are filled with interesting details. Probably the most exciting contest was the one held in Orleans County.



Mrs. Gordon Treusdell
Allegany County



Mrs. Charles Everett
Ulster County



Mrs. Edward Stermer
Chemung County



Mrs. Norris L. Geer
Genesee County



Mrs. Elise Disbrow
Albany County



Mrs. Margery Hyatt
Oneida County



Mrs. Myrtle Ackerley
Delaware County



Mrs. Gerald Twentyman
Cortland County



Mrs. Lewis Hubbert
Sullivan County

SAVE UP TO \$691

over other tractor-picker combinations!*

* Based on F.O.B. factory suggested list prices of comparable row-crop tractor and 2-row mounted corn picker combinations, as published when this advertisement was prepared.



You get
MORE
from **FORD**
at far less
cost!

Ford engineering know-how and
Ford's low cost mass production
methods make the difference

FORD

POWERMASTER Row Crop Tractor

and

Ford 2-Row Mounted CORN PICKER

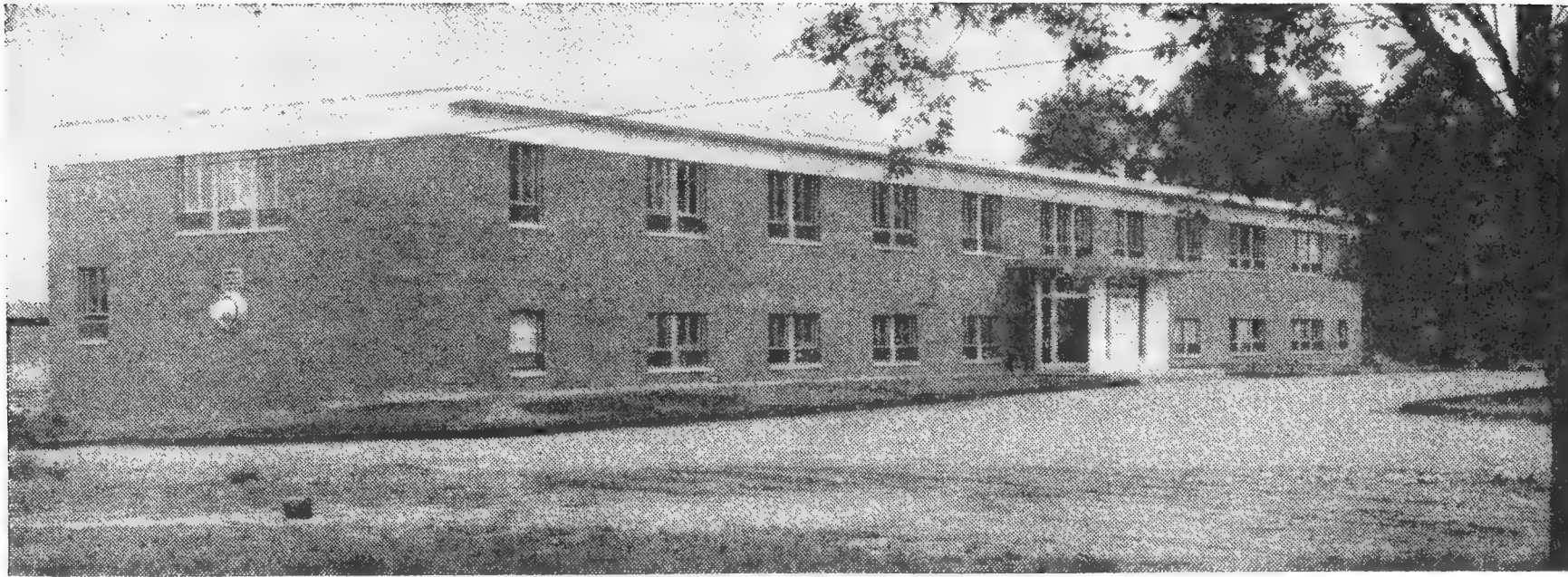
- **Economical 4-Plow Power**—Designed for high capacity performance.
- **Compact, Stable Design**—Safe, easy handling with extra good maneuverability.
- **Available for any fuel**—Models available for gasoline, LP-gas and diesel fuels.
- **Power Steering**—Standard equipment—provides easier, more accurate control.
- **Live Hydraulic System**—Provides instant finger-tip control for lifting and lowering gathering units.
- **Live PTO**—Standard on some models.
- **Power Adjusted Rear Wheels**—Takes the work out of setting wheel tread.

- **Exclusive Snapping Rolls**—Save more corn by snapping ears off to side, directly into snapped corn elevator.
- **Quick-Adjusting Snapping Rolls**—Permit fast, safe clearing of plugged rolls from tractor seat.
- **Convenient Mounting**—On Ford and many other make tractors.
- **Easy to Get On and Off**—Convenient step plates for ease and safety.
- **Compact and Maneuverable**—Well balanced for good traction, easy handling.
- **Five Minute Lubrication**—Use of many pre-lubricated, sealed-for-life ball bearings cuts greasing time to minutes.

These are only a few of Ford's outstanding features. Also investigate outstanding Ford one-row pickers, both pull type and mounted. And remember, *easy credit terms are available*. Tractor and Implement Division, Ford Motor Company, Birmingham, Michigan.

See your nearby dealer and

SAVE PLENTY!



Broome County Dedicates Ag Center

BACK in 1948, farmers in Broome County, N. Y. began to talk about an agricultural center. One of the first definite actions was the donation of \$100 by the late George Burrows of Harpursville.

By 1954 money had accumulated to the amount of \$3,000, and in December 1956 a campaign was put on to raise the necessary balance. The campaign was successful, in fact was over-subscribed.

The Agricultural Department took a quota of \$86,000, which was raised mostly in the form of pledges. The Home Bureau raised over \$28,000 through activities sponsored by 80 home bureau units, and the 4-H clubs raised better than \$15,000, mostly by country-wide activities such as scrap drives, selling mailbox name plates, and Christmas wreath packages.

The building cost \$234,000, and when the \$80,000 in pledges are fully paid, all obligations will be covered. A big boost was given when Miss Frances V. Cutler, who served as secretary and treasurer for the Broome County Extension Association, willed a farm of 23 acres for a site, on which the building is now located. Miss Cutler's will also provided that after all obligations were met, the residue of her estate be given to the Association, and an additional \$15,000 came from this source. For some time the only person who knew about this was William Hotaling, who was one of the men vitally interested in the Center.

Four contracts were let, one for construction, one for wiring, one for

plumbing, and one for heating and air conditioning. The Valley Crafts Inc. of Binghamton did a beautiful job of equipping three kitchens. The towns of Vestal, Union, Chenango, Colesville and Binghamton took over the job of paving the area around the Center. Previous to this a bid had been made of \$3,800 to do the necessary paving from the street to the back of the building, but for \$1,100 the towns provided labor and equipment to pave the front of the building, plus 30 feet back of it for parking.

Among the facilities are an auditorium to seat 300, which can be divided into two rooms — a conference room with a capacity of 40-50 and an executive board room, a room for mimeographing, a homemakers' workshop, a milk-testing laboratory, soil testing laboratory, a training kitchen and a demonstration kitchen and a room well equipped by Triangle Publications of Philadelphia for radio and TV broadcasting.

O. Cleon Barber, who has been county agent in Broome County since 1946, claims that the county has the best agricultural center in the country, or in the whole world!

The building will be dedicated on August 16, at which time 5,000 people are expected. Among those present will be: C. M. Ferguson, Director of the Federal Extension Service, Washington; Dean W. I. Myers of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell; Dr. M. C. Bond, Director of Extension at Cornell; Professor Catherine J. Personius of the College of Home Economics at Cornell.

The program will start at 10:00 a.m., when 75 trained guides (25 of each from Home Bureau, 4-H and Agricultural Department) will show the visitors around the building. A chicken barbecue will start at 11:00 and continue until two o'clock, there will be a concert by the county 4-H band, and the dedication services will occur between 2:00 and 2:30.

The exterior of the Broome County Agricultural Center, which will be dedicated August 16. The organizations which will have their headquarters here include: Broome County Extension Service, including the agricultural department, home demonstration and 4-H clubs; Cooperative Farm Credit; Dairy Herd Improvement Co-op; Soil Conservation Service; and the county offices of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation services.



O. Cleon Barber,
County Agricultural Agent

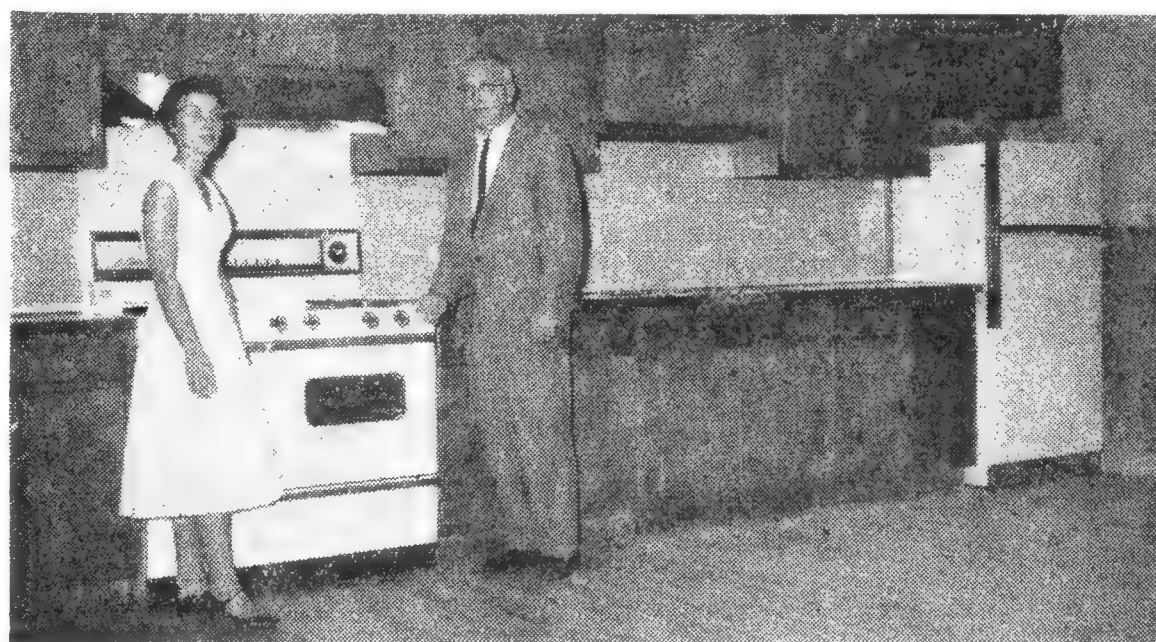


Miss Carolyn O. Boegly,
Home Demonstration Agent



David N. Barnes, 4-H Club Agent.

The kitchen at the end of the auditorium, showing Miss Boegly and Forest H. Reid of Valley Crafts, Inc., Binghamton.



✓ From left to right: M. P. Green, Binghamton, chairman of the Building Committee; Mrs. William Lewis of Binghamton, who was treasurer of the Association; Mrs. John Fitzgerald of Friendsville Stage, chairman of the Dedication Committee of the Home Department; Marshall H. English of Conklin, president of Broome County Extension Service Association.



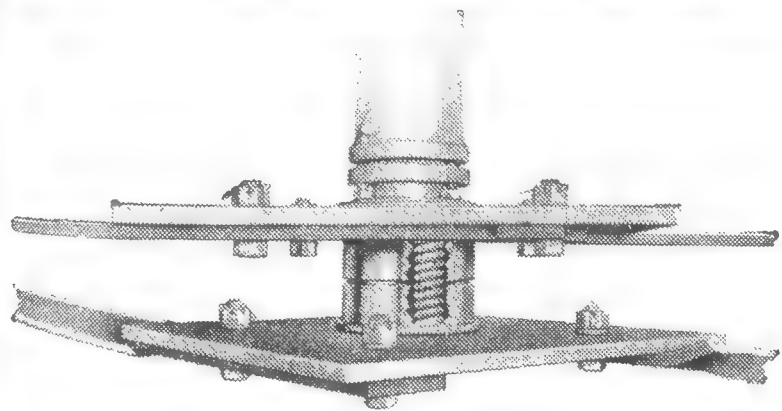
A general view of part of the mimeograph room.



The Brillion Cut-All...relentless SMASHING POWER



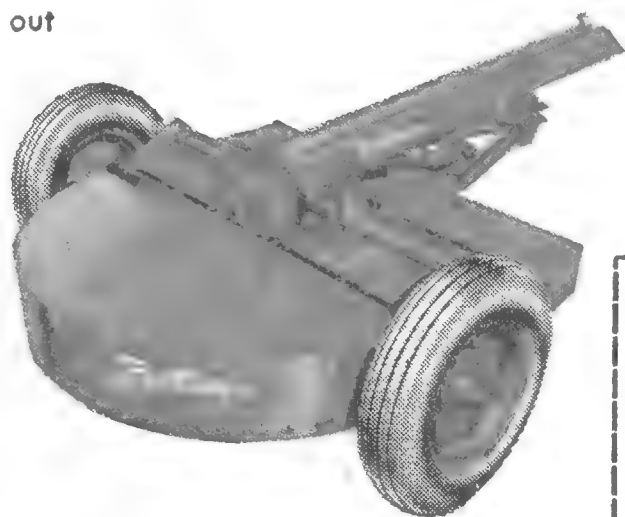
plus stay-with-it stamina for high-speed shredding!



Here's why the Brillion Cut-All is as easy on your tractor as a PTO mower. Exclusive Brillion slip-clutch protection prevents jolts to the tractor . . . takes all the strain out of tough shredding.

This shredder puts the weight where the work is . . . in the deep, reinforced housing, blades, gear-box, axles . . . where the shocks of heavy shredding hit (and tear the heart out of lightweight competitors). But not the Brillion Cut-All! It's battleship-rugged and ready for anything — 3-inch brush, down-and-tangled stalks, matted vines or trash. Here's endless strength, relentless smashing power. And it's mower-smooth because Brillion Shockless Shredding, exclusive slip-clutch protection, takes the strain off your tractor and the worry of steady heavy shredding.

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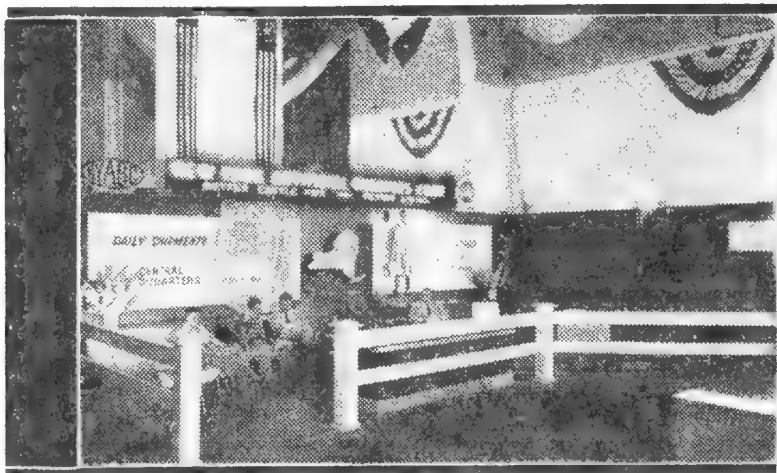
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4 HAWLEY STREET BINGHAMTON NEW YORK

Don't Use DDT-Treated Sweet Corn for Dairy Cattle Feed!

By **GEORGE G. GYRISCO**
Cornell University

A COLD, wet, backward spring followed by a wet, poor haying summer in New York threatens to leave many of us short of hay and silage. In such years, we are on the lookout for roughage wherever we can find it. Hay will be expensive in March. Silage will be scarce.

In several areas in New York, particularly the Hudson Valley, Orleans, Nassau, Monroe and Erie counties, sweet corn is grown on an extensive scale to supply the nearby city markets. Sweet corn stalks are often available at modest costs to farmers.

In order to meet the demands for high quality, most sweet corn is treated with insecticides to control the corn earworm or the corn borer or both. For earworm control, usually 1.5 to 2.5 pounds per acre of actual DDT are applied on a 2-5 day schedule when 10-25 per cent of ears show silk. Three to five applications of DDT may be used. For corn borer, the first application of DDT is usually made when 8-9 leaf blades are visible above the two small basal leaves and is followed by a second one about 5 days later. By harvest, such corn is well treated with DDT.

Not Suitable for Dairy Cattle

Under no circumstances should DDT-treated sweet corn be used as fodder or silage for dairy cattle! Whenever a good earworm or corn borer program has been followed, the DDT residues will run from 30-75 ppm on the corn. If such corn is fed to dairy cattle, large amounts of DDT will appear in the milk. Such milk is subject to seizure and destruction by federal or state health authorities. DDT-milk is contaminated milk! The sale of contaminated milk is illegal.

When DDT is fed dairy cows, it is not only secreted in the butterfat of milk but the excess is stored in the

body fat of the animal. Hence, even if all contaminated feed is stopped, DDT will continue to be secreted in the milk from 2-6 weeks more, depending on the amount stored. Such contaminated milk cannot be sold legally and is of little value for any use.

A legal tolerance of 7 ppm has been established by Federal authorities for DDT in meat. However, it is extremely difficult to control DDT intake to avoid excessive residues in the meat. As a general rule it is best not to feed animals fattened for slaughter large amounts of DDT-treated silage—particularly in the late stages of fattening. DDT-treated silage can best be used for young stock, and for short, discontinuous periods to older beef stock. Never use it as feed for any milking animals—cows, sheep or goats or animals being finished for slaughter.

No Bargain Even If Free

Stalks of DDT-treated sweet corn are no bargain to dairy farmers even if one can get them for nothing. DDT-treated silage fed daily to dairy cattle would mean a daily supply of contaminated milk. Such milk is subject to seizure and destruction for the entire period during which the milk is contaminated. Few dairy farmers could stand the loss of their milk sales for one or two days, much less a period of 2-6 weeks. Why take chances?

No Tolerance for Any Toxicant In Milk

No insecticide, fungicide or herbicide has a tolerance in milk. That means that no fungicide, herbicide or insecticide must appear in milk in any form. Play safe, use only recommended materials for use on forage, on livestock or in the treatment of barns. When in doubt call your local County Agricultural Agent and ask for advice.



THE CORN EARWORM

That nasty-looking creature above is a destructive pest called by various names, depending on what it is attacking. On cotton it is called the bollworm, and on tomatoes it is called the tomato fruitworm. It is best known in our area as the corn earworm and attacks fruit as well as corn.

According to Professor J. T. Kitchen of the University of New Hampshire, when the earworm is in the moth stage, it lays eggs in the silk. These eggs hatch into worms in as little as three days in warm weather. The worm crawls up the silk into the ear.

When inside the husk, the worms are protected from sprays and dusts. The only chance to kill the insects by means of spray or dust is between the time the larvae hatch and before they crawl into the husk.

Insecticide application should start as soon as the silks begin to protrude from the developing ear. DDT is very effective for control. However, if the cornstalks are to be fed to livestock, Ryania should be used.

Home gardeners who dust and spray can direct the insecticide at the silk and should not try to cover the entire plant.

**SEPTEMBER DELIVERY
HIGHEST QUALITY — CERTIFIED**

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GENESEE (WHITE) and CORNELL 595 (WHITE)

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Representatives Wanted For Unassigned Territories



CALL VET EARLY

I READ "Troubles of a Vet" in the July 5 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and decided to write my first letter to an editor.

My sympathy is with this veterinarian, not just because I am one also, but because I have had many of the same experiences.

The one difference between us, however, is that I have too much work to do. This condition could be helped considerably by farmers if only they would be more considerate. By this I mean calling their veterinarian early in the day. This saves traveling back and forth over the same road maybe several times a day. It also works for the farmer's benefit, because he gets prompter service.

Another complaint is that farmers expect veterinary service at night for ailments that could very well wait until morning. Very often an animal will be sick several days and then the veterinarian gets called for an evening of work. We like to have an evening free as well as anyone else. The farmers who say "Come at chore time tonight. I let the cow out this morning," are too numerous. Treating cows during milking doesn't help increase production.

In closing I would like to say that I was raised on the farm, so I know that my complaints aren't a result of prejudice. Also, it is only a minority of farmers who make our work exasperating by their inconsideration. (Name withheld, by request).

— A. A. —

JERSEY MILK

WE ASK Mr. Milliman to cite the authority for his statement that "When all butterfat is removed from a hundredweight of Guernsey milk, the remaining skim milk is richer in food value than that of any other breed. . . ." Mr. Milliman did not cite any such authority. Our own research makes us question that there is any authority based on properly conducted research.

A summary of the results of research in this field conducted by state experiment stations, land grant colleges, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, establishes that the average milk produced by the Jersey breed surpasses that produced by the Guernsey breed in both butterfat and solids not fat. We urge that your paper publish a correction of Mr. Milliman's misstatement.—Charles S. Kelly, President, The American Jersey Cattle Club, Chicago, Illinois.

— A. A. —

TOO MANY COONS AND PORCUPINES

WILL someone please tell me what to put on sweet corn, so coons will not touch it. Every year we have a small patch of sweet corn and just as it's getting ready, the coons come. In one night it is destroyed. We know by their tracks they are coons. — Floyd Wilson, Rensselaer Falls, N. Y.

* * *

WOULD you be able to give me any information about how to get rid of porcupines? The animals are destroying my farm house in Royalston. They are chewing up the lower beams outside the house and now and then making holes through the floor in the ell. This part of the house does not have a cellar. Any information you could

give me would be appreciated.

—Virginia M. Brigham, Belmont, Mass.

— A. A. —

WANTS FARM WORK

AFTER reading how you have helped others, I feel perhaps you could help me. Farming is what I would most like to do, but unfortunately, my experience is limited to only 25 acres of the family farm. I am wondering if

there is an opportunity for a man with limited experience, with a small family who enjoys and appreciates good living conditions on a well managed farm. I am willing to work to do the best possible job.—Richard M. Libby, Oak Hill, R.F.D., Scarborough, Maine

— A. A. —

STARTED PULLETS

THE June 21st issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST arrived this morning. Started pullets are one of the new headaches of the breeder and hatcheryman. When I saw the lead story by Max Brender I therefore read it. I thought this a very fine article and Mr. Brender has done an excellent job in describing his growing program and how it has worked out.

Evidently this is one of the changes which is fast taking place in the industry. We have grown quite a few

this year and it looks like an extensive program would have to be set up if the started pullet trend is here to stay.

—Oliver J. Hubbard, Walpole, New Hampshire

— A. A. —

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

I HAVE just read your editorial on Vocational Agriculture in high schools. Our Massachusetts 23 departments have been setting their courses to aim emphatically toward related or technical agricultural jobs. At the same time we still have many farmers' sons or boys willing and able to get into productive farming. So we have a two-fold program going full tilt.

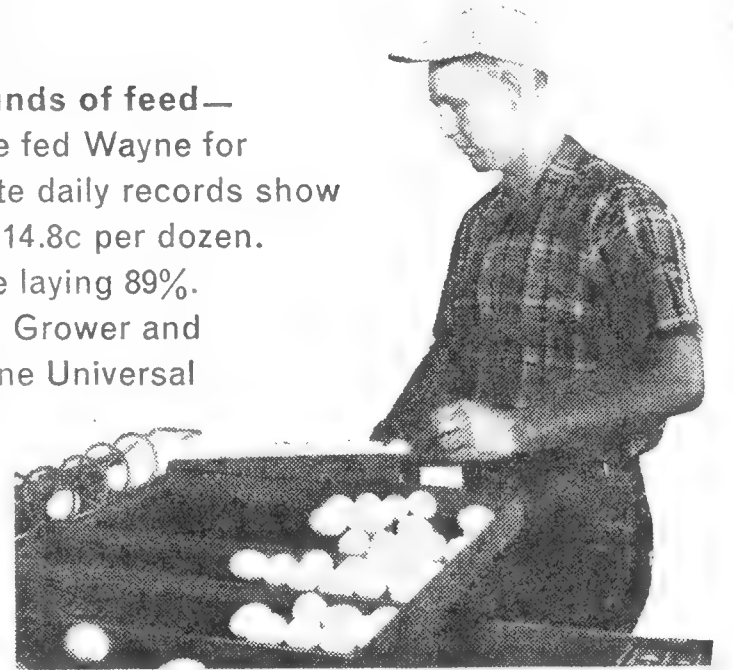
You are to be congratulated for your fine contribution to our cause.—Milo R. Bacon, Secretary Mass. Vocational Association.

6,000 bird flock produces dozen eggs on 3.7 pounds of feed—

Willie Sterling, Blountsville, Alabama, says, "I have fed Wayne for 12 months and am certainly well satisfied." Accurate daily records show that eggs are produced for an average feed cost of 14.8c per dozen.

After 8 weeks of production, birds in one house are laying 89%.

Mr. Sterling starts his chicks on Wayne Starter and Grower and switches to Wayne Pullet Grower at 14 weeks. Wayne Universal Egg Krums is used as the laying ration.



HERE'S HOW WAYNE FEEDERS STAY

Out in Front

With Higher Average Egg Production on Less Feed

Successful poultrymen everywhere are finding that Wayne Egg Feeds are helping them stay out in front . . . and here's why. Continuing Wayne research produces poultry rations that are formulated and fortified to carry your laying

flock through stress periods at highest possible production . . . leveling off the costly slump periods and delivering a higher average production month after month. From starting to laying, Wayne Poultry Feeds can keep you out in front!



Sustained high production at low feed cost per dozen—Anthony Boehmer, RR#3, St. Charles, Mo., reports, "I've had 75% production or better during most of the past 15 years using Wayne Feeds. This year, my 720 hens produced eggs at a feed cost of only 14c per dozen." Mr. Boehmer's chicks are started on Wayne Chick Starter. Wayne Poultry Mixer and grain is fed for growing and laying rations.



1,080 bird flock lays 70% for 365-day period—Hubert W. Hoch, RR#1, Prospect, Ohio, says, "I've followed the Wayne Poultry Program for several years with excellent results . . . egg production and quality have been consistently high." Mr. Hoch feeds Wayne Chick Starter, Chick Mixer and grain, and Wayne Poultry Mixer and grain.



Quality eggs from Florida's largest cage operation—Donald Turman, manager of Southland Farms, Lake City, Fla., uses the complete Wayne program on their 24,000 caged layers, 18,000 pullets and 6,000 chicks. Mr. Turman says, "Wayne Feeds helped us win the Florida Egg Show's 'Best Dozen Eggs' award for the past four years."



Ready to Help You Stay Out in Front with Extra Production Wayne Egg Feeds

Your Wayne Feed Dealer offers you a complete line of extra production egg feeds, regular mash, all mash, concentrate, and specialty rations. See him today for the poultry program that best fits your needs.

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DAIRY CATTLE

EMPIRE LIVESTOCK MARKETING Cooperative stockyards are good places to sell and buy dairy replacements. Regular livestock sales every Monday at Dryden. Tuesday at Caledonia Gouverneur. West Winfield; Wednesday at Bullville, Greene; Thursday, Bath, Oneonta, Watertown. Ask your nearby Empire Stockyards Manager for schedule of special dairy replacement sales, daily calf markets and for information on Empire's farm auction service.

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

WE HAVE 100 LARGE heavy, handpicked young cows and first calf heifers—the very best obtainable in N. Y. State. You can be the judge. We defy competition to show you the same quality. The best dairymen admit it. We love to deal with critical judges. We can show you heifers like cows, some fresh, close and due in 4 to 6 weeks. Phone Moravia 137, Moravia 169, Moravia 572. Paimier & Myers, Moravia, N. Y.

AYRSHIRES

RAISE YOUR TEST, increase your income — a polled Ayrshire bull is the answer. Write or visit Partridge Hill Farm, Barneveld, New York.

HOLSTEINS

COWS FOR SALE due September, October. Records up to 19,442 milk, 763 fat 3.9% 2x. Vaccinated, certified, accredited, Lamoga Stock Farm, Lebanon, Madison County, New York. Phone Georgetown, N. Y.

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FOR SALE: BRED HEIFERS due late fall, yearling and heifer calves. Choice, well-bred and well grown individuals from proven cow families and sires. Also top herd sire prospects. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

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FOR SALE: SEVEN GUERNSEYS, three Holsteins. Brucellosis free, artificially bred, freshen September. Floyd Slocum, Marathon, N. Y.

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POLLED—CALVES UP, get bull improve your stock, dandy for oxen! Hendrickson Farm, Cobleskill, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR ANGUS BULLS and registered heifers write Red Creek Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.

ANGUS BECAUSE THEY GIVE you more, you get more! Information—New York Angus Association, Wing Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca New York.

BEEF CATTLE

REGISTERED HEREFORDS: choice purebred breeding stock; low price. Mack Park, Wolcott, N. Y. Phone 5734.

HEREFORDS

FOR SALE: REGISTERED polled Hereford bull, 3 year old. Earl Lockwood, Route 2, Remsen, New York.

HEREFORDS THAT WE HOPE you will like. Open and bred heifers; herd sires. Come and see them. Pleasant Valley Hereford Farms, Tel. 31, Groton, New York.

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MARKET YOUR LIVESTOCK THROUGH your nearby stockyards of Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative. Top prices, prompt pay, plenty of good buyers. Stockyards at Bath, Bullville, Caledonia, Dryden, Gouverneur, Greene, Oneonta, Watertown, West Winfield.

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ANDY'S KNOLL VIEW Yorkshires open and bred meat type gilts, boars. All registered stock. E. W. Andress, Williamson, N. Y. R.D. #1.

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WHITE COLLIES ALSO German Shepherds. AKC registered, \$25 Shepherd Collies \$15. Elsie Howard, Woodsville, N. H.

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BABY CHICK BARGAINS. Rocks, Reds, Hampshires, Crosses, Leghorns. Write Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 4, Pa.

MEADOW VIEW CHICKS—Franchised hatchery for Mount Hope Queens. Also first generation Harco Reds, Harco Sex-links, and Lawton White Rocks. Our Peterson Cornish Crosses are tops for meat. Hatches every week. N.Y., U.S. approved, Pullorum-typhoid clean. Meadow View Chicks, Henry M. Fryer, Phone Myrtle 2-7504, Greenwich, N. Y.

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SITUATION WANTED

WORKING FARM MANAGER. Married, forty years of age. One child. Four years Cornell University College of Agriculture. Graham School graduate. Wide knowledge agronomy and soil management. Fifteen years experience managing profitable dairies—registered cattle. Knowledge of swine, beef, husbandry. Excellent reference from present employer. Box 514-WY, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Sept. 6 Issue.....Closes Aug. 22
Sept. 20 Issue.....Closes Sept. 5
Oct. 4 Issue.....Closes Sept. 19
Oct. 18 Issue.....Closes Oct. 3

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TO PREVENT ANEMIA OF PIGS

An excellent way of supplying iron to baby pigs to prevent anemia is to hang a short section of rubber inner-tube from 6 to 12 inches above the floor in the farrowing house, according to a recent report from Kansas State College. The innertube can be washed daily and a solution containing iron applied by painting it on with a brush. Baby pigs will chew on the rubber and receive a sufficient quantity of medication, the report says, to prevent nutritional anemia.

JERSEY DISPERSALS



MON., AUG. 18—CHAS. D. DENNISON

Ira, N. Y.—near Meridian, N. Y.—1:00 P.M. (D.S.T.) 40 head—Many sired by ABS and NYABC sires. 1957 DHIA Avg.: 8131 lbs. milk, 421 lbs. fat. 1958 DHIA Avg.: 8147 lbs. milk, 401 lbs. fat. Complete negative test plus calf, vac.

WEDS., AUG. 20—HARLAND E. CARTER

Milk Cow Dispersal, Montrose, Pa.—1:00 P.M. (D.S.T.) 8 miles north of Meshoppen on Reta Rd. 60 head—many recently fresh and heavy springers. Featuring the progeny of Edgela Tidy Jester Noble, a prize winner at the Royal Winter Fair, a DHIA proven bull with a high proof and the sire of the Grand Champion cow at the Pa. Farm Show (bred by the Carters). Also featuring the young daus. of Marlu Milady Fashion Prince, whose 2 full sisters have broken 4 nat'l production records and whose dam is the present all time milk champ. with a record of 25,293 lbs. milk and 1210 lbs. fat in 365 days. The herd has been continuously DHIA testing for 40 yrs. with 10 yrs. above 400. The highest classified herd in Pa. in 1954! Bangs Cert. Herd No. 13739. T.B. Accr. Herd No. 83547. All calf vac.

FRI., AUG. 22—FRANK C. TREFFINGER

Canfield, Ohio—3 miles west of Canfield on U.S. 224. 1:00 P.M. (E.S.T.) 8 daus. of Avancer Souvenir, the sire of more reg. daus. than any other bull of the Breed; 5 daus. of Jester Standard Avancer, that sold for \$9,000; 3 daus. of Signal Commander that has a 1,000 lb. dau. Most in calf to Victory Lad Volunteer, whose daus. avg. over 13,000 lbs. milk and 700 lbs. fat. DHIA tested for 37 yrs. TB Accr. Herd No. 409865. Bangs Cert. Free Herd No. 230. Mostly calf. vac. 30 day Bangs test

FRI., AUG. 29—TOM WHITE ESTATE

Ashley, Ohio—1:00 P.M. (E.S.T.) 35 head. The herd is headed by a son of Brampton Medalion Basil that has sired a very good group of daus. Others are sired by Rush Blossom Lad, who left many good daus. in the herd and is a grandsire of many daus. in this sale. DHIA tested. Pract. calf. vac.

MON., SEPT. 1 (Labor Day)

KLECKNER & HUBER

Clyde, Ohio—3 miles west of Bellevue on U.S. 20—12:30 P.M. (E.S.T.) Selling 60 head in one of Ohio's top dispersal sales this fall! 14 Excellents, 17 Very Good, with nothing lower for an avg. of 89.08%. This herd contains some of the highest record cows in Ohio with records up to 983 lbs. fat. Thomas Royal Aim Basil was proven in this herd. He is an Excellent. Superior Sire that sold for \$5,000 and sired the top producing cow in Ohio as well as winning Gets of Sire at the Ohio State Fair. This herd is also strong in the blood of Imp Fern Golden Design, Jr. Champ. at the All Amer. Show and the dam of an Ex. 800 lb. dau. She and her son and dau. sell in this sale. For those looking for top cattle, this sale should be a must! Bangs and T.B. accredited. 30 day tested.

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(Continued from Opposite Page)

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N. Y. A. B. C. Reelects J. Stanley Earl President

THE EIGHTH Annual Cattle Show and the 18th Annual Meeting of the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, held August 1 and 2 at the cooperative's Ithaca, New York headquarters, Judd Falls Road, climaxed one of the most prosperous years in NYABC history when measured in terms of volume, finances, quality of bulls, conception and service.

Some 2500 folks from New York, Vermont, Connecticut and Pennsylvania participated in or watched the Cattle Show, the second largest of its kind. Competing in more than 70 classes, a record 468 daughters of the cooperative's dairy sires, representing the five major dairy breeds—Holstein, Guernsey, Jersey, Brown Swiss and Ayrshire, took home \$5,000 in cash awards plus ribbons and trophies.

Keen competition was shown in new classes added this year—junior and senior "get-of-sire" classes in each breed. All judging was handled by Harvey Schwartz of Waukesha, Wisconsin, judging the black and white breed, and Professor Charles Norton of Oklahoma State University, selecting winners in all breeds except Holstein. Ring clerks were Professors C. M. Chance and H. J. Bearden, Cornell Extension Dairymen.

A highlight of the Cattle Show was the Saturday morning Junior Champion Showman contest, in which there were 143 entrants. Winner of the contest was Miss Barbara J. Wiltzie of Hannibal, New York, with her Holstein Raywilt Wallace Nancy Bel, a daughter of the NYABC sire "Bel." C. Hadley Smith of Ithaca presented Miss Wiltzie with the Smith trophy.

Junior Showmanship winners in the other breeds were: Guernsey, Graydon Stoddard, Mt. Upton; Jersey, James Todd, Heuvelton; Ayrshire, Robert Studley, Gowanda; Brown Swiss, Jerry Harkness, Marcellus.

The cooperative's 18th annual meeting session held Friday evening in Willard Straight Hall attracted delegates from 209 local affiliated breeding units representing the 47,000 members. Delegates adopted a record one million dollar annual budget based upon a five per cent increase in the number of cows to be bred to NYABC sires, with a total of 460,000 set for the current fiscal year. The report was presented by Henry C. Shapley.

At the meeting, the Outstanding Service Award was presented by Dr. Harry A. Herman of Columbia, Missouri, Executive Secretary of the National Association of Artificial Breed-

ers, on behalf of the Association, to Ralph Hutton of Spencerport, New York, of the Monroe County ABC, in recognition of his outstanding work while inseminating 40,236 first service cows to NYABC sires during the past 17 years. The NAAB made only 25 of these awards across the country this year. To be eligible for this award, a technician must have been in cattle artificial breeding work for 20 years or must have bred 35,000 first service cows.

The Technicians' Distinguished Service Award was presented at the meeting by E. R. Eastman, President of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, on behalf of the NYABC, to Charles Edward Montford of Stanley, Ontario County. This award is given on the basis of outstanding contributions to the artificial breeding program. Honorable mention awards were presented to two other outstanding district nominees, Henry Van Blake of Schoharie County and Gordon Page of Wyoming County.

Distinguished Service Award winner Montford divided his territory three

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Man has made 32,600,000 laws, but hasn't succeeded in improving on the Ten Commandments.—Cecil B. DeMille

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times and is now bringing NYABC sire service to 53% of the cow population in his territory. He was cited for leadership in home life, business, and community service. Acting on the award committee were E. R. Eastman; Leeland Smith, Brasher Falls, Master of the New York State Grange; and Paul Heller, Manager of the Connecticut Artificial Breeding Association of Woodbridge.

Nominating committee chairman Alden Ecker, Johnstown, presented, and delegates re-elected these directors to the 13-member NYABC board: Glenn Widger, Ellicottville, for NYABC District 1; Robert S. Drake, Woodhull, District 2; Harold J. Creal, Homer, District 3; George Pringle, Nichols, Holstein breed director; and Douglas Stanton, Greenville, director for the Guernsey breed.

At a short organization meeting following the annual session, the board re-elected these officers: J. Stanley Earl, Unadilla, president; Pringle, vice-president; and Widger, secretary-treasurer.



E. R. Eastman, (left) President of American Agriculturist of Ithaca, presents the NYABC Distinguished Service Award to Edward Montford (right) of Stanley, N. Y. Sharing in the presentation which was a highlight of the NYABC 18th Annual Meeting session is Mrs. Montford.

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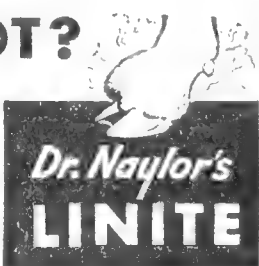
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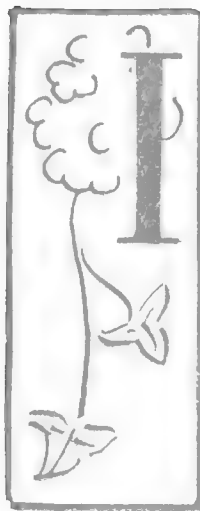


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Rewards from Flowers

By ELLEN KIRBY



IT WAS not until I attended a number of flower shows and had the opportunity to contrast ordinary bouquets with really artistic arrangements that I discovered that growing plants was only half the fun. When I began to try my hand at flower arranging, I soon realized that this creative activity adds immeasurably to the joy of everyday living.

One does not need a lot of flowers to make a beautiful design. The Japanese have taught us simplicity and restraint in the use of materials. Properly arranged, three blooms are more dramatic than a dozen haphazardly placed. When you arrange flowers, build your arrangements thoughtfully and deliberately. You may be inspired by the unusual shape or graceful curve of a branch as an incentive for a design, or you may foresee a pleasing pattern in a striking organization of color.

Here are some suggestions for strengthening your designs:

1. Place large flowers, dark-colored flowers and rough-textured materials low in the design, and place light-colored blooms, fine foliage or buds at the extremities, because the dark colors and rough-textured materials look heavier than pastel colors and fine-textured materials.

2. Each bloom or other item of material should be in harmony with the arrangement as a whole. The container should be chosen with relationship to size, type, and color of plant material.

3. Try for a "live" rather than a "sluggish" arrangement. A feeling of rhythm or motion may be achieved by repetition of graceful lines or through a clever transition of color that carries your eyes along.

4. Remember that vertical lines are usually uplifting and suggest the formal and dramatic; horizontal lines are restful; and poor transition of color or poor graduation of sizes can be confusing or distracting. I have found that I can produce a more dynamic pattern by the use of contrast in forms, such as combining a round form with a spike form or bloom or foliage.

Today, flower arrangers talk about the "pyramid" rather than the "triangle," because we are thinking in terms of depth or third dimension. You can get this effect in an arrangement in various ways, such as turning a leaf at right angles to the axis, or by placing plant material at the base in a slanting position rather than in a strictly vertical position.

Wild Materials

There is a special satisfaction in creating a thing of beauty from materials which are usually considered ordinary or unimportant. The sunflower as well as the rose has beauty. Dock is a detested weed to the farmer, but a fascinating item of plant material to the flower arranger.

The new interests that open to you once you join the ranks of flower-arranging enthusiasts are almost boundless. You have a better appreciation of sculpture, painting and horticulture. You become interested in various woods, metals and pottery. You begin to collect rocks, shells, birchbark and palm spaths. You dry leaves, collect sticks, and snoop about for fungus.

At this point it is helpful to intrigue your husband into the game. He may first display virtues of tolerance and

patience. But watch him. Soon he will be the first to spot an interesting piece of driftwood or to bring home a gift of pottery.

You yourself become more observant as you walk through the garden or in the woods or by the roadside. You become a beachcomber, perhaps, or a tramp. A country walk will have new significance as you reach for new material from the wonders of nature. You are delighted to find a gnarled branch, odd leaf, colorful seedpods and berries. And you have a deeper appreciation for the abundant life which is our heritage.

Having lived for a number of years near a wooded hillside where each spring the wild azalea thrilled me with its beauty, I was once greatly embarrassed when I did not recognize the seedpods of the wild azalea cleverly arranged in a design entered in a city flower show. Only recently have I become acquainted with the graceful bloom of the ever abundant weed, the lamb's quarters, and with the vivid chartreuse of the cattail in its early stage of development.

Color All Year

Why not grow your own material for flower arrangements? Not only will the garden provide the kind of plant forms and colors needed but it will give you materials for use indoors all through the year. We are fortunate in the area where we live, southern New Jersey, to be on the borderline of vegetation. Here is the southern limit of northern vegetation and the northern limit of southern vegetation.

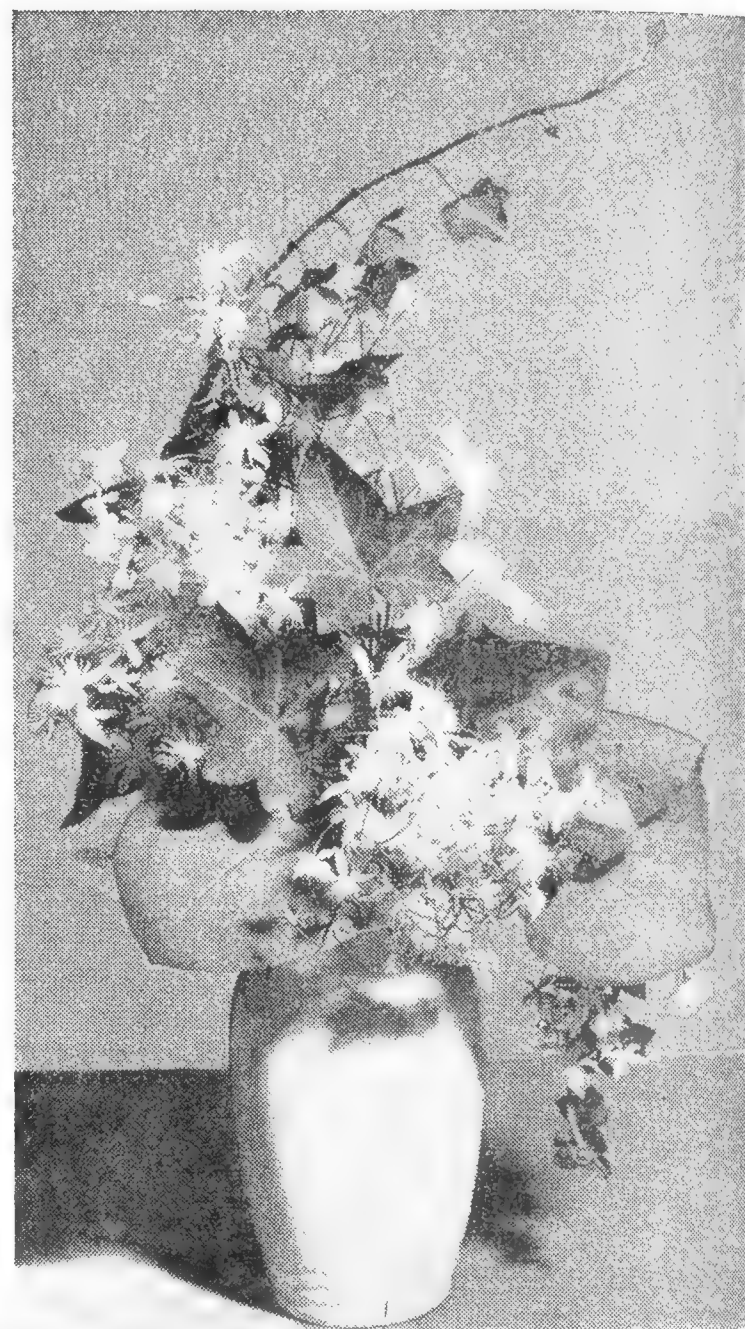
One time I played a game all by myself. My score was to have some plant color in my garden each week of the year. I watched the variety of plants from week to week. If there came a week when I had no plants blooming, I looked in my neighbors' gardens and noted what plants were blooming there. My solitary game was fun. After two or three years of challenging myself, a visiting neighbor never knew the feeling of triumph she gave me when she remarked, "I notice that no matter what week I pass your home, you always have some flower blooming. There is always color in your garden."

Continuous color can be had in our region from the bloom of the witch hazel, winter aconite, Christmas rose or English daisy while snow may still be on the ground, to the colorful berries of the pyracantha, coral berry, and some varieties of viburnum in late winter.

Gardening is never static. The scene changes from season to season. Spring and autumn will offer a variety of compositions with which to experiment, and the picture varies from day to day. It is exciting to grow a new plant each season and to learn its habits, faults or values. I am always spurred by anticipation when I plant bulbs in the fall and eagerly await the picture they will make in the spring.

Gardening and flower arranging bring rich rewards, for through them we gather release from tension, we find relaxation, peace, friendships, adventure, knowledge, and joy in everyday living.

Just a spray or two of *Clematis paniculata* blooming late in the summer and a few ivy leaves make this pleasing design.



The natural curve of a branch may form the basic line of a good design. Here the graceful larch is used in contrast with the beautiful mahonia foliage which forms the center of interest. The arrangement could be varied by adding a few fresh flowers from time to time, keeping the evergreen design permanent. The greens will stay fresh in water for several weeks.

—Photo: Jackson & Perkins

One gladiolus stalk and foliage, contrasted with some blooms graded in size and color, make this interesting arrangement.



This pleasing design uses the foliage and bloom of just one kind of flower, Shasta Daisy, and is a good example of gradation of size of blooms and buds.

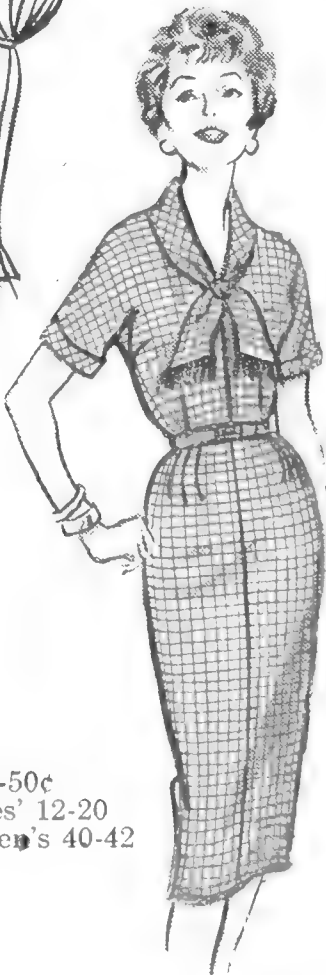
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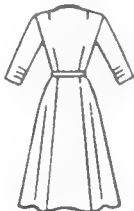
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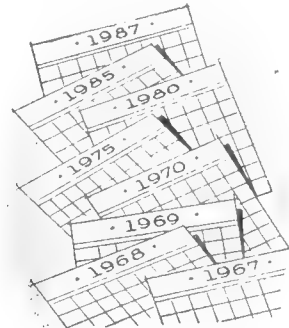
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Tasty Recipes for MIDSUMMER MEALS

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON



Alberta D. Shackelton

MAKE the most of August and September vegetables and fruits, as well as the end of early season favorites. Enjoy all of them while they last, and keep the "V" for vitamins in those vegetables, too! Don't let them wilt. Most vegetables, especially deep green ones, are excellent for vitamin A and C when harvested, but wilting destroys much of the fragile vitamin C. Even crisping the vegetables will not restore this vitamin, so get them into the refrigerator as soon as possible.

Cook vegetables by any method. . . boil, fry, bake, or broil. When you boil, don't over-cook for best flavor and color. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt and $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cup water, depending on cooking time. Bring water to boil, add vegetables, cover pan, return to boil, and reduce heat. Shredded vegetables will cook in 3 to 5 minutes; snap beans in 15 to 20 minutes; green limas in 20 to 30 minutes. Serve promptly.

For best color, flavor, and texture, tomatoes should be ripened in good light at room temperature, or a little below (between 60 and 70 degrees). Never wrap tomatoes to keep dark. New research shows that the traditional practice of ripening on a sunny

warm window sill is not the best method. The heat, not the light, is wrong for ripening.

Here are tasty recipes your family will enjoy:

FRIED TOMATOES AND CREAM GRAVY

Allow about 1 large ripe tomato for each serving. Remove stem ends and cut each tomato in halves or thirds. Dredge each slice with seasoned flour to your liking—just salt and pepper or add a dash of your favorite herbs. Brown in hot fat—butter, cooking oil, or bacon fat.

Carefully remove to a heated platter (placing slices on toast, if desired). Add to fat in skillet 1 to 2 tablespoons flour (depending on number of tomatoes fried), blend well, and slowly add $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cups milk. Cook until thickened with constant stirring. Pour over tomatoes and garnish with crisp bacon slices.

NOTE: Fried green tomatoes are liked by many. Slice tomatoes from which stem end has been removed about $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, dip each slice into egg beaten with a little water and then into seasoned cracker crumbs. Fry as for ripe tomatoes, cooking until tender. Serve plain or with cream gravy.

PRESERVING TOMATOES

Everyone cans tomatoes, but why not try freezing juice or stewed tomatoes if you have freezer space?

For frozen juice, wash, sort, and trim vine-ripened tomatoes, allowing about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 pounds for each quart juice. Cut in eighths and simmer 5 to 10 minutes without added water. Press through a sieve and add 1 teaspoon salt for each quart. Cool, pour into freezing containers, allowing about 1 inch head space, seal and freeze.

For stewed tomatoes, remove stem ends, peel, and quarter. Cover and cook until tender. Place pan with tomatoes in cold water to cool. Pack into containers with $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches head space, seal, and freeze.

NEW CABBAGE WITH SOUR CREAM SAUCE

- 1 medium head cabbage
- 1 inch boiling water
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- 1 cup sour cream
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cabbage liquid
- Salt to taste
- 1 tablespoon chopped fresh chives

Wash cabbage and cut in wedges. Cook in the boiling water to which salt has been added. Cook uncovered for 5 minutes, then cover, and cook until just crisp-tender (about 8 to 10 minutes). Place wedges on warm serving platter and pour over them the sour cream which has been heated (not boiled) with cabbage liquid, and salt to taste. Garnish with the fresh chopped chives. Serves 6.

STUFFED GREEN PEPPERS

- 6 medium sized green peppers
- 1 egg
- 1 teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper
- 3 tablespoons minced onion
- 1 cup fresh or cooked tomatoes
- 1 cup soft bread crumbs
- $\frac{3}{4}$ pound ground raw beef

Cut slices from stem ends of peppers. Remove seeds and wash. Parboil about 5 minutes in boiling salted water. Beat egg slightly, add salt, pepper, onions, tomatoes, and bread crumbs. Let soak for 5 minutes. Add ground beef and mix well. Fill green peppers with meat mixture and arrange upright in greased baking dish. Bake in a moderate oven (375°) about 40 minutes. Serves 6.

NOTE: Cooked shrimp or cooked chicken may be used in place of beef.

GREEN BEAN AND VEGETABLE SALAD

- 2 cups cut-up, cooked green beans
- 1 cup finely shredded cabbage
- 1 cup shredded carrots
- 1 cup diced fresh tomatoes
- 2 tablespoons chopped onion
- 2 tablespoons mayonnaise
- 2 tablespoons sour cream
- $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- Garden lettuce
- Radish roses
- Green pepper rings

Combine beans, cabbage, carrots, tomatoes, and onion. Combine mayonnaise, sour cream, pepper, and lemon juice. Pour over vegetables and toss lightly. Serve on crisped garden lettuce and garnish with radish roses and green pepper rings. Serves 6.

CAULIFLOWER WITH MUSHROOMS

- 1 medium head cauliflower
- 1 cup mushrooms, sliced, fresh or canned
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 2 tablespoons flour
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cream and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup mushroom liquor, OR
- 1 cup milk and cream
- Salt and pepper

Remove leaves from cauliflower. Boil head whole in salted boiling water until tender. Drain and place in hot serving dish. Cook mushrooms in the butter until tender. Add the flour, cream and mushroom liquor and cook until thickened. Season to taste and pour over the cauliflower. Serves 6.

NOTE: If you wish, divide cauliflower into flowerets before cooking. Also, grated cheese may be added to mushroom sauce if desired.

HOME-FREEZING PEACHES

A big crop of peaches is promised this year, so plan to freeze an extra supply. Choose firm, ripe peaches with

no green or hard spots to freeze in halves or slices in either sirup or sugar. Use very ripe peaches to crush or make into puree for freezing. To help prevent darkening, work with small batches and slice directly into cold sirup.

To make $5\frac{1}{2}$ cups sirup, dissolve 3 cups sugar in 4 cups water and boil 5 minutes. Cool. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of crystalline vitamin C to each 4 cups cold sirup. Measure $\frac{2}{3}$ cup sirup into each pint container to be filled. Then slice peaches directly into the sirup. Allow 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds peaches for each pint container. Wash, cut in half, remove pits and skin by hand. To hold slices down in sirup, put crumpled parchment paper or locker paper on top. Leave head space: $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for pints and 1 inch for quarts in containers with straight sides and wide tops; $\frac{3}{4}$ inch for pints and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches for quarts in containers with narrow tops. Wipe clean the sealing edges, seal, label, and freeze.

FROZEN PEACH JAM

You will want to make some of this easy peach jam with the fresh flavor of uncooked peaches to use later in sandwiches, on toast, or as topping for ice cream, puddings, and other desserts.

Measure 3 cups crushed peaches (takes about $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds) into a large mixing bowl. Add 5 cups sugar, mix well, and let stand for 20 minutes, stirring occasionally. Dissolve one package powdered pectin in 1 cup water, bring to boil, and boil for one minute. Add this solution to the peach-sugar mixture and stir for two minutes.

Ladle the jam into jelly glasses or suitable freezer containers leaving $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch head space. Cover containers and let stand 24 to 48 hours, or until jam has set. Then cover jam with $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch layer of hot paraffin.

Store in refrigerator for a few months, or up to a year* in the freezer. At room temperature it will mold or ferment in a short time. Once a container is opened, the jam should be kept in the refrigerator and used within a few days. Makes about 6 jelly glasses.

— A. A. —

We'll See You At The Fair!

IF YOU ARE going to the New York State Fair at Syracuse this year, be sure to stop in at the women's building (Harriet May Mills Bldg.) on the day that bread and rolls entries in the New York State Fair Foods Contest are being judged, September 5. Mrs. Alberta Shackelton, whose delicious recipes you will find on this page and in every issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, will be there judging entries that day and will be delighted to have you stop and say hello to her.

The New York State Fair Foods Contest runs from August 29 to September 5, and is just one of the many big attractions in the women's building. Daily fashion shows are planned . . . and you'll need to get there early for those, as the auditorium is always packed for these events.

Don't miss the exhibits of the county home demonstration units, showing outstanding homemaking projects and skills. In the women's building, you'll also see fascinating needlework entries in the home arts section, in charge of Mrs. Irene Lavery.

Over in the Dairy Building at the State Fair, you will find our AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST booth, with some of us always there to greet you. Dave Weatherby will be in charge of our booth, both at the New York State Fair and the New England Exposition. Be sure to look us up. We think the fairs are a wonderful opportunity to meet old and new friends, to see the prize winning products of farm and home, and to learn what's new.—Mabel Hibel, Home Editor

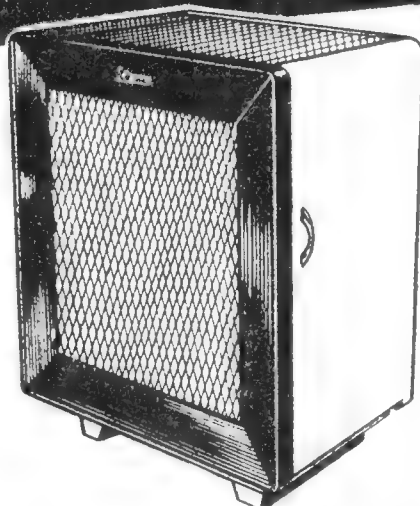
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What's Your Hobby?

Hobby Letters From our Readers

Spare-Time Business

SEVERAL years ago I started selling boxes of greeting cards as a hobby, and a friend suggested my getting a Social Security number as a self-employed person "and really taking the spare-time business seriously." It seemed foolish, but I got the number (applying at the nearest office) and started to see what I could do.

I sent for sample boxes and catalogs from the best-sounding advertisements in several magazines and studied them with my possible customers in mind, finally working out a plan I've followed ever since.

First: I handle only the best items I can find to sell in what has proved (in my case) the popular price range—\$1.00 to \$1.25, with only an occasional item above or below those prices.

Second: I buy a small stock ahead so a customer can be supplied at once. Often this makes more sales than if a customer had to order and wait for delivery (which on popular items is sometimes delayed!). If one can possibly anticipate what is likely to be popular (and it becomes fairly easy after a while), and if one can spare the price of even a small stock of cards and gift items, it is a double-saving, for it saves money to buy in quantity as well as permits on-the-spot sales.

Third: I handle a complete line of cards—Birthday, Get Well, Sympathy, All-occasion, Thank You, Easter, Christmas, Birth-Announcements and Baby Congratulations; also, a wide variety of stationery, plain or decorated, note or regular size.

I also handle a good assortment of gifts for children (books, games, etc.,—nothing flimsy and nothing likely to be found outside of large city stores). I have gifts for adults, too. Among popular gifts for the latter are telephone pencils, a purse flashlight that clips to the mirror pocket of a handbag and has a tiny mirror at the back that slides up when needed; address books, sewing aids, a tiny case (for a purse) with sewing needs and a memo pad; folding slippers in a plastic case, a suede brush and a nylon clothes brush in a case the size of a compact; a folding toothbrush in a plastic case; salt and pepper sets for collectors, a glove-holder for a handbag and "other articles too numerous to mention."

I also have samples of personalized cards and stationery, for which I take orders.

There are other ways to run such a business. For example, you can have samples only, and show them, take orders, collect a third of the price and the balance on delivery. This requires less original outlay, but I wouldn't have liked it so well. Keeping many items on hand often sells articles that the customers wouldn't or couldn't wait for, such as unexpected shower, party or bread-and-butter gifts.

Getting started is usually easy—greeting cards are indispensable these days, and if you have especially attractive ones of fine quality they practically sell themselves. In buying your stock, I have one special suggestion—boxes of 12 or 14 (or even 16 in Christmas cards) are better business than those with 21. The latter are a fine buy for the customer at the \$1.00 to \$1.25 price; they are good cards (though of course not so nice as the boxes with fewer cards), but from the seller's point of view it is better not to stock them! They cut down the turn-over, for they last longer and one doesn't get the customer back so soon.

My customers usually call on me, as

it isn't possible for me to get out much with samples. When they call for some specific item, I make it a point to show them anything else I have (after their original need is supplied) so they'll know what I have in stock. Often this leads to one or more immediate extra sales. Nearly always it brings customers back for other items they've seen.

Call attention to the fact that the cards in your 12- or 14-to-a-box assortments are 15- to 25-cent values if bought separately in stores.

Start "pushing" your Christmas cards in July! If you don't someone else will, and with the card-selling now being done by organizations and such, something along the lines of a combination early bird and better mousetrap is needed to bring you the customers and the sales!

For "self-employed" Social Security, you pay when you pay your regular income tax. To qualify for it, you have to show a profit of \$100.00 per quarter (3 months), or \$400 for a year. It takes work and planning to do this, but it is worth the effort.—*Mabelle Robert, New York.*

Writing Family History

FOR MANY years I have written articles on topics of interest to myself, short poems, etc. I have never tried to sell these but have done it for the sheer pleasure of doing the research and creating my "masterpiece."

At present I am trying to write a story of my family history. Some very amazing and interesting things have come to light. It takes a great deal of research and involves buying, borrowing, and renting some old and rare books. Now I am searching for a book entitled, "The Bartletts; the American Progenitors of the Family with Special Reference to the Descendants of John Weymouth and Cumberland," by T. E. Bartlett.

When I find this book, I shall be able to complete my story. I shall not try to have it published, but many friends and many more members of the family have asked for mimeographed copies. I feel that if this brings pleasure to others as well as myself it is really a worthwhile hobby.—*Mrs. A. M. Hadley, Salamanca, N. Y.*

Old Post Cards

ONE of my hobbies is collecting old post cards that were mailed before 1920. In those days they were issued for each holiday, the same as now, but I think they brought out the meaning of the occasion better than cards today.

There were lovely cards for Fourth of July, for Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays, and for special occasions. The scenes and emblems were sometimes embossed with glittering lines, and had rich color.

Odd cards are interesting, too. I have two leather ones, and one of tin showing a historical building. Also some which when held up to the light have transparent cut-outs that are very beautiful.

I have saved all in my family for years, have swapped for some, and strangers and friends have added others. A different card brings new pleasure.

I wish your Hobby page came every issue and could contain a little listing of new hobbyists—what they collect or create; also, a question and answer section. One person could help out another.—*Mrs. Ruth E. Crandall, 9 Bellemead St., Troy, N. Y.*



by Kay Eichelberger

New York State College of
Home Economics

Connecting Rooms

Can you give me some help in choosing a color to paint both my living room and dining room, which have a large opening between them? They have a southern exposure, with the living room on the north end. The carpeting is light green, furniture mostly brown, with one large wine colored chair and one beige.

—Mrs. J.H.R., New York

In asking for assistance in colors for your rooms, it is always a good idea to mention the color of your walls which you want to change. We also try to choose a color you and your family enjoy living with, so mention preferable colors.

When two rooms are connected, they will look larger if both are painted the same color or one a lighter value of the other, painting the woodwork the same as the walls. If the rooms are long and narrow, paint the two end walls a darker value of the side walls, and this will make the rooms appear less long and wider.

Since your rooms have a south and a north exposure, there are several colors to choose from. You can paint the walls a light green, similar to the rug, or a light rose beige which would harmonize with your rug and both chairs. Whichever color you choose, gray the color by using a small amount of its complement, as it is a background color for your furniture.

Dark Kitchen

Could you give me some color suggestions for my kitchen? It is dark with only one window and that faces the porch. The walls have always been white with red trim and accents. Would either light aqua or light gray look all right? My husband dislikes yellow. Should the ceiling be white or the wall color?

—Mrs. E.D., New York

All dark rooms should be painted white or a very light color. Light gray will harmonize with all colors better than aqua, unless you use a very light grayed aqua. The wall color you choose should also harmonize with the floor color and curtains, which you have not spoken of.

The woodwork as trim should be painted the same as the wall color, especially in a small room. Ceilings of average height can be painted the same as the walls; very low ones should be painted white or a very light shade of the wall color. Very high ceilings should be painted a darker shade of the wall color.

RELEASE

By Elaine V. Emans

Anxiety and I were wed
Unnumbered years ago,
And troubled was the life I led
Before he let me go.

For I wore fretting down the years
I never should have worn,
And I gave birth to sickly fears
I never should have borne.

But oh, our ways are parted now,
And I've no words for telling how
Incomparably good it is
To be no longer his.



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**START EARLY****BE PATIENT****DON'T SCOLD****Our Readers Tell:****How To Train A Cow Dog****First Prize Letter**

AS YOU said, "Work" and "Patience" are the key words in training a good cow dog. I can remember very vividly the day my father brought home the half-grown Shepherd pup that later became one of the most famous cow dogs in our area. Visitors at our home always delighted in watching her work, and when she grew older and had puppies, we had requests for them even before they were born, so I don't think I'm alone in my opinion of her.

EARLY TRAINING

"Ring" had very obviously never made the acquaintance of cows when Dad bought her, and she was terribly frightened of them and had to be literally dragged near them at first. So he let her take it slow and get to know the family, the farm, and the animals before he made any attempt to teach her her duties.

The training began with building up her confidence. She was taken along to get them (on a leash at first) and carefully protected from the bullying that some cows dearly love to try on a young dog. Next she was taught to maneuver any strays in the right direction and to nip the heels if absolutely necessary to start them, but never, never, to run a cow or to bite the tail, flanks, or head. One of Dad's pet peeves was the cow dog who brought the herd in all excited and hard to handle, as he said it cut down production as well as making it twice as hard to do chores.

Next came her try-out on her own and we were delighted with the few directions she needed to bring the herd in. From there it was only one more easy step to sending her off at 5:00 o'clock each night all alone. While we got things set for milking she would hunt up the cows, sometimes about ¾ of a mile from home, and would very rarely be short any when she arrived.

The last step she took all by herself, as even we who had worked with her didn't expect her to be able to tell time! However, that is what happened. One night we were late for some reason and when we looked for Ring she was nowhere around. Soon, however, we saw the cows coming down the valley, and there she was, right on schedule! Her instinct must have told her that the right time had arrived and she took the responsibility for doing her part of the job without further need of direction.

Since we raised most of our own replacements, our cattle probably were easier to handle than many herds, but Ring was no "sissy" once she had learned that she was in charge, and any cow who tried to boss her promptly felt her sharp little teeth in its heels. It only took a lesson or two and the animal learned that she meant business.

It really was an unforgettable sight to see her circle the large, spread-out herd and give a bark or two for a sig-

nal. All the heads would come up and in a few moments every animal would turn toward home and, with no hurry at all, start to string out in an orderly line.

I could go on for pages reminiscing about things she did, but the best short advice I can give to anyone training a cow dog is to take it easy and to work with your dog until he is so sure of your wishes that he never feels confused or uncertain of his duties or the proper method of carrying them out. Dogs love praise and will try very hard to do the things that earn it for them, whether it is doing little tricks for the children's delight or doing a really man-sized job of work!—Mrs. C. H. Miller, Livingston Manor, N. Y.

NEVER CHANGE COMMANDS

I WAS 75 years old when I retired from the farm and have loved, and trained more or less, seven different dogs. The first and most important thing is to discourage them from going to the cows' heads.

A dog nearing a year old is mature enough to begin training. Using a dog's name often seems to give a sense of belonging. Take the pup with you and talk to him in rounding up the cows, and point and make motions as you go along with him or her. To point soon means to go. Before long the dog is doing it all alone.

Dogs will turn cows into different fields if you will call their name and say "head them." Whatever commands are used, make them short and never change.

I bought a white Collie pup in 1916 and named him Duke. After a time he habitually went into the pasture and got the cows all alone.

One night I remarked that it was time to get the cows. He heard me and, unnoticed, went after the cows and brought them all to the barns. He was afraid of thundershowers and would cling close to us, yet he was caught in a thundershower getting the cows and brought them to the barns regardless.

When I think of the love and devotion of my dogs in my life, I feel very humble.—H. R. Stuart, Lunenburg, Vt.

SWIMS AFTER COWS

WHEN my sister and I were young we lived on a farm, and had to go after the cows at milking time. This meant that quite often we had to walk a long distance through a brushy swamp around a pond, which divided the pasture.

One summer, we were given a black and tan dog named Jip. She was only a mongrel, but quite intelligent.

We decided to teach her to drive the cows, so we took her with us each night when we went after them. She watched us very intently for awhile, while we rounded up the cows, and soon she was barking at their heels and trying to drive them too.

To get Jip to swim the pond, in order to drive the cows around, was where the fun began. She was afraid of the water and would not go in.

She was used to bringing back sticks to us which we had thrown, so we decided to throw some into the water and see what happened. It worked, and before long she was brave enough to go into the water and bring the sticks

back. Each time we threw the sticks farther away so that she had a longer distance to swim.

We kept this up for several days, until Jip was able to overcome her fear, and swim across the pond. Once she was on the other side, she lost no time in driving the cows around, where she proudly met us, and won our praise.

After this, we never had to go beyond the edge of the pond, for Jip had learned her lesson well.—Mrs. Gladys H. Bickford, Greenfield, Mass.

DON'T SCOLD

START training a dog when about 5 or 6 months old.

Take the dog on a short leash every time you get the cows. Don't say anything to the dog, just drive the cows as you would if the dog was not there. After a little while the dog will want to go after the stray cow and bring her back into the bunch.

Then it is time to take the dog on a long rope (clothes line is good) let the dog bring the stray cow back and as soon as it is back and in the bunch, set the dog up on end quite hard, but don't scold the dog at any time. The dog will soon learn to keep the cows in a bunch and not run them.

I trained two dogs, and the only fault was that I did not buy them a watch and teach them to tell time of day. Any time they got loose, they would bring the cows home. The only thing to do is to tie the dog up until it is time to get the cows. But don't scold the dog at any time.

—Carl E. Thompson, Bradford, Vt.

A GREAT ASSET

TO train a cow dog it is important to buy a dog from heel-driving parents. The best dog we ever had was bought through an ad in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. She was an English Shepherd and a wonderful dog. She kept the chickens from coming on the lawn, would drive the ducks in, carry messages or small objects anywhere on the farm.

She would carry fresh made doughnuts to the men in the field, bring the mail, and countless other things. We taught her by giving her a newspaper and commanding her, "Take it to Pa." She would work for any member of the family. A dog should always be rewarded by petting and given bits of food when he obeys a command. A good dog is a great asset to a farm.

—Mrs. J. W. Kelly, Schuyler Lake, New York

SLOWED HIM DOWN

A FEW YEARS ago my father purchased what was supposed to be a "real cow dog." When I first took him to the pasture for the cattle he would chase them at full speed until they reached the cow stable. Regardless of how I shouted or commanded him, I could not call him off.

I decided I'd train this beautiful dog. I took a very long rope, similar to a trip rope used in the haying season. One end of this was tied to the dog's collar, and I held the other end in my hands. Thereafter when we went for the cattle, and the dog got vicious or started racing the cattle, I'd pull the rope and give the command to stop. Of course this took a lot of patience, and I had quite a tussle to keep my two feet on

the ground, as he was so large and powerful.

By using this method, in about two weeks I succeeded in training our dog to go alone to the pasture and return with the cows, without running them. It was a joy to see this dog gently round up the cattle and come walking along behind them "like a gentleman."—Robert White, North Bangor, N. Y.

GAIN CONFIDENCE

THE first requirement in a cow dog is that the puppy has the instinct and urge to drive cattle. Then the owner must have the ability to get obedience with kindness and patience so as to gain the dog's love and confidence.

During the first four or five months of his life, he should be taught to lead. Lead him around the cattle but keep him far enough away so he cannot be harmed. This should be done at least three times a week. As he is led, teach him by command on leash such things as "stop," "come back," "easy" or "careful." Always pet and praise him at the fulfillment of a command.

Once a puppy has definitely learned a command and does not obey, he should be scolded at the very instant so that he knows what he is scolded for. Never whip or hit a cow dog as this makes him a pitiful, undecided, and mistrusting animal.

Some dogs have the urge to drive at an earlier age than others. I have found it best not to start under six months' of age and older if necessary. The desire to drive must be in him first. When teaching him to drive, put him on a leash and tell him by a word what you are doing, such as rounding up, turning, or up ahead, which might be the case at a gateway or barnyard. Do this about a week. Then try him without the leash for a few days. If he makes any major mistakes put him on the leash again for a few days. It is best not to keep him on the leash too long so that he develops the habit of wanting his master close to him while driving. In training by leash it is much easier for the dog to learn, also you have him near you to protect him from harm which is very important at this time.

When the dog has learned the proper way to herd cattle and has full confidence in himself, he can be taught to get them alone by first sending him, while you wait a few hundred feet away. Gradually increase the distance. It might take months before he will go all the way from home to bring them, depending on the dog and location of pasture from buildings.

Always remember to praise the dog highly whenever he has fulfilled his duty. He should be well fed and have water available at all time to give him the strength and ambition needed. In my experience with cow dogs, I have found it takes much patience and time. In most cases the dog has been three years old before he reached his best.

—Walter Schweizer, Holland, N. Y.



"Take it to Pa."



"Always reward him when he obeys."



A few of the corn harvesters at left and pea harvesters at right, flanked by radio-equipped service trucks operated by Frank Rozanski of Perry, New York. Present equipment is valued at a quarter million. Mr. Rozanski and the key personnel are grouped in center. Custom work in harvesting canning crops is likely to increase.

New York Custom Vegetable Harvester Is Biggest In U. S.

THE HARVESTING operation of Frank Rozanski of Perry, New York—which in 1957 picked 18,000 tons of sweet corn, cut and loaded 3,000 acres of green peas, harvested 100 acres of spinach and topped 150 acres of beets—might be described as the atomic age version of the gathering of these crops by hand labor.

Rated the largest individual owner of vegetable harvesting equipment in the U. S. A., Frank Rozanski operates 15 Porterway machines that mow and load green peas, 12 sweet corn pickers and 4 beet toppers. A staff of 17 men are employed, three of whom are expert mechanics; and four radio equipped service trucks and a machine shop are required to operate and maintain this vast array of equipment. The machinery is valued at one-quarter million dollars.

This colossus of vegetable harvesting began in the organization of crews of men and women to pick snap beans and sweet corn back in 1937. At the time Rozanski's only equipment was an old truck that transported the workers to and from the job and hauled the produce to the canning factory. In the war years Mr. Rozanski worked German and Italian prisoners and in 1947 and '48 his crew was composed in good part of displaced persons sponsored by the Buffalo Diocese of the Catholic Church. Then for several years he worked Puerto Ricans.

Machine harvesting began in 1952 with the purchase of two tractor mowers and a Hume harvester to cut and load peas, and one corn picker; with which he harvested 320 acres of peas and 2 thousand tons of sweet corn.

Each year, as he has gained experience and trained operators, Frank Rozanski has bought more machines. He

has travelled extensively to observe harvest equipment at work and has collaborated with the research engineers in the improvement of the machines. The manufacturers now consider him to be expert in these matters and frequently consult him about changes of design and the trial of the new models.

And Frank Rozanski does not do all his harvesting in western New York. Each year he cuts several hundred acres of peas in southern Pennsylvania and has taken his equipment as far away as Florida and Texas.

Mr. Rozanski is proud of the business he has built and the staff he has train-

ed. And he is even better pleased with the reputation he has earned for good performance and the fact that because of efficient operation, he was able to do a better job of harvesting in 1957 at no more cost to the grower than when he bought the first machines in 1952.

—Bill Stempfle



thanks to my electric crop dryer !"

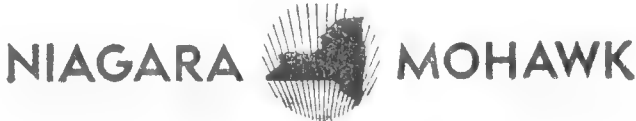


Here's how Varlan H. Maloney, manager of the Markham and Puffer Farm in Avon, N. Y., farms better, electrically, with an electric crop dryer! He says, "Our crop dryer has made it possible for us to harvest our corn crop earlier, following the corn with a cover crop of rye which gets a better start with earlier planting. The crop dryer also lets us harvest more corn per acre as field losses in harvesting are much lower. It's an easy way to add profit."

Many New York farmers are saving money using an electric crop dryer. They use it for drying ear and shelled corn and small grains, and for curing hay. A large electric fan is used to force air through the crop, and an oil burner to heat the air.

Why not ask your Niagara Mohawk farm representative for full information on crop dryers and the many other ways that electricity can help you farm better, electrically? Just contact him through your nearest Niagara Mohawk office.

LIVE BETTER . . . FARM BETTER . . . ELECTRICALLY





A Lot of Strawberries

EVER SINCE I was a small boy, I have loved to pick berries, but almost always the problem has been to find enough to pick. For years we grew both strawberries and bush berries on our farm for home use. But never in my life have I seen such a large acreage, red with strawberries, as I saw early in July on the farm of Mr. Fred E. Smith, about ten miles from Ithaca, four miles west of route 96 on the Perry City road.

This year, Fred has ten acres in berries, six in bearing and four acres in new plants. It really hurt me to see so many of the berries going to waste because it has rained so much that people could not come to pick them as they do most years. The going price of berries was about 45c retail, but by picking our own on the Smith farm, we got high quality berries for 20c per quart.

I was interested to know how he grew hundreds of bushels of high quality strawberries with so few weeds. The main variety is Catskill, but he also likes Sparkle. Each year, Fred and Mrs. Smith bring their own plants from Maryland, and he and his wife set all of them with a cabbage setting machine. The rows are about 3½ feet apart. The new plantation is cultivated and then mulched between the rows with straw. This mulch not only keeps the weeds down but makes it easy to pick the berries.

Fred is not troubled much by weeds, but has used geese on the plantation. They do not scratch out or injure the plants, but they do a good job of eating grass and weeds. He has given up the use of geese, however, because it is too much work to round them up every night.

Fertilizer used is 10-10-10 mixed with a growth promoter of which there are several kinds on the market. The soil is a heavy loam. The plantation is sprayed several times during the season, mainly for rot and fungus growth. After the second year, the plantation

is plowed down. This year, Fred has adjusted a cultivator to cut back the edges of rows of plants, leaving just the center plants. He hopes to get bigger and better berries another year by this method.

Even more than with general farmers, a man farming intensively like a strawberry grower has a weather problem, and Fred is no exception. This year, the constant rain not only hastened the rotting of the berries, but made it very difficult to harvest them.

An average yield, under Mr. Smith's methods, is 10,000 quarts per acre. That is a lot of strawberries!

SILO FILLERS' DISEASE

The Pennsylvania Medical Society cites a case of a healthy young man who was tramping down ensilage in a silo. A fellow worker climbed up to see how he was getting along and found him lying on top of the ensilage dead.

As a result of the fast bacterial action which takes place with newly cut ensilage, a high volume of carbon dioxide can result from the fermentation of the contents of the silo. In the silo, it is not unusual for the percentage of the carbon dioxide to reach 38 per cent, while in the normal atmosphere it is only about one fifth of one per cent.

As you know, carbon dioxide is deadly. A safe rule to follow is to keep hatchways or doors open or to use blowers that supply fresh air in order to give plenty of ventilation. This will help prevent silo fillers' disease.

ALFALFA ACREAGE HAS DOUBLED

It is interesting to see how slowly a good farm practice will be taken up by farmers and then suddenly it will begin to spread like a prairie fire.

The growing of alfalfa is an example of what I mean. Some of us have been pointing out the great value of alfalfa for forty years with compar-



—Picture, Courtesy of Harry A. Packard, Norway, Me.

Many visitors at New England fairs have seen this beautiful pair of Holstein oxen, owned by Mason F. Norton of Livermore, Maine. They stand 8' 6" high and represent nearly three tons of prime roast beef on the hoof. They have been exhibited in sweepstakes at the various Maine fairs fifteen times, and their blue ribbons would fill a small basket.

atively little results. Then, suddenly, "Wham!" thousands of farmers get into the picture. At long last, farmers now know the high productivity and feeding quality of this great legume and that it enriches the soil. The acreage of alfalfa has doubled in a few years.

It is very important, therefore, to know how to grow alfalfa for best results. Cornell is constantly experimenting with it, both in Ithaca and with hundreds of test plots throughout the state. Some new varieties will soon be on the market that are much better than any now used. Farmers should watch for these.

Cornell has found that three cuttings are better than four. Conditions will vary in different sections, but the average for both production and quality cuttings should be around the 10th of June, the second around the 10th of July, and the third, the 1st week in September.

Cornell professors believe that alfalfa should be plowed down at the end of the third year. Fertilizer requirements will, of course, vary according to the soil requirements. On the average, Cornell recommends 250 lbs. per acre of 0-20-20. Timing is recommended to maintain a PH of about 6.3.

SHORTS OR DRESSES?

I WAS riding on a bus in the city of Princeton, New Jersey recently when I heard a man say to his wife in the seat back of me:

"By gosh, it would seem good to see just one woman in a dress for a change."

His wife said, "Why?"

"Well," said her husband. "The last twenty women we have passed have all been wearing shorts."

"Why so interested?" she retorted. "It's really none of your business!"

Well, maybe it was none of mine either, but I had seen them, too. I have always envied women the break they get with their cool summer clothes. Until recently, men have sweltered in full suits, with tight collars and ties. That situation for men has improved somewhat lately although most of the men look funny

when they go so far as to wear shorts showing their bow legs and knobby knees.

But I'll have to agree with the man on the bus. No doubt the women are more comfortable in shorts and certainly they have a right to wear what they want to, particularly around their own home and yards, but from my side of the fence and from the standpoint of beauty, you can't beat a dress in the fluffy cottons and pretty colors—and they look cool, too.

ARE YOU CARRYING ENOUGH INSURANCE?

HAVE you looked at your fire insurance policies lately? If you have not raised your insurance since inflation started, you will be bitterly disappointed if you have a fire and have to rebuild again.

The G.L.F. points out that a house costing \$3,000 to build in 1913 would cost \$15,580 to replace in 1958. A barn which cost \$5,000 to build in 1928 would cost \$14,450 to replace now.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

THERE is some argument as to whether or not safety belts in automobiles are worthwhile. But there's just no doubt about our need for them in planes. Every passenger is carefully supervised by the steward or stewardess to see that he or she has the safety belt fastened when the plane takes off, when it lands again, and sometimes through the entire flight if the air is rough.

This reminds me of a story that Curry Weatherby tells about the plane that had just halted on the runway and the passengers were gratefully stretching their legs after the long cross-country trip.

The stewardess saw the old gentleman in seat 17 reaching up to the rack above him for his hat. His pants were in a heap around his ankles.

"Good grief!" she yelled, grabbing a blanket to wrap around him. "I said unfasten your safety belt."

P. S.: He should have played it safe as I do by wearing both suspenders and a belt.



RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Nowhere else, except on a farm, could you find five puppies like these, all fighting for a place in the barn window to say, hello.

To Adjust Disputes



KNOWLEDGE WORTH MONEY

"We read the letter about the two salesmen with the display board of white aluminum siding in the July 5 edition of your paper. It gave in detail the very thing that happened to us, except we did not go along with them far enough to see the contract.

"The display board was of Alscu aluminum siding, and the amount of money, \$4,250, was the same; also the talk about the Bible.

"We hope others they have contacted have not been caught in their net. They called on us July 1st."

—W.B., N.Y.

—A. A.—

DELAY COSTLY

"A few years ago a friend of mine paid off a mortgage he owed and was given a release to have it taken off the record. He failed to do this and in the meantime a creditor has brought suit against him and secured a judgment for \$3,000. This mortgage on record has held up the sheriff's sale.

"What can my friend do under these conditions?"

There are several ways in which such a case can be settled and we advised our subscriber that his friend should see a lawyer.

However, this situation could easily have been avoided if the Discharge of Mortgage had been recorded at the time it was paid. Delay is often costly.

—A. A.—

KEPT THE MONEY

A man who gave his address as Mifflinburg, Pennsylvania, was taking orders for baler twine last December. We ordered five bales of N. H. Twine for \$36.25.

He was to have it delivered by March or April. We made out a check to him for \$36.25 which he cashed.

We wrote to him at the address he gave us, but received no reply. We also wrote to New Holland Machine Co. but they do not know of anyone by that name.

We have the bill he wrote and the check he got cashed, with his hand writing.—A. R., Penna.

If someone approaches you with a proposition of this kind and asks you to have a check written in his own name, better check with the State Troopers.

—A. A.—

ADDRESSES WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of: Any descendants of Mary Miller Pier, sister of Amos Dewey Miller. She had three sons.

* * *

Watson McIntyre, who served aboard the U.S.S. Spence DD512. His home state is Kentucky. A Navy buddy would like to locate him.

* * *

Arnold Earl Robinson, known to his friends as Kip. When last heard from he was living with his mother in Johnson City, N. Y.

—A. A.—

If any of our readers has a copy of the "Newcomb Genealogy of the Descendants of Andrew Newcomb," published in 1923 by the Tuttle Morehouse and Taylor Company, New Haven, Connecticut, will he please get in touch with Mr. William L. Newcomb, of 5676 Broadway Road, Lancaster, R. D., New York.

—A. A.—

I would like to locate an old book titled "Farmers Everyday Book" about 1860? It had sayings around every page to form a border design.

Also I would like an old melodian.—H. Malcolm, Sand Lake, N. Y.

\$25.00 REWARD GOES TO NEW JERSEY

ON Friday, April 23, Robert Clapp, manager of the Marlboro Cooperative G.L.F. Service, Inc., Marlboro, New Jersey, noticed eleven tires missing from his stock. He notified the N. J. State Trooper barracks at Howell, and Trooper Decker was put in charge of the investigation.

Within four days Trooper Decker had returned the tires and arrested four men, who were convicted on May 15.

Two of the men were sentenced to 3 years each in State Prison; one was given an indeterminate term at Bordentown Reformatory; and the fourth was found guilty of receiving stolen goods and was released after paying a \$45.00 fine.

We are happy to send Mr. Clapp our \$25.00 Service Bureau reward check for giving the information leading to the arrest and imprisonment of these men.



George Ellingham, American Agriculturist field representative (left) delivers the reward check to Robert Clapp.

She Lived Through This



Miss Patricia Bennett, age 18, of Alexander, New York, lived through this horrible accident. Suffering from a cerebral concussion, severe cuts and bruises, she was hospitalized eight days and unable to work for nearly a month.

Patricia's two accident policies — Series 505 and Series ME26A—paid medical expenses and gave her extra income while she could not work.

When the local agent, Mr. Wyman delivered the check of \$454.79 to Miss Bennett she wrote this note of thanks:

Dear Mr. Wyman:

I am very grateful to you and the North American Accident Insurance Company for the wonderful benefits that I received from my accident.

I am thankful that my parents took your policies out on me, for they paid nearly all of my medical bills with very quick and efficient service.

I advise everyone who drives an automobile to invest in one of your policies for they are a perfect means of security and a very sound investment.

Thank you once again for your prompt service.

Sincerely yours,
Patricia Bennett

Keep Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago

SAVINGS BANK BUILDING

ITHACA, NEW YORK

A DRAMATIZED STORY THAT COULD HAPPEN TO YOU!

"He Made Me Feel Like A Bride Again"

IT'S hard for me to believe that a few weeks ago I actually thought about leaving my husband! He had become so nervous and irritable — so cross with the children and me that there was just no living with him. He was always "too tired" to do anything — too run-down to have fun with his family. Even our children were puzzled and hurt by his week-in, week-out grumpiness. Frankly we bickered and fought so much I thought our marriage was over.

When Jim finally went to our family doctor, the examination proved there was nothing really wrong. The doctor said Jim's condition was merely caused by an easily corrected *nutritional deficiency* in his diet. You can imagine how shocked I was to discover that even though Jim was well-fed, he was actually *poorly nourished* due to a lack of vitamins, minerals and lipotropic factors.

Just when things looked blackest, we learned about the famous Vitasafe Plan through an ad in our newspaper. It told how other people with Jim's condition had been helped by taking just one Vitasafe Capsule a day. Naturally, we sent for a trial month's supply. What a difference it has made! Vitasafe High-Potency Capsules have helped him snap back with increased vigor and vim. I'm so happy, I feel like a bride again! Perhaps someone in your family feels tired and run-down because of a nutritional deficiency. Why don't you take advantage *right now* of this sensational trial offer as we did?



Posed by professional models

25¢ just to help cover shipping expenses of this
FREE 30 days supply High-Potency Capsules

LIPOTROPIC FACTORS, MINERALS and VITAMINS

Safe, Nutritional Formula Containing 27 Proven Ingredients: Glutamic Acid, Choline, Inositol, Methionine, Citrus Bioflavonoid, 11 Vitamins (Including Blood-Building B-12 and Folic Acid) Plus 11 Minerals

To prove to you the remarkable advantages of the Vitasafe Plan... we will send you, without charge, a 30-day free supply of high-potency VITASAFE C.F. CAPSULES so you can discover for yourself how much stronger, happier and peppier you may feel after a few days' trial! Just one of these capsules each day supplies your body with over *twice* the minimum adult daily requirements of Vitamins A, C, and D... *five times* the minimum adult requirement of Vitamin B-1 and the *full concentration* recommended by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council for the other four important vitamins! Each capsule contains the amazing Vitamin B-12 — one of the most remarkable nutrients science has yet discovered—a vitamin that actually helps strengthen your blood and nourish your body-organs.

Glutamic Acid, an important protein derived from natural wheat gluten, is also included in Vitasafe Capsules. And to top off this exclusive formula, each capsule now brings you an important dosage of Citrus Bioflavonoid. This formula is so complete it is available nowhere else at this price!

WHY YOU MAY NEED THESE SAFE HIGH-POTENCY CAPSULES

As your own doctor will tell you, scientists have discovered that not only is a daily minimum of vitamins and minerals, in one form or another, absolutely indispensable for proper health... but some people actually need *more* than the average daily requirements established by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council. If you tire easily... if you work under pressure, subject to the stress of travel, worry and other strains... then you may be one of the people who needs this extra supply of vitamins. In that case, VITASAFE C.F. CAPSULES may be "just what the doctor ordered"—because they contain the *most frequently recommended food supplement formula for people in this category!*

POTENCY AND PURITY GUARANTEED

There is no mystery to vitamin potency. As you probably know, the U.S. Government strictly controls each vitamin manufacturer and requires the exact quantity

of each vitamin and mineral to be clearly stated on the label. This means that the purity of each ingredient, and the sanitary conditions of manufacture are carefully controlled for your protection! When you use VITASAFE C.F. CAPSULES you can be sure you're getting exactly what the label states... *pure* ingredients whose beneficial effects have been proven time and again!

WHY WE WANT YOU TO TRY A 30-DAY SUPPLY — FREE!

We offer you this 30-day free trial of valuable VITASAFE C.F. CAPSULES for just one reason. So many persons have already tried them with such astounding results... so many people have written in telling us how much better they felt after only a short trial... that we are absolutely convinced that you, too, may experience the same feeling of improved well-being after a similar

SPECIAL FORMULA FOR WOMEN

Women may also suffer from lack of pep, energy and vitality due to nutritional deficiency. If there is such a lady in your house, you will do her a favor by bringing this announcement to her attention. Just have her check the "Woman's Formula" box in the coupon.

trial. In fact, we're so convinced that we're willing to back up our convictions with our own money. You don't spend a penny for the vitamins! A month's supply of similar vitamin capsules, if it were available at retail, would ordinarily cost \$5.00.

AMAZING PLAN SLASHES VITAMIN PRICES ALMOST IN HALF

With your free vitamins you will also receive complete details regarding the benefits of an amazing new Plan that provides you regularly with all the factory-fresh vitamins and minerals you will need. *You are under no obligation to buy anything!* If after taking your free capsules for three weeks you are not entirely satisfied, simply return the handy postcard that comes with your free supply and that will end the matter. Otherwise it's up to us—you don't have to do a thing—and we will see that you get your monthly supplies of capsules *on time* for as long as you wish, at the low, money-saving price of only \$2.78 per month—a *saving of 45%*—Mail coupon now!

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Yes, I accept your generous no-risk offer under the Vitasafe Plan as advertised in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Send me my FREE 30-day supply of high-potency Vitasafe Capsules as checked below:

☐ Man's Formula ☐ Woman's Formula
I ENCLOSE 25¢ PER PACKAGE for packing and postage.

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Address.....

City.....Zone.....State.....

This offer is limited to those who have never before taken advantage of this generous trial. Only one trial supply of each formula per coupon.

IN CANADA: 394 Symington Ave., Toronto 9, Ont.
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Choline	31.4 mg.	Niacin Amide	40 mg.
Bitartrate	15 mg.	Calcium	4 mg.
Inositol	10 mg.	Pantothenate	2 I.U.
dl-Methionine	10 mg.	Vitamin E	0.5 mg.
Glutamic Acid	50 mg.	Folic Acid	0.075 mg.
Lemon Bioflavonoid	5 mg.	Calcium	75 mg.
Complex	5 mg.	Phosphorus	58 mg.
Vitamin A	12,500 USP Units	Iron	39 mg.
Vitamin D	1,000 USP Units	Cobalt	0.04 mg.
Vitamin C	75 mg.	Copper	0.45 mg.
Vitamin B ₁	5 mg.	Manganese	0.5 mg.
Vitamin B ₂	2.5 mg.	Molybdenum	0.1 mg.
Vitamin B ₆	0.5 mg.	Iodine	0.075 mg.
Vitamin B ₁₂	2 mcg.	Potassium	2 mg.
		Zinc	0.5 mg.
		Magnesium	3 mg.

We invite you to compare the richness of this formula with any other vitamin and mineral preparation.

SPECIAL FORMULA FOR WOMEN ALSO AVAILABLE. CHECK COUPON IF DESIRED.

Mail Coupon To VITASAFE CORP., 43 West 61st Street, New York 23, N. Y.
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IN CANADA: 394 Symington Ave., Toronto 9, Ontario

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



Mr. Poultryman You Need RECORDS

By A. WILLIAM JASPER
Poultry and Egg National Board



TO OPERATE a poultry business without records is like flying a plane without an instrument panel. It can be done, but without records to serve as your instrument panel, you won't know how far you have gone, how fast you are traveling, or where you are likely to land. Records properly kept, when thoroughly analyzed, can reveal weakness in management that may be costing you money.

In this day and age, records are mandatory from the tax viewpoint. They are needed to file an accurate income tax return and as proof of payments and money received.

A farm inventory and a cash account are the minimum record requirements.

The next requirement is a production record. This is a daily record showing how many eggs were produced, on egg farms; and how many birds died or were culled from laying, broiler, or turkey flocks. Other records may show, for example, how many pounds of feed are required to produce a dozen eggs or a pound of meat. Of course, a very elaborate record system can become a burdensome chore. Double entry bookkeeping is seldom recommended for a family poultry operation.

Records Needed

Basically, there are four kinds of records that a poultryman should keep. They include a farm inventory, a cash account, a production record, and a check-book. The first three of these are essential. The checkbook is also useful but should never be allowed to substitute for an inventory or cash account.

1. **Farm Inventory**—This is a list of all you own at a given time. The value of each item is listed in the inventory, as well as the date of purchase or sale.

An inventory should be complete and accurate. An unintentional error could possibly be just as damaging to one's credit standing as if the error was an intentional false entry.

The recommended date in the Northeast for taking an annual inventory is January 1. This date coincides with the date on which

most individuals file personal income tax returns. If personal and business records are kept on the same time basis, the overall book-keeping job is simplified.

2. **Cash Account** — This is a list of all business expenses and receipts. The method of keeping a cash account depends upon the type of cash-account book you have or what you want it to show. The important thing is to be certain that each receipt and expense item is entered.

3. **Production Record** — This is a daily record that shows how many eggs were produced and how many hens died or were culled. The best place to keep this type of record is on the hen-house or pen door. The entries should be made as you leave each pen of the henhouse. Then, they are not forgotten. At the same time, you can compare the figures for that day with those for other days to see how the flock is doing.

How to Use Your Records

From your records you can (1) find your average number of layers for the year; (2) find the number of eggs you get per layer; (3) determine the number of eggs you produce per man; (4) check the death rate; and (5) check your feed efficiency. This is all done by "chicken arithmetic." Your county agricultural agent can help you with these determinations.

However strong an argument can be built up in favor of keeping full and complete records, they are at best only a tool of management. They can achieve nothing by themselves and if misused they can do a lot of harm. They can become the master instead of the servant and bog down the operation of the business so that there is no time to make money.

Good business judgment, perseverance, and a fair share of lucky breaks are primary factors in the success of a business. Although very necessary, accounting records are no substitutes for judgment and common sense. Wise business decisions are difficult to make and no hard and fast

(Continued on Page 20)

Uses of Records

RECORDS can be used for many purposes. But there are several very important uses of records on poultry farms. Let's look at the "Big Six."

1. First, records can serve as a *diary*. They will tell what has happened on the poultry farm and when. You can look back and see what was bought and sold, how much, and when the transactions took place.

2. Records can be used to *study the farm business* to find out how to make it more successful. A farmer should do this for the same reasons that the city man studies his business: (a) to learn the *strong and weak points* in the business; (b) to find ways to *increase income or cut costs*; (c) to *compare your farm with other similar farms*; and (d) to *compare your performance with averages and goals*.

In analyzing a poultry business, it is usually just as important to know the dozens of eggs involved, the amount of feed used, and the mortality rates, as to have a record of dollars and cents.

3. Records can serve as a *basis for credit*. Banks, PCA's, and other lending agencies are not likely to make a loan without records. They want something more than seeing your face plus your memory.

4. Records are necessary to file an *accurate income tax return*. Good records save time and money. The average poultryman who has no records of receipts or expenses pays more income tax than the law requires. Why? Because there are many more different kinds of expenses than receipts.

5. Records can be used when deciding whether to *establish a partnership*. If you decide to set up a partnership, your records will be helpful in working out the details and making the partnership work.

6. Records are useful in case of *death, sickness, famine, or fire*. Records can be used in settling estates or filing claims in the event of an unfortunate illness or catastrophe.

WHAT DO YOU WANT IN A ROOF?

Check the roof you want. G.L.F. has a roofing material to fit *any* need, plus *all* accessories.

- ☐ Beauty of texture, brilliance of color, an asphalt roof that will last and last. Nine different colors plus black and white.

G.L.F. Thick butt Asphalt Shingles

- ☐ Copper-bearing steel with 2 oz. zinc coating, for lowest cost per year of service.

G.L.F. Stormproof Steel Roofing

- ☐ Practically *no maintenance*, something that will keep the heat out in summer and will stay weather tight for many, many winters with negligible upkeep cost.

G.L.F. Aluminum Roofing

- ☐ Something for a low-pitched roof, not expensive, but will stay in good condition for quite a few years.

G.L.F. 19" Selvage Edge Asphalt Roofing

- ☐ An asphalt roof that will "stay put" through high-wind storms, yet colorful and at reasonably low cost.

**G.L.F. Double-Coverage
Lock-Down Asphalt Shingles**

- ☐ A very economical material for all-around use. To use as starter strips on shingle roofs, on garages, boat houses; liner for corn cribs, sheds, as tarpaulin for farm equipment.

G.L.F. Asphalt Roof Roofing
45, 55, 65, & 90 lb. weights.

- ☐ A good steel roof for barn, poultry house or range shelters, a little lower in price than Stormproof, yet highly rust resistant.

G.L.F. Corrugated Steel Roofing
Standard or Seal of Quality 2 oz. Zinc Coating

- ☐ A roofing that doesn't rust, light in weight, so I can save money by doing the job myself and save time by doing it fast. Maybe something transparent, so I can use it as skylights in a steel roof,

G.L.F. Plastic Corrugated Roofing
(corrugated so it can be fitted to
corrugated steel or aluminum sheets

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.



THE MOST IMPORTANT THING IN A ROOF



**THE RIGHT
MATERIAL
FOR THE JOB**

COUNTRY STORIES

A "Tall Tale"

IN THE days of Tanglefoot fly paper, and no screens or sprays, my Grandmother lived beside a Horse Back, (a long narrow ridge of sand and gravel.) There was a river on the other side and a road ran along the top. She had an old cat who was one awful snob.

Early one morning she put out some fly paper on the table and sideboard. She went out to do her chores, and as usual the cat jumped up on the table as soon as she left the room. Grandmother had forgotten something and went back after it. As she opened the door, the cat gave a big leap to get off the table, but landed all four feet on a sheet of fly paper.

He was going with such speed the paper skidded off the table. While in mid-air, a gust of wind came through the open door, caught up cat, paper and all, carrying them out the open window, up over the Horse Back, out over the river, and out of sight.

The yowls that came from that poor old cat were frightening. Whether he drowned in the river, as he could not free himself from the paper if he fell in the water, was too scared to return, or what happened to him she never knew, but she never saw him again.

— Mrs. Herman Warman, Houlton, Maine.

Turned Out to Pasture

MY FATHER had a little Morgan horse named Prince which we loved and knew to be very intelligent. As a girl I rode him all over the farm, bareback, as I never had a saddle. If I fell off he would come and stand patiently for me to climb back on. My father also took in a boy who was expected to do some chores, but which he would shirk if possible. Prince took a great dislike to the boy, which my father learned was because he abused the horse when cleaning the stable, pricking him with the fork, etc.

After haying, father rented a pasture two miles from home and planned to give old Prince a few weeks vacation there. So he sent the boy, Will, with Prince, to put him in pasture. The wise Prince took his chance to retaliate. Will rode Prince to the pasture, inside the gate, took off the bridle, but when he turned to go outside to shut the gate he was dumfounded to find Prince quicker than he was.

Prince came home, arriving an hour before Will, having turned Will "out to pasture." It was a standard joke in the family for some time.—Mrs. Lilian Stickney, Charlestown, N. H.



"Now that the children are married and the house is quiet, why don't you try to get a pardon?"

"MAINE SOIL CUTS UP EVERYTHING BUT FIRESTONES!"

says Perrin E. Edmunds, manager of
C. A. Powers & Company, Fort Fairfield, Maine



National Farm-City Week
November 21-27
"When our nation's neighbors get together."

◀ C. A. Powers & Company owns 17 tractors.
Here are five of them
heading for the potato fields.

C. A. Powers & Company is one of the largest seed potato producers in the country. Here's why manager Perrin Edmunds picks Firestones for the 2,500-acre operation: "We've found Firestones take rough knocks better and resist cuts in the same soil that chews up other tires," Mr. Edmunds says. "We like the way they clean and grip, too. And I couldn't ask for better service than I get from my Firestone Dealer, G. C. Peterson."

Firestone Rubber-X gives extra long wear on the road or in the field. Firestone's curved-bar tread design delivers full-power traction in all field conditions. The sidewalls are built with a new special sidewall rubber to give longer service life and prevent cracking and premature aging. And Firestone S/F (Shock-Fortified) cord lets the new

Firestone All-Traction Champion* withstand 35 percent more impact!

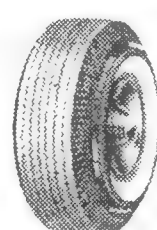
Ask about the new Firestone All-Traction Champion at your Firestone Dealer or Store. Remember, Firestone's Free Loaner Service lets you use new Firestone tires while your old ones are retreaded or repaired.



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*T.M.

TOP PERFORMERS
ON AMERICA'S FARMS
for trucks
for passenger cars
NOW WITH
FIRESTONE RUBBER-X



DELUXE CHAMPION *

ALWAYS A YEAR TO PAY

Firestone

BETTER RUBBER FROM START TO FINISH

Enjoy the Voice of Firestone on ABC television
every Monday evening.

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Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



PERTINENT QUESTIONS

ARE you beginning to wonder whether or not the cost of the McClellan Committee to investigate labor racketeering has been, (or will be), justified? I am!

Don't get me wrong. I believe that correcting the mess uncovered by the Committee is vitally important to the future of every citizen, including you and me. But what I am worried about is the lack of progress! True, a couple of bills were introduced into the Congress, but they did not become law, and probably they should not. Why? Because they were too mild to meet the situation, and because they contained some provisions that labor leaders wanted, but should not have.

Under no circumstances should labor be bribed to support (or at least not to fight) needed legislation by pacifying them with something they want.

Why is Congress so afraid? Do individual congressmen and senators fear defeat at the polls? Are they indebted to labor leaders? Is labor more powerful than the government? Do congressmen put re-election ahead of the welfare of America?

Strong legislation is imperative. Voters should demand it. The rank and file of labor union members will welcome it. It isn't too early to start talking to congressmen and to urge prompt and effective action as soon as congress meets again.

Let's get going!

CALIBRATING BULK TANKS

VERMONT'S Department of Agriculture is charged with the responsibility of calibrating bulk milk tanks. Commissioner Elmer Towne points out that the Weights and Measures Division is also required to check pumps and scales of all kinds, and in order to avoid excessive cost and time of travel, it is sometimes necessary to delay tank calibrations for a short time so that several can be done on one trip.

To a degree the same situation is true in other states. As long as dairymen understand the situation, they will be reasonably patient. But it is important that this calibration, which affects the amount of money farmers get for their milk, be done with all possible speed.

EGGS GOOD FOR YOU

CONSIDERABLE misinformation has been circulated about the effects of certain foods, particularly those known to contain cholesterol, believed by some people to be one cause of heart disease.

Too many consumers who read only headlines, or who read "scare" stories by those not fully informed, have cut down on or stopped eating eggs with the idea, disputed by authorities, that they are bad for the heart.

The real facts are available in a booklet called "A Scientist Speaks About Eggs," which you can get from the Poultry and Egg National Board, 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 3, Illinois.

FARMERS' UNION PLATFORM

COMPARED to other areas, the Farmers' Union has made relatively little headway among Northeast farmers. Nevertheless, it is generally recognized throughout the nation as one of the three top farm organizations; so perhaps Northeastern farmers should understand the Farmers' Union platform.

From what I hear and read the National Farmers' Union favors, among other things:

1. The closed shop or union shop in industry. They oppose all "right to work" laws.
2. The continued development of public electric power, rather than development by private enterprise.
3. High price supports for farm products, accompanied by more government regulations.

I recognize the right of any farmer to belong to any farm organization, but I fear that some farmers might lend their support without full understanding of Farmers' Union policies.

TO BUY OR WAIT?

THE attempt to cure the recession by encouraging everybody to buy has its good and bad points.

To you as farmers there is merit in planning ahead to see what is going to be needed in the way of equipment and improvements in the next several years, deciding what will cut production costs most, and perhaps make some purchases well within your probable income.

When business slows up there is always the temptation to hold off buying, in the hope that prices will go still lower. Most economists that I have talked with, or whose writings I read, agree that for the long pull, prices will continue upward. All the evidence points that way. Therefore, if you really need something and can afford it, there seems to be no reason for waiting.

But when it gets to the point where people are persuaded to buy, on time, things they can do without and cannot really afford, it's time to call a halt. As I see it, one of the big causes of the business recession is the fact that people have already spent too much of next year's income—and that of the year after.

SAFETY VALVE

"It is a sad situation when a farmer must get a job in industry in order to provide a satisfactory income for his family."

THE MAN who made the statement is a good friend. I respect his opinion, but in this case I disagreed absolutely. The farmer who isn't making a satisfactory living has three choices. He can worry along as he is, he can rearrange his farm set-up to increase his income, or he can get an off-the-farm job.

Many times the job is the best solution. At present, about one third of U. S. farmers' total income comes from non farm sources. Part-time farming is a real safety valve. Not only does it provide a way for an older farmer to add to his income, it is also a practical way for a young couple to get started toward full-time farming.

TWO GOOD MEN

ON SEPTEMBER 1, Fred Morris retired as State Leader of County Agricultural Agents in New York and Clifford Harrington took his place.

Fred has completed 36 years of service as County Agent, Assistant Leader and Leader. Cliff became an assistant County Agent in 1936, and has been with the headquarters staff at Cornell since 1947.

These are two good men. Fred has served the farmers of the State well and Cliff will carry on the work effectively.

IMAGINATION UNLIMITED

AFEW DAYS ago I watched the erection of a new type of concrete farm building. Slabs were cast on the ground and then raised by a power derrick and fastened into place to form the sidewalls.

About the same time I read about a new idea whereby sufficient water could be added to farm manure so that it could be pumped through a pipe to the field and sprayed on to the ground, thus eliminating hauling.

What will people think of next? You can be sure of one thing, a few people with imagination will always think of something new. At first, some of the ideas will sound exceedingly impractical, but many will become standard practices.

The lesson, I think, is that we cannot afford to close our minds to new developments. Instead, we should welcome them, and adopt them as soon as the experience of our more venturesome brothers proves that they are practical.

CAUSE AND EFFECT

THE argument that lower price supports will increase rather than decrease production is full of holes. If the argument were sound, Congress took exactly the wrong step in setting up high supports on certain crops to stimulate wartime production. They weren't wrong. Those high supports did stimulate production, and still do, so "how come" the claim that lower supports will stimulate production?

It is easy to see two events happening at the same time and maintain that one is causing the other. There may be no connection at all, or the one you think is the cause may be the result.

Take milk as an example. Maybe you did increase the size of your herd. Honestly now, if you did, wasn't it in order to cut your cost of producing a hundred pounds of milk, rather than just to produce more milk?

If a dairyman is selling milk below cost of production, as some maintain, how can he make more money by producing more milk at a loss?

They Say - - - -

The following are tactful remarks made on students' report cards, with their real meaning

"Shows difficulty in distinguishing between imaginary and factual material."—**HE LIES**

"Needs ample supervision in order to work well."—**LAZY**

"Needs guidance in developing good habits of hygiene."—**HAS BAD ODOR**

"Has qualities of leadership but needs help in learning to use them democratically."—**HE'S A BULLY.**

—Ontario High School Teachers Bulletin



AA's Farm Dollar Guide

MILK PRICES: The Boston Milk Market Administrator has made estimates of the prices that will prevail in that market during the last six months of 1958. The estimates made are for 3.7 per cent milk in the 201-210 mile zone from Boston. They are compared with the actual prices in 1957 in the table below:

	1957	1958	Diff.		1957	1958	Diff.
July	\$4.54	\$4.15	—39¢	October	\$5.28	\$5.05	—23
August	4.83	4.60	—23¢	November	5.36	5.25	—11
September	5.03	4.70	—33¢	December	5.16	5.10	—6

While Boston prices are expected to average 21 cents below 1957 for the last six months, uniform prices in the New York-New Jersey area are predicted as nearly equal to those of last year.

Administrator Blanford announces the July uniform price in the New York-New Jersey milk shed as \$4.20 a hundred compared to \$4.09 in July '57. June 1958 price was \$3.73. July fluid sales amounted to 52.61% of the milk in the pool, compared to 43.92% in June.

As was expected, amendments to the Order outlined in the August 16 "Guide" were overwhelmingly approved by milk producers.

CROP PROSPECTS: Outlook is for biggest U. S. crop year in history. CORN prospects improved 5% during July, making August 1 estimate 3.5 billion bu.; WHEAT prospects indicate a record crop. Total POTATO crop estimated at 256,344,000 cwt. compared to 239,539,000 last year, and a 10-year average of 228,615,000. U. S. COMMERCIAL APPLE crop estimated 6% above last year; PEACH crop up 21%; PEARS down 11%.

The outlook for six important vegetables for processing is up 13%, and 22% above 10-year average. Compared to last year, SNAP BEANS up 4%; CONTRACT CABBAGE up 19%; TOMATO production up 33%; SWEET CORN down 4%; PEAS down 20%; SPINACH down 21%.

EGGS: Prices of eggs (U.S.) for the first six months of 1958 averaged 10¢ a dozen over a year ago. The year promises to be the best for poultrymen since 1955. However, a relatively unfavorable year for egg producers usually follows a good year. Probable number of replacement pullets is 10% above last year.

CONSERVATION RESERVE: Sign-up for Conservation Reserve begins about Sept. 1, will end about Oct. 10. (There will be no "Acreage Reserve" in the Soil Bank in 1959.) Rates will be higher than last year as announced in our last issue. Emphasis will be put on signing up entire farms. Contact your County A.S.C. office for more information.

HAY: Poor weather resulting in much low quality hay is likely to reduce winter milk production. Hay prices reported by New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets range from \$15 to \$18 for timothy to \$24 to \$28 for U. S. No. 1 second cutting alfalfa, baled, F.O.B. the farm.

FARM BILL: Before you read this, compromise Farm Bill will probably have President's signature. (There were many predictions Congress would adjourn without passing any farm legislation.) Here are main provisions of Bill: (1) Will prevent sharp reductions in cotton and rice acreage; (2) opens the way for corn producers to remove acreage controls; (3) gives Secretary Benson additional authority to reduce price supports; extends National Wool Act for three years.

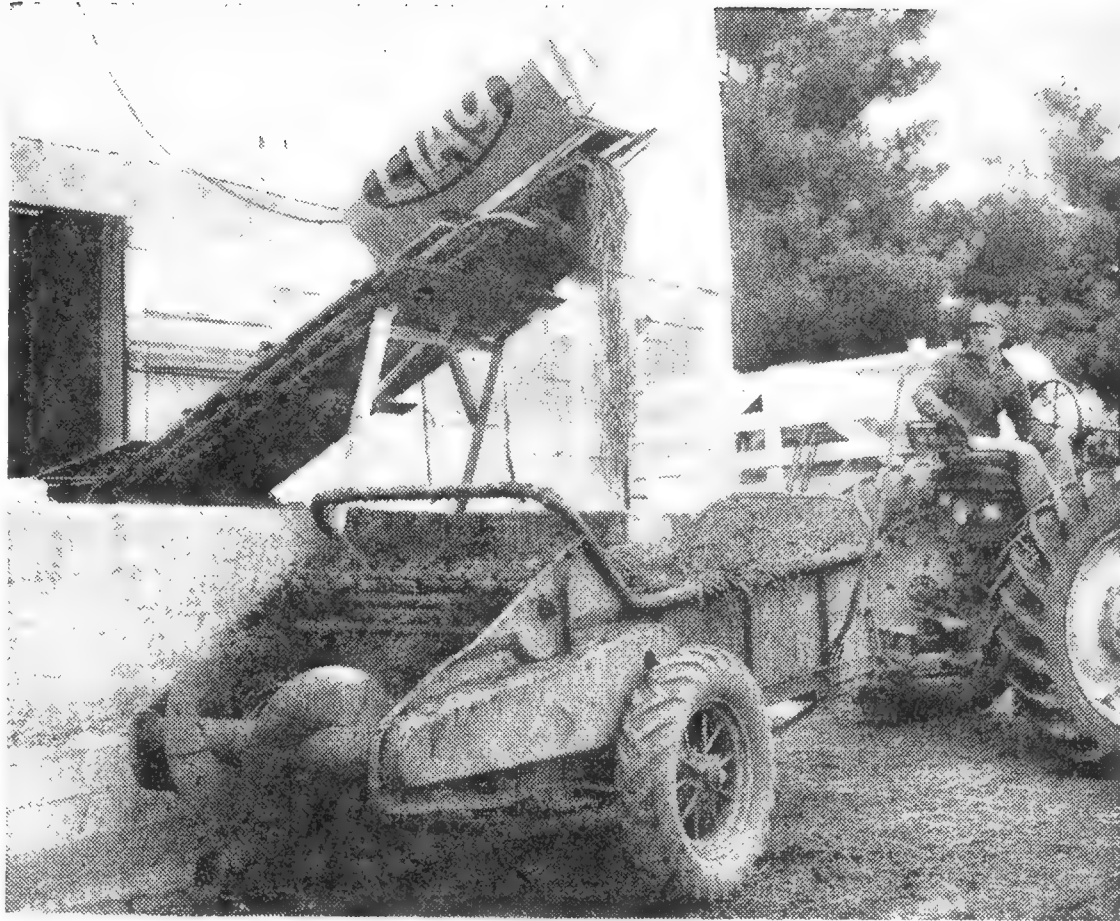
The Song of the Lazy Farmer



AROUND our house we often fuss 'bout fam'lies which are prosperous 'cause wives are earning nice amounts to fatten up the bank accounts. When-e'er Mirandy starts to cry about new things she'd like to buy, I point out that the folks she knows who have the stuff she wants are those who don't depend entirely on what the farm can earn, by gee. My neighbor isn't any fool, he's put his wife to teaching school; some women work in town each day and bring home very welcome pay, while others do extremely well by making things that they can sell.

It's the ambition of my life to find employment for my wife; there's lots of things that she might do in times like these to help us through. If I gave her more gard'ning land, then she could run a roadside stand; perhaps she could sit down and sew and earn some good dress-making dough. Or we could start to advertise and market

Jane Mirandy's pies, I'm positive that they would sell, the customers would like them well. With me around to supervise, suggest, make plans and organize, I'll bet that she could turn out, say, a couple dozen pies a day.



New low cost Clay Scotsman Barn Cleaner unloading directly into spreader. You can make a trip to the field and be back in less time than you now spend cleaning by hand.

Tips on planning for a low cost barn cleaner

You'll probably install a barn cleaner sometime within the next few years. Even though you may not put in your cleaner until later, it will pay you to plan in advance. Here are some steps that you can take now to help you get the best installation at lowest possible cost.

If possible, plan to have cleaner run straight out from end of gutter instead of unloading from side of barn. This can save you up to \$150 in materials and save your cleaner from unnecessary wear and load.

When running high voltage lines into barn, be sure to place terminal as close to the proposed location of barn cleaner elevator as possible. If you plan to do wiring in your barn between now and time you install your cleaner, write to CLAY for tips. Providing for adequate wiring now can save you up to \$50.

If building or remodeling, check with your local milk sanitarian to make sure that gutters are wide and deep enough for a gutter cleaner. Design your layout so that gutters will run through pens. These gutters can be covered with a false cement top which can be knocked out at time of installation. Doing this

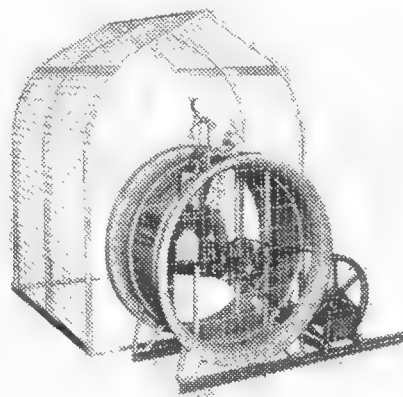
now can save you \$50-\$100 later.

If you're building or remodeling now and planning on a cleaner later, it pays to order parts that have to be set in cement and install them now. This will save on installation charge later. Also, when laying out your barn, select an elevator location that has good drainage and provides easy access with a spreader. If possible, have the spreader location on the down slope of a hill.

These are just a few of the money-saving and trouble-saving steps that you can take now. For further information, send for CLAY'S FREE PLANNING BOOKLET. Gives suggested floor plans for 20, 30, 40 and 50 cow barns. This planning guide can save you many dollars and make future installation easier. Send rough sketch of present barn or of remodeling you plan. Indicate number of animals.

Clay Plan lets you put it in now...

Under new CLAY Purchase Plan you make an initial investment of only 20% when you install your Barn Cleaner. Then, you enjoy benefits while you are paying for it. Ask your CLAY Dealer for more information or write to CLAY... today.



CROP DRIER FOR HAY OR CORN
CLAY natural air mow drying costs only 50-90¢ per ton for power. Can be used with heat for shelled corn or small grains.



FEEDS 50 HEAD IN 15 MINUTES
CLAY Silo Unloader and Mechanical Feeder handle any type silage, even when frozen. Use your present feed bunks.



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Please send me free booklets on

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☐ Silo Unloaders ☐ Mechanical Feeders
☐ Send information on Clay Purchase Plan.

Modern Equipment
for easier farming

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____ STATE _____

AGRICO

makes the difference on wheat



Wheat growth varies... N. Ralph Baker (above) of Victor, Ontario Co., New York shows difference in growth of wheat fertilized with 500 pounds of AGRICO FOR GRAIN 5-10-10 and 100 pounds of AGRICO FOR TOPDRESSING 10-10-10 per acre (right) and wheat fertilized with the same rates and analyses of another brand of fertilizer (left). "The AGRICO-fertilized wheat yielded $4\frac{1}{2}$ more bushels, gave me \$9 extra profit per acre," says Mr. Baker.

New York farmer gets \$16³⁹ extra profit per acre by using AGRICO

WHEN my Agrico representative suggested that I make a side-by-side comparison between AGRICO and another brand of fertilizer in the Fall of 1956, I thought some difference might show up," says Carl Fancher of Route 2, Albion, Orleans County, New York. "But I didn't expect to get $8\frac{1}{4}$ more bushels of wheat per acre with AGRICO.

"On September 28, I drilled 300 pounds of AGRICO FOR GRAIN 5-10-10 per acre on one acre of a uniform five-acre field. The rest of the field was seeded with the same rate of the other brand of 5-10-10 fertilizer.

"When representative plots were harvested, the AGRICO-fertilized acre yielded $47\frac{3}{4}$ bushels of wheat, or $8\frac{1}{4}$ more bushels per acre than the area where the other brand of fertilizer was used. At \$2 a bushel, the extra yield not only paid for the 11-cent per acre additional cost for AGRICO, but returned me \$16.39 extra profit per acre."



Carl Fancher of Albion, New York made \$16.39 extra per acre on wheat fertilized with AGRICO.

Alfalfa grown under Agrico Program produces high yields despite 1957 drouth

Agrico Soil Service and AGRICO fertilizer help produce $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons of alfalfa hay per acre

I HAVE a beautiful stand of alfalfa which produced well last year despite the very dry growing season," says Henry J. Ford of Unionville, Orange County, New York.

"After the Agrico Soil Service tested my soil in the Fall of 1956, I followed their fertilizer recommendations and applied 600 pounds of AGRICO 5-10-10 per acre when seeding the alfalfa. The following Spring, what had been a run out field, produced an excellent stand. I harvested $2\frac{3}{4}$ tons of hay per acre on the first cutting, which was $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons above the county average. With hay worth \$35 a ton, this returned \$96.60 per acre.

"Although it was an extremely dry Summer, my second cutting yielded $\frac{3}{4}$ ton of excellent quality alfalfa worth at least \$45 a ton, for a return of \$31.50 per acre.

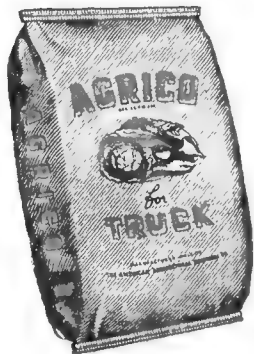
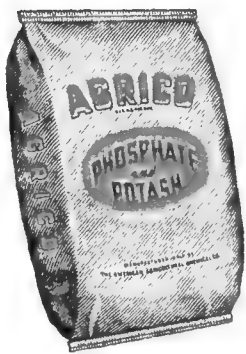
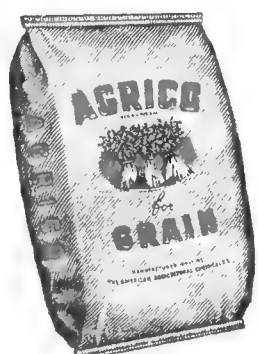
"Deducting the \$15.69 cost per acre for the AGRICO, I got a total return of \$112.41 per acre on the two cuttings. It certainly paid me to use AGRICO and follow the recommendations of the Agrico Soil Service."



Applying 600 pounds of AGRICO 5-10-10 per acre when seeding helped Henry J. Ford of Unionville, N. Y. produce $2\frac{3}{4}$ tons of first cutting alfalfa per acre last year despite the drouth.

Even under adverse weather, you'll find that you can produce higher crop yields and make extra profits by following the Agrico Program. Have the Agrico Soil Service test your soil and make sound fertilizer recommendations. Then use AGRICO.® See your nearby Agrico agent today.

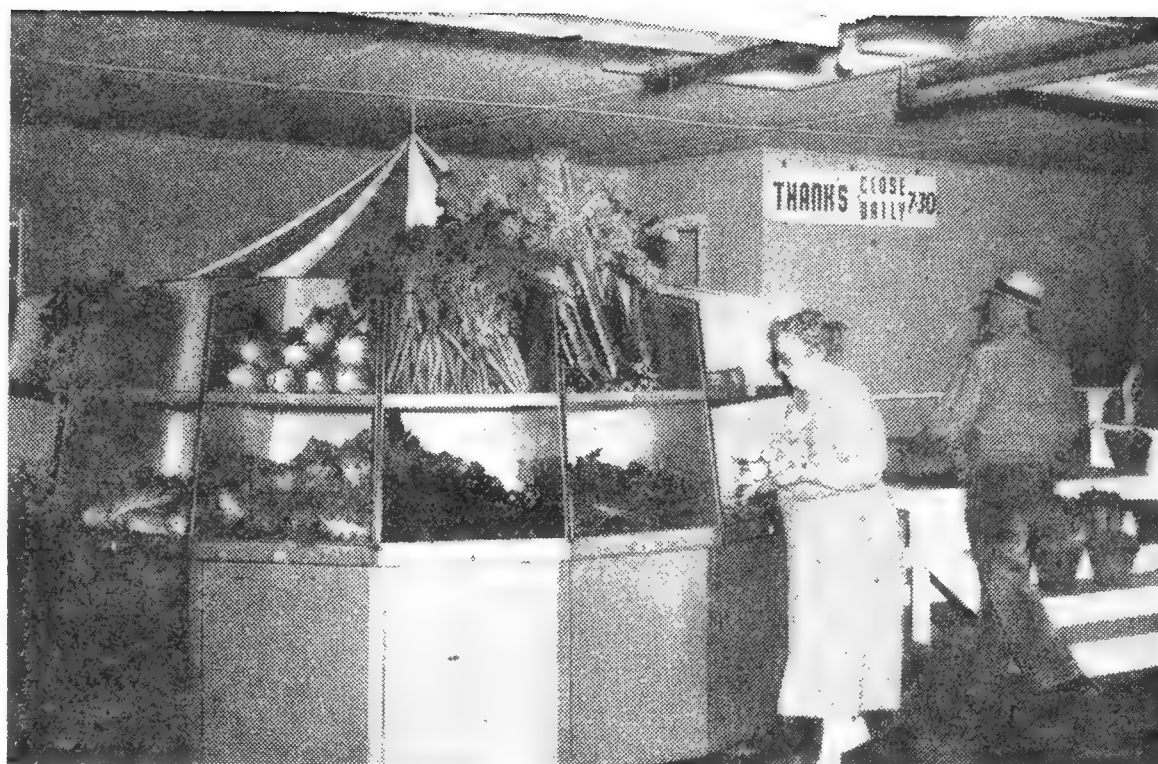
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The **American
Agricultural
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Left, County Agent Howard Campbell and John Jr. in the Filaski greenhouse, where plants are grown for a large vegetable acreage.



This display case at the Filaski roadside stand is unusual. It revolves slowly, and vegetables are kept cool and fresh by constant sprinkling.

Growing Vegetables on High Priced Land

On the John Filaski farm at Brookville, Long Island, a tremendous volume of vegetables is sold at a roadside stand, yet percentage wise it's a small proportion of the crops grown on the farm. Three hundred acres are in vegetables, with 60 or 70 acres growing two crops.

The bulk of the crop is trucked to New York, with John Jr. being responsible for the bulk of the marketing. At

the height of the season from one to three trucks go into the city every day.

The Filaski Farm has an enclosed truck, of which there are relatively few on the Island. Such a truck has a distinct advantage because it is unnecessary to cover it with canvas, with consequent frequent replacement.

Plant growing is an important part of the business. The greenhouse is 100 x 30 feet, and on May 20, the principal

plants being raised in the house were cabbage and tomatoes. From 60-70 acres of cabbage are grown, 12 to 15 acres of tomatoes and from 100 to 150 acres of sweet corn.

People are always more interesting than crops. Mr. and Mrs. Filaski have seven children, four girls and three boys. At the height of the season it takes six people to wait on the customers at the roadside stand, including two of the daughters.

The problems of farming in Nassau County are different than in other areas of the State, partly because of the value of land for residential and industrial purposes. However, close attention to those problems, coupled with management, enables a number of farmers to continue on the farms and to produce a big volume of crops, mostly vegetables, to raise their families, and to live full lives.—Hugh Cosline

Your Veterinarian Discusses:

Treating Foot Rot of Cattle

AT ONE TIME foot rot of cattle was believed caused by infection with a germ called *Actinomyces necrophorus* which was found in dirty places like barn yards and mudholes. However, it is now generally believed that there are other causes and two or more types of foot rot affecting cattle.

This helps to explain why there are so many successful treatments; at the same time there isn't a single one that is certain to cure all cases of this disease.

With this fact recognized, our readers may be interested in reviewing various methods of treating foot rot. At one time or another, all of these have been demonstrated as effective:

1. Soaking affected feet daily for 20 minutes or more in some kind of an antiseptic solution like 2% creolin or 5% formalin.

A half-barrel with a loop of wire for moving it makes a practical footbath for such treatment. When foot rot is a herd problem, it may be desirable to build a cement-floored pen. A four-inch curb completely around the bottom of the pen will make it water-tight, and animals can be placed in the pen to soak their feet.

2. Treating feet with powdered copper sulfate.

The affected foot is first trimmed and cleaned, with all dead flesh being removed. The raw area is then dusted with sulfate, covered with cotton, and bandaged. The bandage is removed in three days to prevent undue irritation.

3. Bandaging after the affected area has been treated with formalin, butter of antimony, iodine, or other strong antiseptics.

4. Driving animals once daily through a shallow box containing hydrated lime.

This box should be about two feet wide, six inches deep, and 10 feet long. Three or four inches of lime are placed in it, and the box set up in a narrow

gate or doorway used by cattle to reach feed and water. This treatment is made better by mixing five pounds of powdered copper sulfate with every 100 pounds of lime.

5. Driving animals once daily through a similar, but water-tight box containing four inches of a 10% copper sulfate solution.

The addition of two or three gallons of white vinegar will help dissolve the copper sulfate in cold water. Other kinds of antiseptics like formalin or coal tar products may be substituted for the copper sulfate if desired.

6. Injecting animals intramuscularly with antibiotics like penicillin or streptomycin.

7. Injecting animals intravenously with solutions of sulfa salts.

8. Adding such sulfa solutions to drinking water.

9. Giving animals drenches or capsules of sulfa compounds.

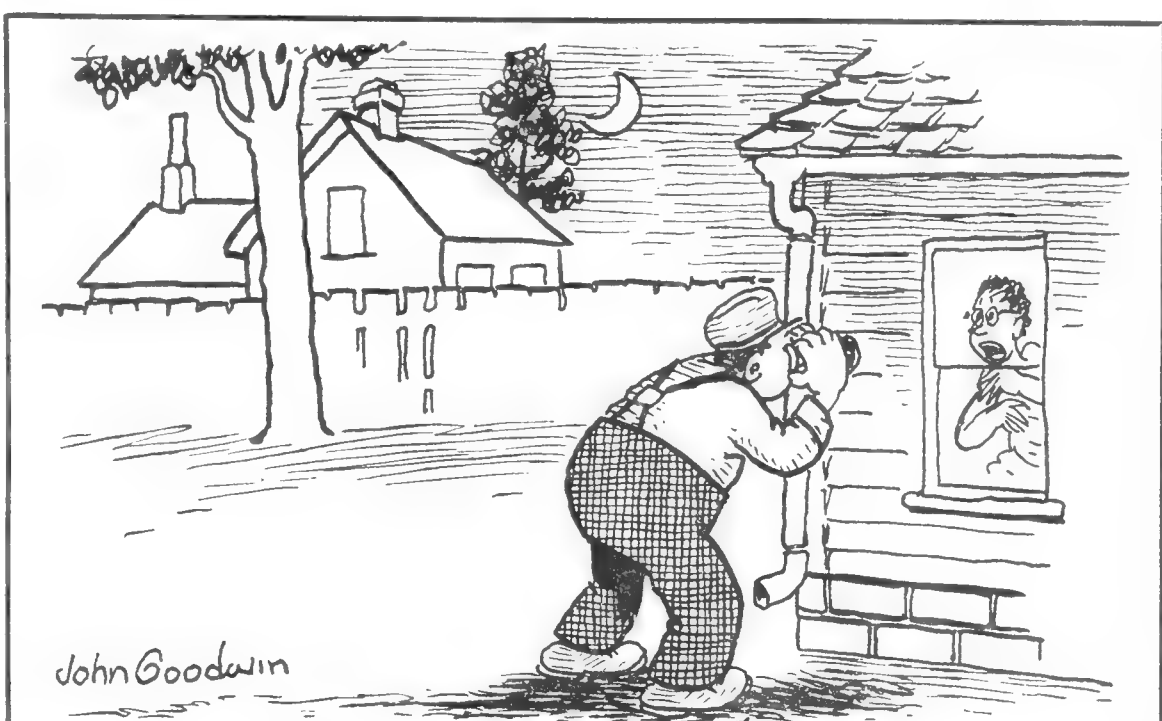
10. Seeing that animals in feed lots get vitamin A or carotene in some form or other.

It is best supplied through leafy dried roughage. Yellow corn is an important source of this vitamin, but it contains only about a tenth as much carotene as good hay. Corn gluten feed, corn gluten meal, and hominy feed made from yellow corn are higher in carotene than the corn itself.

11. Along with any other treatment used, it will be desirable to mix an iodine compound with the salt at the rate of one pound to every 50 pounds of salt.

This is furnished on a free-choice basis. In addition to being a valuable part of treatment, many owners believe that this salt mixture helps to prevent many cases of foot rot.

12. In advanced cases the joint capsules of the foot are likely to be hopelessly damaged, and it may be desirable to have a veterinarian amputate one of the toes as the only means of effecting a cure.



THE BIRD WATCHER

YOU WOULDN'T think an innocent hobby like bird watching could get a man into a mess of trouble, but bird watching pretty nearly got my cousin Okay Goodwin into jail.

His name really is Elmer Goodwin. He's a rather odd-acting man, and strangers have often asked if he has lost some of his marbles or if he was hit on the head when a child. Elmer's friends always answer, "Oh, no, he's okay." That is how he got the nickname of "Okay."

Okay Goodwin really took the avocation of bird watching seriously. During sunshine or rain Okay would crouch amongst bushes and shrubbery peering through binoculars at his feathered friends. If the rain was falling hard enough, Okay would hold an umbrella over his head. It was nothing unusual to spy Okay perched high up in a tree pointing his binoculars toward a crow's nest. He has even been seen clawing along the side of a sixty-foot cliff studying the nesting habits of swallows. And of moonlit nights Okay studied owls.

It was along toward midnight a couple of weeks ago that Okay really got himself into trouble. The town marshal crept up behind Okay and caught him while he was looking through his binoculars into Old Maid Lafferty's open window.

The story is a sordid one. (I want to emphasize the fact that not once in the past has any Goodwin been accused of being a Peeping Tom.) Why Old Maid Lafferty had wrapped a bath towel around herself and was trotting around the house with the lights turned on, I don't know. Anyway, she spied Okay crouching in the moonlight looking at her through the window. The old gal shrieked and telephoned the town marshal.

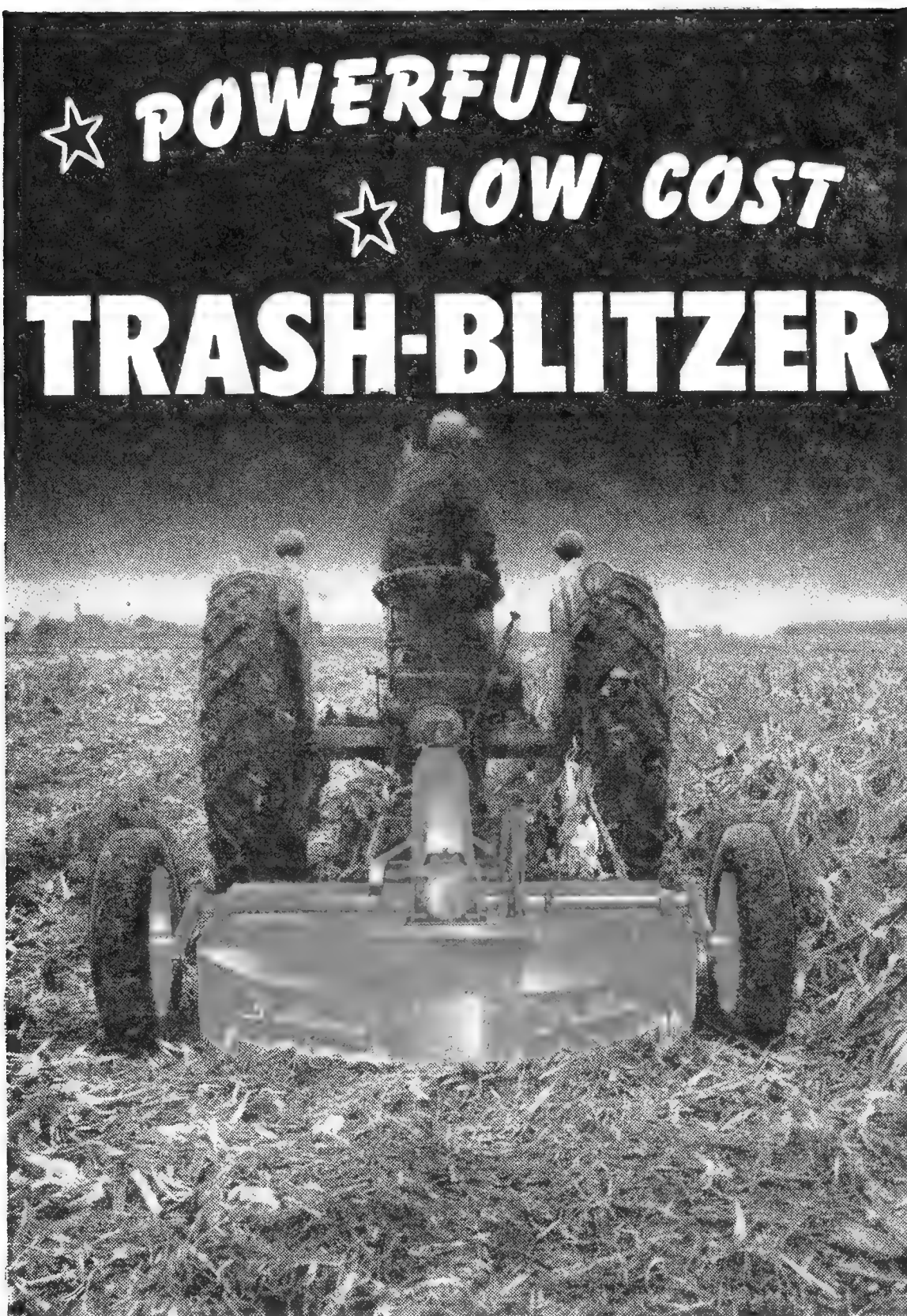
Down at the mayor's office Okay Goodwin stoutly declared he was a bird watcher, not a woman chaser. He said when a woman reached Old Maid Lafferty's age she was of no more interest to him than a plucked fowl hanging in a butcher's show window.

"What I saw," Okay said, "was a big bird flying around the room. I figured some rare species of owl had flown in the house through the open window."

Okay drew back his shoulders self-righteously. "I didn't know Miss Lafferty owned a parrot."

And so that is the way the episode ended. Cousin Okay didn't go to jail, but Old Maid Lafferty has put Venetian blinds over every window in her house.

It's the Brillion Sure-Shred 60...



...and it's priced to meet all competition!

Looks like lightning cut a swath where the Sure-Shred 60 went through. It's that *thorough*. Brillion-built to shred fine and shrug off the shocks of fast going — in pasture, stalks or brush up to 2" diameter. Two heavy-duty reversible blades at the business end are revved up to 1100 rpm for powerful suction, powerful chopping action. And there's stamina to match in the rugged housing and 40 hp gear box, plus shear bolt and shear pin protection.

Not only is the Sure-Shred economically priced, but it pays you back for years, with stay-on-the-job service in every season.

Ask your dealer to show you the 5-foot Sure-Shred 60. Made in pull-type and 3-point hitch models by Brillion Iron Works, Farm Equipment Division, Brillion, Wisconsin, Dept. RS-26-9

Brillion Sure-Shred 90

Here's your speedster for big acreage shredding. The Sure-Shred 90 with full 90" cut. It's perfect for row crops and trash. And nothing beats the 90 for fast pasture clipping. Six heavy blades. Shear bolt protection. Built throughout with the lasting strength you expect from Brillion. A money-in-the-bank investment in big shredding capacity.



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Amos Hogg (right) with his two sons, David (left) and Clifford, who he says are the mainstay of the farm. The wheelbarrow is full of "haylage," taken from the glass-lined steel silo. At Mr. Hogg's right is the unloader which takes the silage from the bottom of the silo.

Feeds Roughage Year Round

SIX years ago Amos Hogg of Endicott, New York, bought a glass-lined steel silo. Up until this year he put up corn silage, but early in June he put up "haylage," and in late July was feeding some of it to his herd of purebred Guernseys.

Haylage differs from grass silage in that it is put up with about 40% of moisture, and is too dry to keep in a conventional silo. The reason it does keep in the glass-lined silo is that it is sealed at the top, with no provision for air to enter. Incidentally, the silage or haylage is taken out from the bottom of the silo by the unloader shown in the picture.

I asked Mr. Hogg if he would buy this type of silo if he didn't have one, and he said that he would. "In fact," he

said, "I'd like to have another one."

He first became interested when he saw a similar silo at the NYABC headquarters at Ithaca. Previous to this he had two wooden silos, and felt that he had too much spoilage.

Mr. Hogg put thirty acres of hay in the silo, and is cutting and baling an additional fifty acres. "I have pretty good pasture," he said, "but I don't depend on it altogether. We always feed some roughage in the barn. This haylage is palatable, and the cows like it."

I asked about the production of the herd, and Mr. Hogg told me that the average in his Guernsey herd of 50 milkers (80 head total) was 8,500 pounds of milk and 300 pounds of butterfat.

COWS PUMP OWN WATER

THE photograph below shows a Jersey cow drinking water from a pump which she is operating. The pump is installed on a platform above a farm pond on the farm of Walter Simmons, East Granby, Connecticut. Its use permits the cows to drink from the pond without disturbing the pond water or cutting up the banks.

In this case, the pond has been circled with an electric fence. In another part of the same pasture, Mr. Simmons has another pump installed at a dug well which never runs dry.

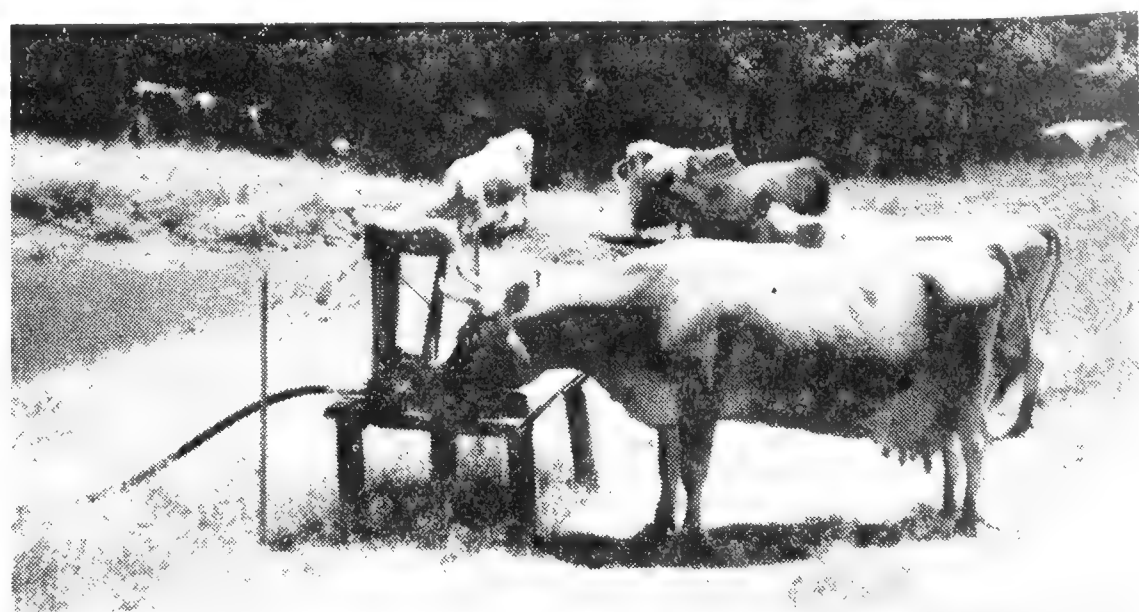
This is probably the first farm installation of this German-made pump in the United States. The pump has a nose paddle which is pushed forward by the cow as she drinks from the bowl. As the paddle moves forward water enters the bowl. Then as the cow's head is withdrawn, some more water enters the bowl.

An interesting feature of the installation was the ease with which the cows "caught on" as to how to operate the pump. They were very curious, licking the water and sniffing the pump. Within fifteen minutes, three cows had used the pump.

Mr. Simmons feels the pumps are very valuable in providing water from a dug well which could never be used before, and in keeping the water in his pond clear and the banks well sodded. The pumps have now been in operation for two months with complete success.

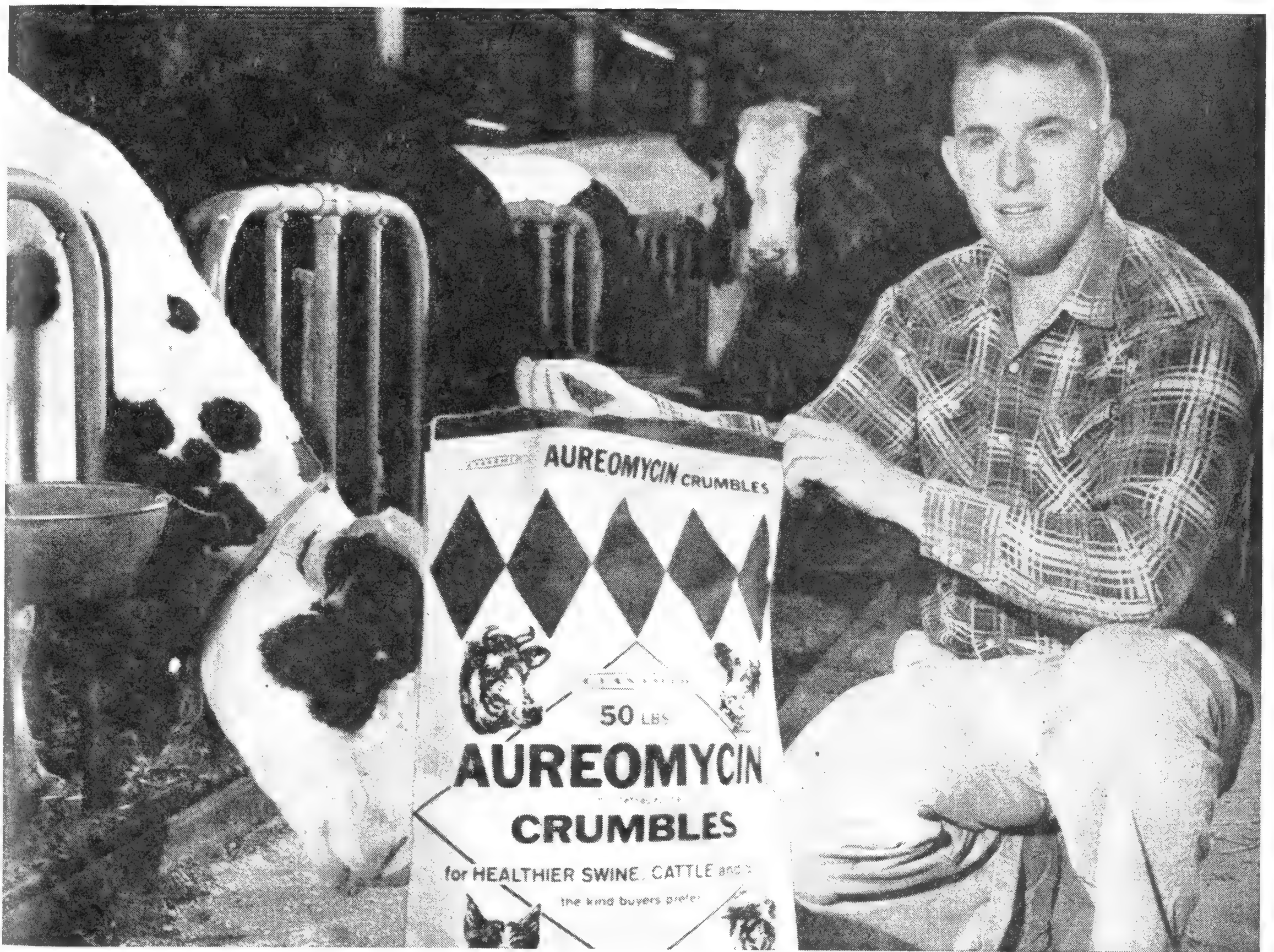
The cost of the pump is about \$70. One pump is satisfactory for about 20 cows. At first, the boss cow will "hog" the pump, but as she goes to graze, others take their turns.

The pump has a capacity of about six gallons per minute and will lift water 15 to 20 feet. The length of pipe will vary; the one in the picture is fifty feet long.—Harold E. Gulvin



CYANAMID

USER'S REPORT...THOMAS HINKLEY, ROXBURY, N. Y.



"Helped in our 35% milk production increase... reduced mastitis 20%...eliminated scours"

"We have completely eliminated scours in our dairy herd since we began using AUREOMYCIN Crumbles in October, 1957," reports Mr. Hinkley, who operates a modern 101-cow dairy.

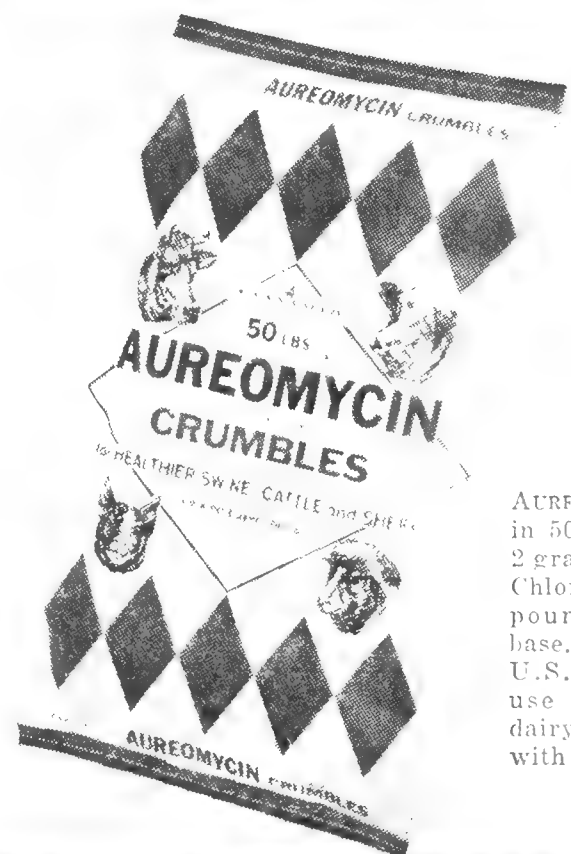
"Mastitis incidence has been reduced by as much as 20% and they have helped in our 35% milk production increase by strengthening our herds' resistance to disease. At this point, I wouldn't even dare think of operating without AUREOMYCIN Crumbles."

AUREOMYCIN Crumbles fight "hidden disease," bring the cow up to a high level of health. This not only helps her produce to the full extent of her capacity but also helps her system throw off incipient or latent infections.

What AUREOMYCIN Crumbles are doing for Mr. Hinkley—and many other dairymen—they can do for you. Available from your veterinarian, druggist or feed dealer. Write for detailed information.

AUREOMYCIN[®] Crumbles

CHLORTETRACYCLINE

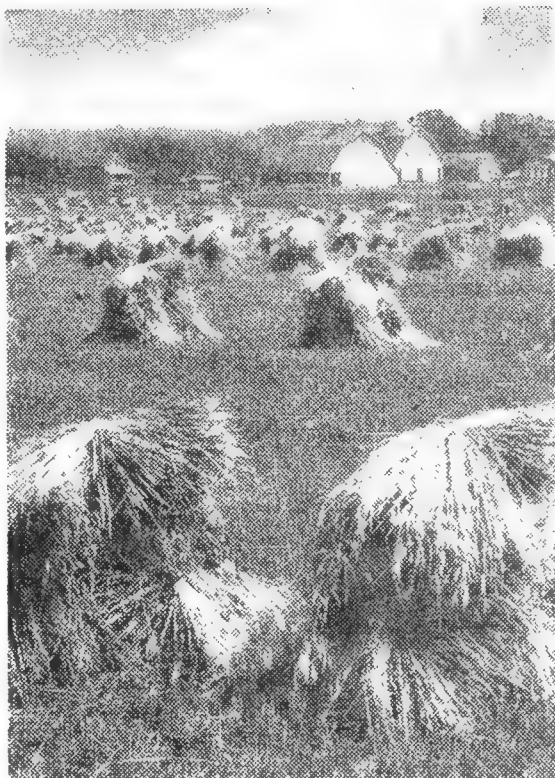


AUREOMYCIN Crumbles, in 50 lb. bags, contain 2 grams of AUREOMYCIN Chlorotetracycline per pound in an alfalfa base. Accepted by the U.S. Government for use with lactating dairy cows. Can be used with any ration.

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY • AGRICULTURAL DIVISION • NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK

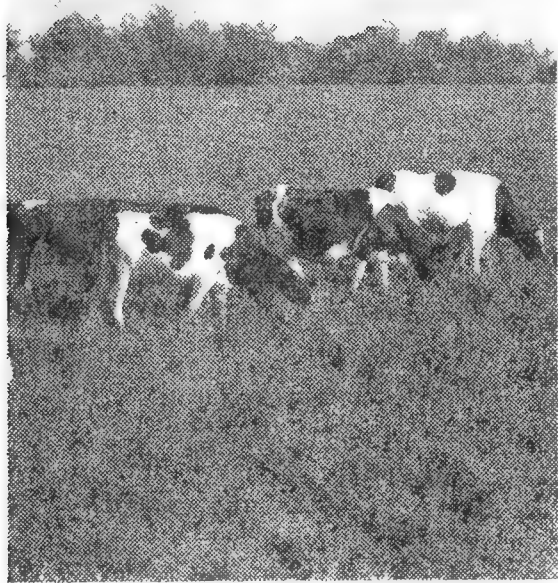
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Growers tried it, and their crop records proved that special formula VERTAGREEN for COMMERCIAL CROPS really MAKES WHEAT GROW! Higher quality, more disease-resistant grain, more bushels to the acre—you get all these *Extras* with VERTAGREEN. Be sure at harvest time... fertilize your grain with VERTAGREEN and watch the way this complete, better balanced plant food makes a *bigger* harvest of higher, more *improved* quality grain for you.



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Dairy and cattlemen in this area report a great improvement in pastures fertilized with VERTAGREEN... more grazing per acre of nutritious forage for better milk and meat production per cow at *lower* feed costs. So, cut your livestock and milk production costs... raise profits.



Fertilize pastures *NOW* with VERTAGREEN, for a *longer* grazing period and *more* productive livestock.

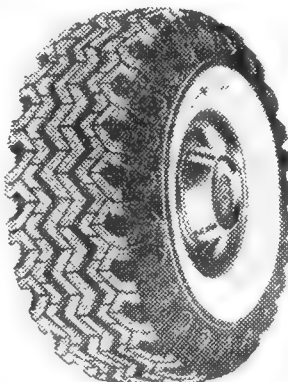
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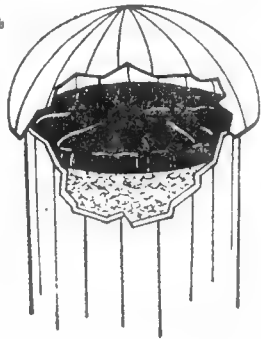
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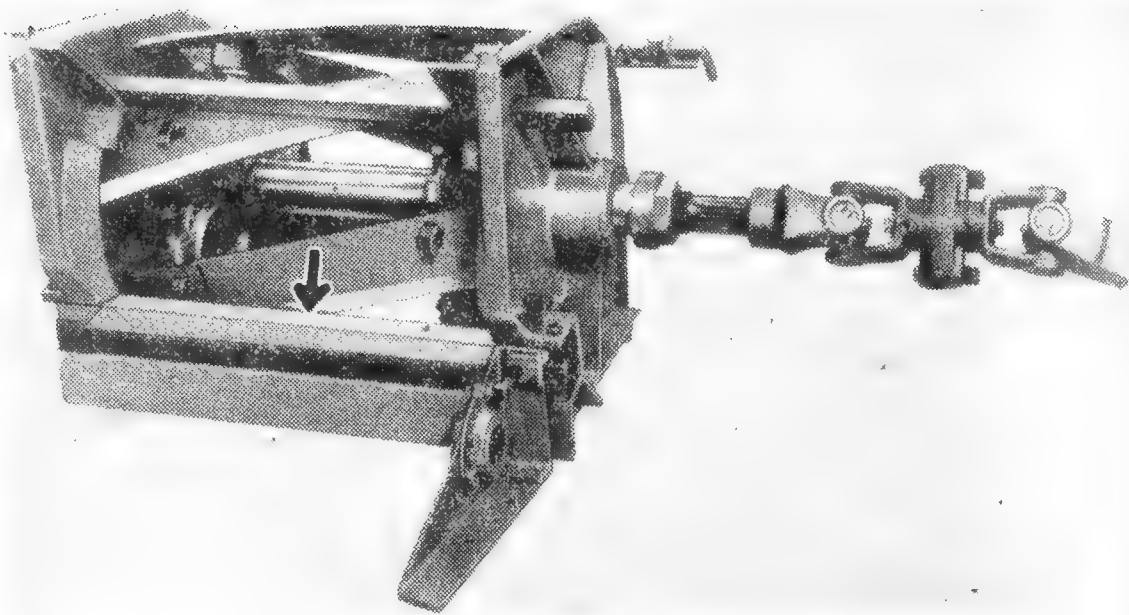
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Here's the place to use your feeler gauge—between the blade and the shearing bar. (See Arrow) Extra clearance here tends to give you a cutting action like wobbly-jointed scissors—which means excessive power, consumption.

Another Chance to Save

Keep Chopper Knives Sharp

By **THOMAS E. CLAGUE**

GOOD management is cutting costs where you can...and your chopper offers you far more opportunity for controlling your operating costs than many other machines—your baler, combine, or corn picker, for instance.

Why? Because it is a cutting machine, and the amount of power it requires depends largely upon its condition — the sharpness and operating clearance of the knives.

You will put tons upon tons — even hundreds of tons — of material through your chopper during this fall silage-making season. And each ton of silage requires several million "slicing" actions, with each "slice" taking power. The better the condition of your knives, the easier they will do the slicing. And the easier they slice, the less power is needed, and the less fuel you will burn.

Test Power Requirement

You may not have given too much thought to this matter, because it's quite deceptive. After you start with some freshly-sharpened knives, they dull so gradually that you aren't aware of it—unless your tractor has trouble handling the extra load. There is a way that you can demonstrate to yourself how important this is, though—especially if you have a reel-type machine with a sharpener on it.

Let your blades get a little extra-dull, so that you're working your tractor pretty hard. Then stop and sharpen the knives and adjust the clearance, so that everything is in the best possible condition. This will take only a few minutes. Then start chopping again — and listen to how much easier the tractor handles the load.

How much time and attention depends somewhat upon the type of machine you have—reel-type or flywheel-type. Blades in reel-type choppers can generally be sharpened in the machine—which means that it is done fairly quickly. Blades in flywheel-type choppers must be removed for grinding, which means you'll probably have to spend more time when you need sharp blades. The fact that the flywheel-type machine has the advantage of flywheel-momentum does not lessen the importance of sharpness—it just makes it less easily noticed.

Both types of machines cut with a scissors-like action. A moving blade cuts against a stationary "shearing surface". A sharp edge on the blade makes for easier cutting, as does a close "fit" between the blade and the shearing surface.

Check your manual carefully about sharpening and clearance. You may find a clearance specification of ten reel-type machine, which means you thousandths of an inch (.010) for a

must use a feeler gauge. If you don't have a gauge, get one. This is important enough to be worth it. On a fly-wheel-type machine, the clearance setting may be about .030— which also means using a feeler gauge. If all this sounds like engineering-talk — it is! Your chopper is very much a high-precision cutting machine, and it will pay you well to treat it as such.

Length of Cut

Length-of-cut of some machines is changed by varying the number of knives. For cutting material into short lengths, six knives may be used, and for longer lengths, the number may be reduced to three, two, or possibly even one. With some machines, the knives come in matched sets, and you must be careful to return them to their original positions—or at least keep pairs properly mated. If your manual mentions this, be careful to follow instructions, because failure to do so can result in severe vibration problems and unnecessary damage to your machine.

One other thing is important in controlling your cost of operation—length-of-cut. Every "slice" takes power, and the longer the cut, the less fuel you'll burn. Check your manual for the proper "combination" to produce the longest cut you can satisfactorily use. This is particularly important if you have used your chopper for hay or grass silage, because you will need to adjust for a longer cut.

Exactly how much you can reduce your fuel costs is difficult to say—it's all so much a matter of degree. But one thing is certain—a chopper having dull knives with improper clearance will pull much harder than it should. Maintaining proper condition will help you keep your chopping costs down where they should be.



Famous farm newscaster, Lloyd Burlingham, reports on KAFF-A... now made and sold by KRAFT at a new low price.



NEW IMPROVED KAFF-A LOOKS LIKE THE BEST MILK REPLACER YET

by Lloyd Burlingham

Have you heard what's happened to KAFF-A, the popular milk replacer, with the great name for quality and results?

Well, KAFF-A is now made by Kraft. And here's the good news for you... There's an improved KAFF-A formula. It's now better than ever and they are *selling it at a new low price*. Now you can feed it to your calf at an average cost of only 12 cents a day. You can sell the whole milk your calf would get. That pays for the KAFF-A and there's money left over for you.

KAFF-A has a great name for results! I've talked with many KAFF-A users. I have studied the results of feeding tests on operating farms and at the National Dairy Products Research Farm. It all adds up to this: *When you feed new, improved KAFF-A, you raise beautiful, growthy calves. Actual tests show up to 1/3 faster growth than calves raised on whole milk.*

NEW KAFF-A LIFETIME FEEDING SYSTEM

More news from Kraft! It's a new product—KAFF-A Booster Pellets. Dry, easy-to-feed pellets. Start feeding them as soon as your calves begin to eat grain. They contain the same milk by-product feeding values as KAFF-A Milk Replacer.

These booster pellets feed the rumen bacteria. Your calves are able to go off liquid—and on low-cost grain and roughage sooner. Your heifers grow so well they can often be bred up to 4 months earlier than usual. You know what that can mean money-wise? Again, it will pay you to talk with your feed dealer.



Feed KAFF-A Booster Pellets to your cows, too. The rich milk by-products helps increase rumen activity and roughage consumption. That means lower feed costs. Try it.

KRAFT FOODS
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FROM 600 POUNDS TO 374,772 IN 10 YEARS!

The Essex County Story of Birdsfoot Trefoil Seed Production

By RAY BENDER
(Essex County, N. Y., Agricultural Agent)

THE history of seed production in Essex County starts in 1937 with the introduction of the first plant of Empire birdsfoot trefoil from Saratoga County. In 1938, I brought into Essex County the first seed—5 lbs. in all. All but about 3 or 4 tablespoons of it was planted on light land. This little bit was planted on clay land and it did so well there that, for a while at least, we transferred most of our efforts to growing it on clay.

In 1939, I seeded some birdsfoot trefoil on two acres of Vergennes' clay soil on the McMahon farm at Westport at the rate of one and one-half pounds to the acre along with the clover mixture. I also sowed some birdsfoot across the end of this long field where it had been seeded to alfalfa, clover and timothy. From this field in 1943, the first trefoil seed was harvested in Essex County.

The late E. O. Frisbie and Edward Barber, both of Westport, owned a combine together and they made a deal with the man who was running the McMahon farm to harvest the trefoil seed.

First of all, they went through the field and pulled out as much of the chickory as they could. The trefoil was cut and windrowed and after about a day and a half it was turned over. Then, the windrows were made into large bunches, a combine pulled up to each of these bunches and it was fed into it by hand. The combine was followed by a pick-up wire baler in which the bunches of trefoil straw were also fed by hand. The best estimate of the amount of seed harvested was around 200 lbs. per acre or 600 lbs. in all.

Richard Sherman next got into seed production, first on his own farm and then on the Tucker farm. In 1944 Sherman harvested four acres and in 1945 he harvested 1,603 pounds of clean seed. Some of this combining he did by bringing the dry trefoil to the combine by means of a buckrake and dropping it on a large canvass before it was pitched into the machine.

Organize

In 1947, there were approximately 2,000 lbs. of seed produced and the seed growers banded together into a Committee. Early in 1948, the ground work for the Champlain Valley Seed Growers Cooperative was laid at an organization meeting. Present were: Richard Sherman, Sherman Mather, Dennis Wells, Edward Decker, Robert Frisbie, Darwin Clark, Wallace Johnson, Ralph Bigalow, Earl Frisbie, Warren Cross, Raymond O'Neil, John West and Hubert Mason.

The group voted to form their own local cooperative and elected Richard Sherman as temporary president and Earl Frisbie, temporary secretary. An organization committee for by-laws, etc. was appointed consisting of Warren Tucker, chairman, Sherman Mather and Dennis Wells. On July 26, 1948, the cooperative was incorporated.

The original incorporators were: Warren Tucker, Hubert Mason, Earl Frisbie, Dennis Wells, Wallace Johnson and Richard Sherman. Richard Sherman was elected president and Dennis Wells, vice-president; and Earl Frisbie, secre-

tary-treasurer. By October 1948, the Cooperative had those six original organizers plus Raymond Vaughan, Sherman Mather, Darwin Clark, Jr., Harry Tromblee, Jr., John West, Edward Decker and Robert Frisbie.

That year of 1948, it was estimated that Essex County produced one-third of all the broadleaf birdsfoot trefoil seed available in the United States. That year the Cooperative sold 36,544 pounds of seed valued at approximately \$40,400.

The first seed sales committee was Sherman, Decker and Johnson. In Oc-

10 YEAR GROWTH RECORD

Year	Pounds of Seed	Dollar Sales
1948	36,544	\$40,400
1949	27,294	45,322
1950	80,975	96,602
1951	156,000	196,491
1952	160,000	219,029
1953	66,500	108,585
1954	182,242	203,570
1955	159,305	200,675
1956	254,500	—
1957	374,772	—

The first year birdsfoot trefoil seed was produced in Essex County, N. Y., 1943, the total was about 600 pounds. The need filled by the Champlain Valley Seed Growers Co-op, organized in 1948, is demonstrated in this table for the past 10 years.

tober, 1948, the Champlain Valley Cooperative joined the New York State Foundation Seed Stock Cooperative.

Start Seed School

On February 8, 1949, the first annual meeting of the Champlain Valley Seed Growers Cooperative was held, and about a month later, the first seed school was held in the Agricultural Center at Westport.

In 1949, Richard Sherman was made a member of the New York State Forage Crops Committee of the New York State Certified Seed Growers. In May, 1949, all the fields of known origin seed which would be eligible for certification in the future were listed and mapped. In 1949, the Cooperative sold 27,294 pounds of trefoil but they grew about 38,365 pounds. The Cooperative sold \$45,322 worth of seed which was mainly trefoil but some included oats, red clover, timothy and alfalfa.

In 1950 seed drying was first considered because it was found that seed as it came from the combine was apt to mold. Later that year, a plant committee was appointed to look into the building of a seed plant for the Cooperative.

In January 1951, Richard Sherman donated the use of his building for a few years to house the Cooperative cleaning equipment.

The purchase of equipment was financed by certificates of indebtedness similar to those used by the Dairymen's League. The same month, the Directors of the Cooperative were authorized to buy a plant site in Westport. In 1951 the Cooperative had 156,000 pounds of

seed and the gross seed payments for all crops was \$196,491.

A Big Year

The next year was a big one for the Co-op. In January, the by-laws were amended to take in seed growers from Vermont. In February a building committee was selected: Richard Sherman, Edward Decker, Daniel Walker, Paul Reed and Raymond Vaughn. The Cooperative also authorized Richard Sherman and me to take a trip through the middle west to see what the colleges and farmers there thought of birdsfoot trefoil.

In the summer some forage insect control demonstrations were carried on. This was the beginning of spraying for spittlebug on birdsfoot. The seed plant, built by Vernon-Gough and his men with assistance from the growers themselves, was dedicated September 13, 1952.

The original cost of the building was \$18,423 and there was \$14,618 worth of equipment in it. Membership had grown to 52 members. They grew 160,000 pounds of seed that year and the sale of seed brought in \$219,029.

In the fall of 1954, the first Dalapon tests to control grasses and clover were put on by Stan Fertig of Cornell. The previous spring trefoil seed fields were burned for the first time in an attempt to control spittlebug. One of the side effects of burning at that time seemed to be partial control of clover in the seed fields. In October, 1954 Army worms were reported on trefoil. That year the growers sold 182,242 pounds of seed, valued at \$203,570.

6,000 Acres

By 1954, Essex County had around 6,000 acres of birdsfoot trefoil—far exceeding the acreage in alfalfa. And 6,000 acres is a lot for a county which, in the 1949 census, had only 1,156 farms with 42,246 acres of cropland harvested.

In 1955, there were 134,000 pounds of Empire, 15,600 pounds Viking and 5,350 pounds Mansfield trefoil seed produced and sold to the seedsmen for \$200,675 gross. This, with seed sold to



Dick Sherman, left, manager of the Seed Growers Co-op, goes over some plans with Ed Decker, president.

the membership, brought the total production for 1955 to 159,305 pounds. In 1956 production was: 160,000 pounds certified or registered Empire; 66,000 pounds of common Empire; 8,500 pounds of Empire pasture mix; 30,000 pounds Viking; and 6,000 pounds Mansfield for a total of 254,500 pounds of seed produced by 104 members.

The 1957 seed production by 141 members was: 210,000 pounds certified Empire; 90,000 common Empire; 56,000 pounds of registered and certified Viking; 2,291 pounds Foundation Viking; 16,481 pounds of registered and certified Mansfield.

Work Together

This was not all done by Essex County growers. The Champlain Valley Seed Growers Cooperative organized to do business in the Champlain Valley and started out with most of its members in Essex County, and a few in Washington and Clinton counties. In recent years, it has taken in members from Vermont as well as Essex County, New York.

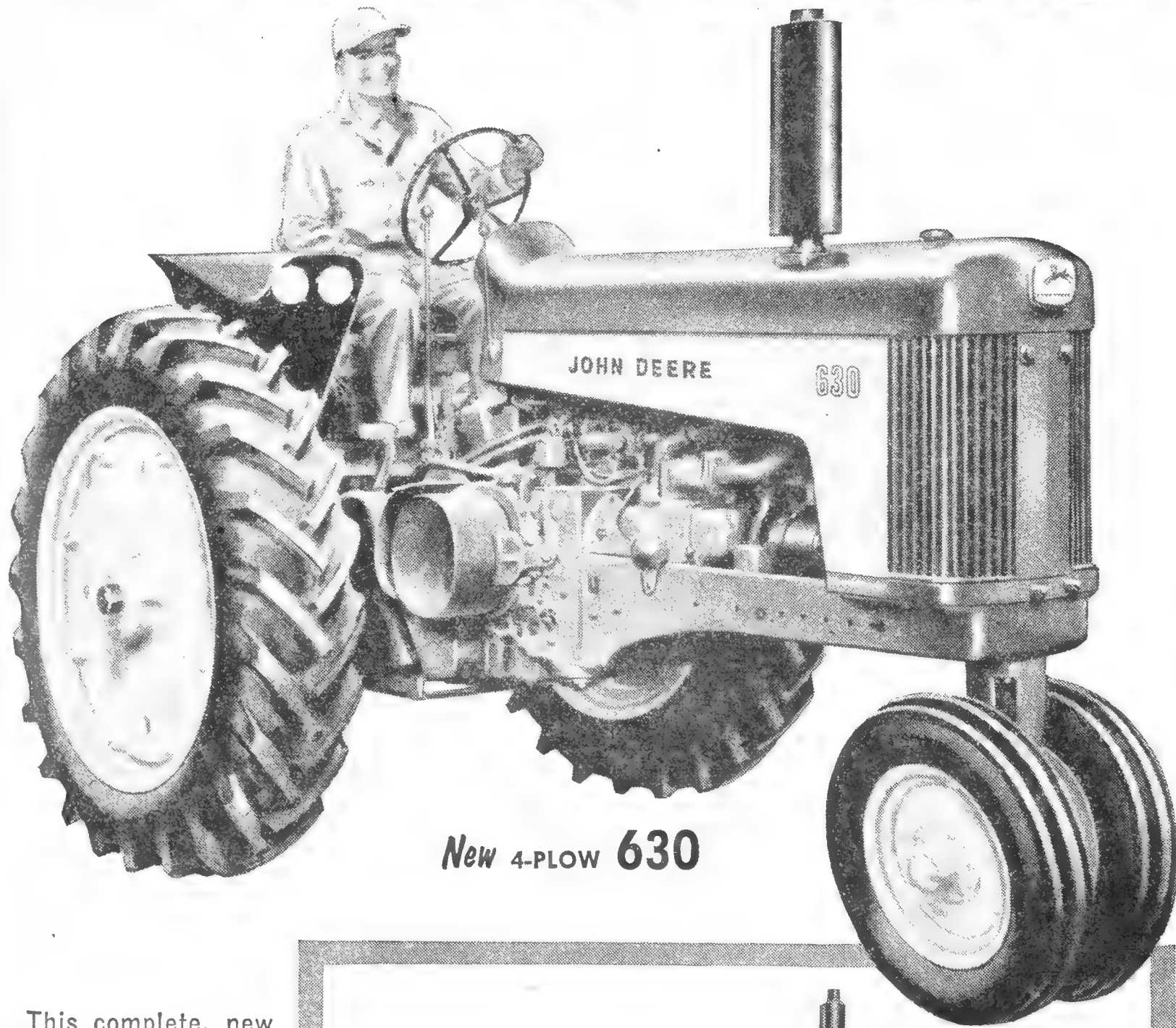
The growers and Extension services in both of these States work very closely together. For instance, it has been customary in recent years for Vermont to hold a Seed School which is more or less for beginners; and Essex County to hold one a little later for people who have been in the seed business longer. The seed growers have had considerable assistance from the agronomists and plant breeders at Cornell and Vermont.

Thus from a single seed plant quite an increase in trefoil production has resulted, and a seed industry has sprung up which no one could have foreseen. I do not know just how or where the first broadleaf trefoil was introduced into Vermont, nor do I know when or how the three small narrow leaf stands of birdsfoot trefoil got started in Essex County. I suspect the latter were introduced by birds.



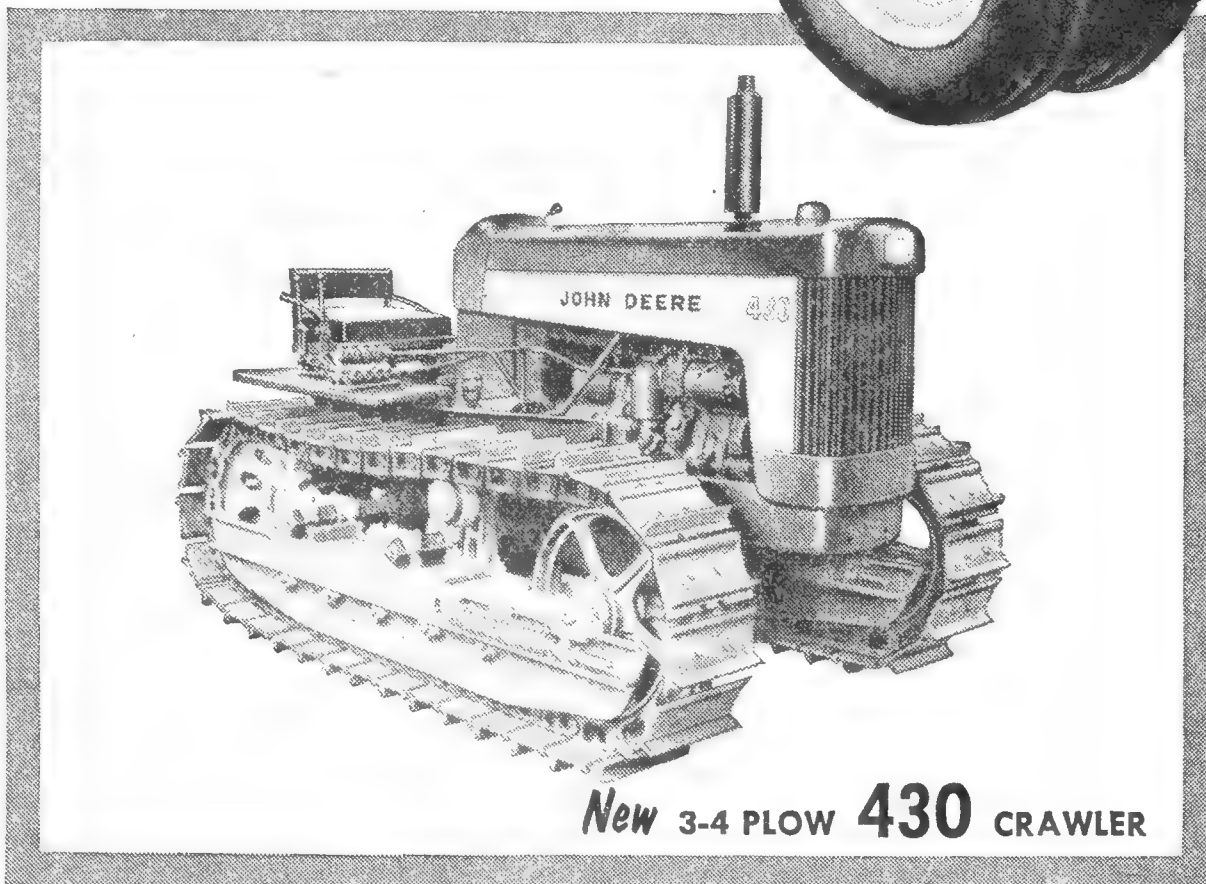
From a handful of growers in 1948, this co-op seed plant now serves well over 100 members in Essex County, N. Y. and in Vermont which lies on the other side of Lake Champlain.

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New 4-PLOW **630**

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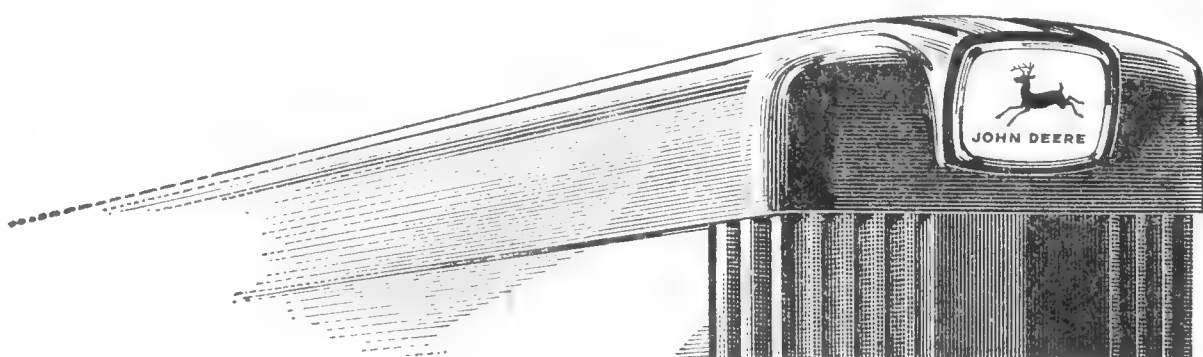
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Advantages of Be-Co-Nurse—Be-Co-Nurse uses a high proportion of dairy products (85% milk solids) and it contains no cereal proteins or high-fiber ingredients. Fortified with necessary vitamins and minerals, Be-Co-Nurse contains a controlled amount of fat for energy, as well as Aureomycin for improved growth and protection against scours. Be-Co-Nurse stays in solution—the calf gets it all.

Check How Much You Save—One 25-lb. bag of economical Be-Co-Nurse replaces 225 lbs. of whole milk and is usually adequate for the average calf. To estimate how much Be-Co-Nurse can save you, check the table below.

When milk prices are:	\$4.50 cwt.	\$5.00 cwt.	\$5.50 cwt.	\$6.00 cwt.
Be-Co-Nurse can save you, per calf:	\$5.23	\$6.35	\$7.48	\$8.60

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"VISQUEEN film provides lower cost storage than any other method we know about, and most important of all, it offers us the best opportunity of improving the quality of our forage supply."

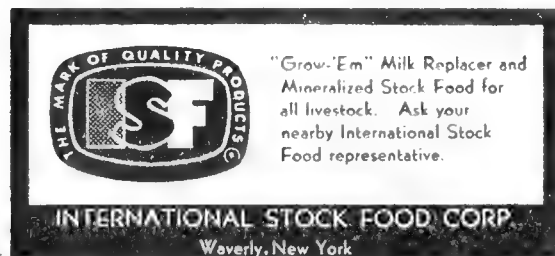
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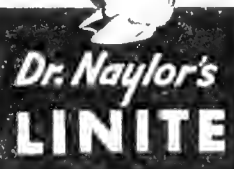
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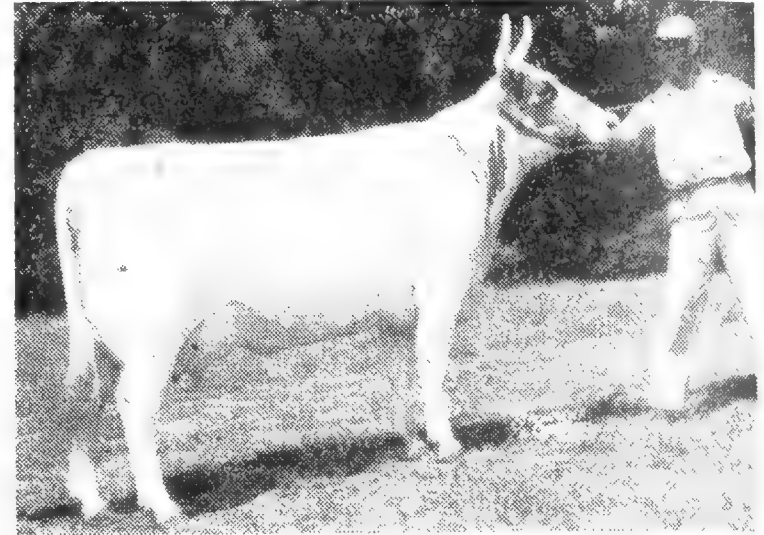
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NYABC Champions

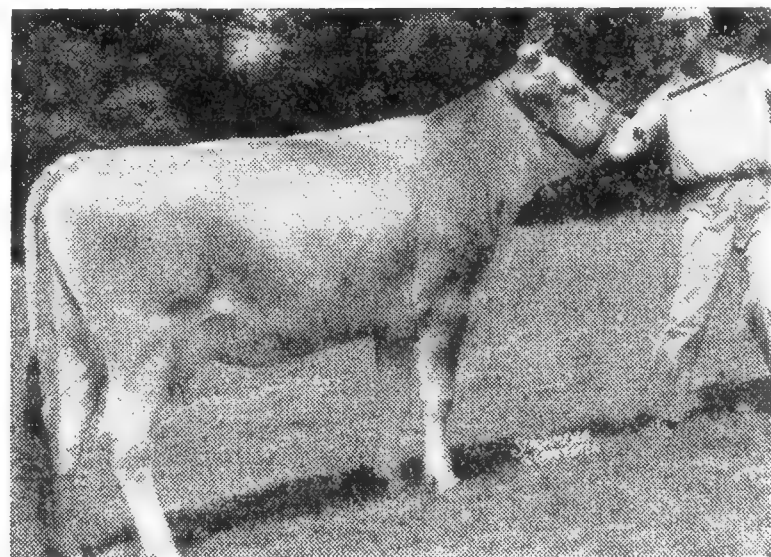
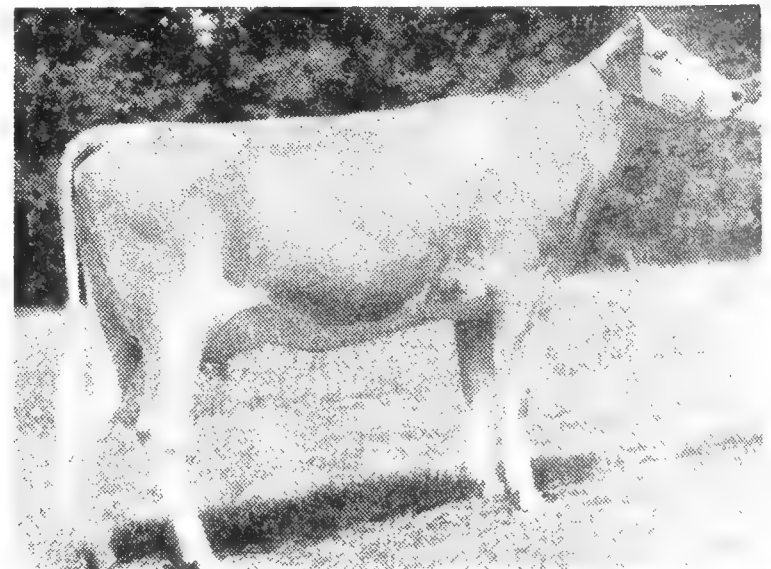
ON this page are the grand champions in each of five breeds at the recent NYABC Show at Ithaca. A report of the annual meeting appeared on page 23 of the August 16 issue.

Ayrshire grand champion Senelakeca Lucky owned by David J. Murphy from Hector, New York. She is two years and nine months of age with a record of 9,100 pounds of milk.



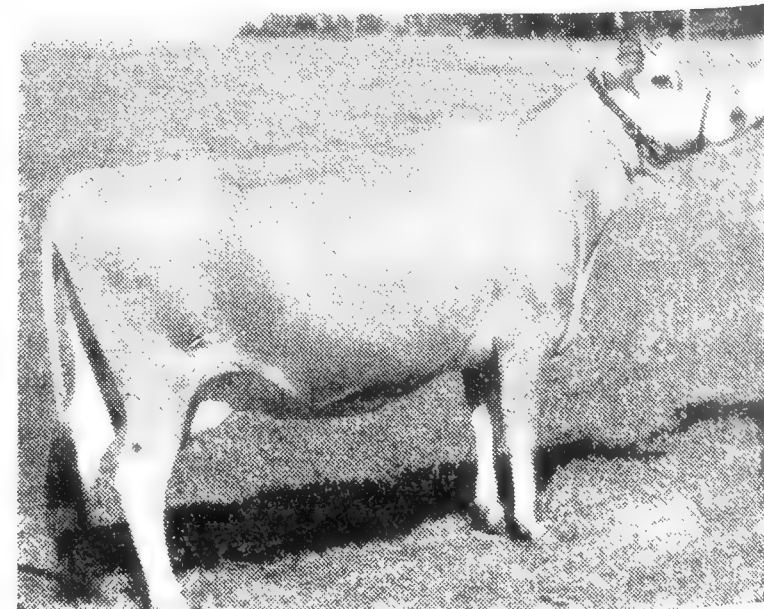
Holstein Grand Champion is Noel Master Prospect Countess. Her owner is L. A. Piquet of East Aurora, New York. She is two years and nine months old with a record of 11,210 pounds of milk.

Grand Champion Jersey at the NYABC Show was Cornell Jester Marwoma. She is three years and one month of age shown by Cornell University and has a record of 7,344 pounds of milk.



Brown Swiss Grand Champion is Eastview Inez. She is two years of age and owned by Arthur Beedham of Bergen, New York.

Guernsey Grand Champion, Pharaoh's Desire, of Brookside. She is owned by Lynn Huntley of North Chatham, New York and is two years old.



A POUND OF MEAT WITH LESS THAN A POUND OF FEED

A YEAR or so ago a statement was made that eventually we would produce a pound of meat from a pound of feed with broilers. At first this seemed impossible because the bird must use some feed to maintain life but when you consider the water consumed it makes more sense.

Regardless of how impossible it may seem at first—it has been done. Dr. G. F. Combs and Dr. C. D. Caskey of the University of Maryland produced a pound of broiler with .87 pounds of feed. This is not a practical ration, but it was done experimentally.

Where do we go from here?

Remember about five or six years ago poultrymen bragged about producing a three pound broiler in twelve weeks with a 3½ to 4 pound conversion?

Today it is common practice to produce a 3 to 3½ pound broiler in eight to nine weeks with a 2½ pound conversion.

What about next year or five years from now? — *Charles E. Ostrander, Cornell Poultry Department*

— A. A. —

LAMBS DO WELL ON OATS SILAGE

Feeding experiments with lambs at the University of Minnesota in 1956 show that oats silage is just as good as corn silage in a fattening ration for lambs. But with either kind of silage, lambs will do quite a bit better if they also get some hay.

In the Minnesota experiments, lambs on oats silage without hay gained .22 pound daily, compared with .21 pound daily for lambs on corn silage without hay. With either kind of silage, however, adding half a pound of hay to the ration boosted gains by more than 20 per cent. More specifically, the average daily gain for lambs on oats silage and hay was .26 pound, and .27 for lambs fed corn silage and hay.

— A. A. —

N.Y.C.C.G.C. ISSUES MEMBERSHIP SIGNS



A new barn sign has made its appearance on the farmsteads of central and western New York—the membership sign of the New York Canning Crop Growers Co-operative; and the one posted by president Wm. Hamilton of Perry has plenty of company.

It is Mr. Hamilton's belief that membership in farm organization is both an obligation and a privilege and that member participation is necessary for best results. Accordingly he has served as county president of the Dairymen's League—as committeeman of the Farm Bureau and the Extension Service—and as director of Canning Crop Growers.

And as the sign would indicate, Mr. Hamilton is a longtime subscriber to the *American Agriculturist*.

POWER-BOOSTER DRIVE, on the 770 or 880, brings you emergency power at the flick of a lever...ends tiresome clutching and shifting. Any time the going gets tough, this tremendous reserve of power is ready and waiting to pull you through. Coupled with Oliver's 6-speed transmission, Power-Booster Drive actually gives you 12 working speeds, from a powerful low of 1½ m.p.h. to a snappy 11 m.p.h.



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Yes, the ratings are in on tractor power—the results of exhaustive field trials, nationally recognized as *the* test of farm tractors. Here is the score on the Oliver 880:

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POWER-TRACTION HITCH produces a "bear-down" action that hugs your tractor to the ground. Comes a heavy load, it automatically throws more weight onto your rear wheels...you roll right through without slippage. Lower link spring latches permit fast, snap-on hitching—for all makes of 3-point implements. Top-power engines...Power-Traction Hitch...Power-Booster Drive—*there's the most powerful combination in farming!*

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He's YOU,
the Active Member.
Your grass-roots voice
and vote echo through
every conference
and decision...

YOU may own a farm or rent one . . . but you must be an active dairyman. You may keep 10 cows or 50 . . . but you must produce milk and market it through the cooperative facilities of the Dairymen's League.

Granted these two qualifications, you're the **BIG** man in the biggest dairymen's organization in the milkshed . . . the Dairymen's League. Your membership contract guarantees you equal voting power with every other member . . . one man, one vote. It gives you an equal voice in the policies and activities of the oldest, most influential dairyman's cooperative in the Northeast.

Equality and Democracy in Action

From the start, the Dairymen's League has been a truly democratic organization. There are no non-farm owners or interests . . . no preferred stockholders.

The basic unit is the dairy farm . . . 20,000 of them in six states. The basic group is the Local . . . 600 of them scattered in small towns throughout the milkshed. For faster flow of Association information and exchange of area ideas and opinions, the Locals are grouped into larger units called Districts and Sub-districts.

Members in each of the 24 Districts select and elect from among themselves, a Director of their choice. And these 24 Directors make up the governing body of the League. They elect the officers, set the policies, sit in on all important decisions, control all expenditures and all top-level activities.

Each Director is a dairy farmer, close enough to the local farm and the local League group to know back-home conditions and especially the opinions of that most important man, Mr. Big himself . . . you, the local member with the equal vote, who serves no outside interests, seeks only the welfare of the dairy farm and its all-important dairy farm family.

Reflections

of
a



Country Pastor

The Promise of the Pods

IT was the harvest time of year and all the trees were turning golden browns, yellows, and deep crimson. The fall flowers were beautiful and the Master of the Garden called together all the children of the land.

He pointed 'out to them all the beautiful things that he had made and caused to grow in the garden of the land, then he said to them:

"Go, children, and bring back to me what you wish of all the things that grow. Be sure that what you bring is what you value most."

The children trooped out into the garden, some running quickly to tall and beautiful flowers. These they plucked and made into a beautiful bouquet. Other children went and gathered luscious grapes. Rosy red apples they brought, and bright yellow pumpkins. But one boy stood hesitant while all the others were running gleefully here and there. In passing, they called out to him, "What's the matter? Aren't you going to get anything?"

Still he stood quietly thinking. Then he went out through the garden to some low-growing, dull brown vines with some poor-looking, dried-up pods hanging from the vines. These he gathered and brought back to the Master of the Garden.

The other children had all presented their gifts by this time, flowers and fruits. The Master praised each for his selection, for its beauty, and for its worth as food. Then he turned to the boy who had come last with his offering.

"What have you gathered, my boy, for the Master's Harvest?"

The boy put into the hand of the Master some of the dried-up pods. He said rather shyly: "All the others were gathering the flowers and the apples and the pumpkins. I felt sorry for these dried-up pods, and so I gathered them, that there would not be anything forgotten, kind sir."

"You did right, my son. These are seeds, that when put into the ground next spring will grow and become plants and grow other pods which will provide much food. You have selected very well indeed."

He patted the boy on the head and smiled. The boy felt very happy indeed that he had made a good selection. He listened gladly as the Master said: "Seeds are the choicest gift of all, for they have within them the promise of new life. You may take your seeds and give to those who need them to make a new garden that all my people may be fed."

— A. A. —

WOMAN INSPECTS MILK AND FOOD



Mrs. Howard Bowen

THE ONLY woman Milk and Food Inspector in a 90-man New York State Force is Mrs. Howard Bowen of Holley, Orleans County, New York. The only other woman ever to hold the title is Mrs. Mildred Meskil who resigned in January, 1948. Mrs. Bowen began work for the State in December, 1956, with the Division of Standards and Purchase on the surplus food and distribution program.

New Jersey Plans "Doe Day" To Lessen Deer Damage

By C. B. ROSS

New Jersey Farm Bureau

NEW JERSEY farmers are hoping the recent action of the State Fish and Game Council in adopting a one-day season to allow killing of doe is the blessing they have long sought.

The Council acted on Aug. 12 after a three-hour public hearing, agreeing to permit statewide shooting of deer of either sex on Dec. 20. The regular antlered season this year will extend from Dec. 8 to Dec. 13.

Privately, though, many a Garden State farmer was saying: "Will the one-day hunt be enough to cut back the pesky deer herds." And there were questions from other quarters. Dr. A. Heaton Underhill, Director of the State Division of Fish and Game, wondered whether a one-day special season would provide required relief in specific areas of deer damage. He said his division has recognized the deer problem for 10 years.

A Long Fight

But regardless, it seemed agreed the doe season is progress in a fight which has drawn on farmer organization energies year after year. And for years, farmers have been publicly complaining that the growing deer damage to crops is adding "that extra overhead" in doing business and could be a factor in pushing them right off the land if something wasn't done.

Farmers again made these points at the Aug. 12 hearing which considered code changes generally. Besides their own delegations, sportsmen and aroused suburban land-holders were on hand—in all, upwards of 300.

During the hearing, true enough, there were open clashes between farmer and hunter. But for the most part there was general agreement—it was just a case of where the doe-killing was going to take place.

Considered was a proposal of the Fish and Game Council for a one-day hunt in the northwest section of the State, the area where most of the farmer complaints were heard from. And this proposal generally had the sportsmen's backing. Victor Scott, president of the State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, spoke in favor of this proposal.

On the other hand, the farmers wanted a one-day doe-killing on a state-wide basis and they wanted it during the regular deer hunting season. This was the position of the N. J. Farm Bureau and many of its affiliated county boards of agriculture.

Doe Day for Entire State

The Council's final decision, by a 7 to 3 vote, to open up the whole State after hearing all sides of the argument, made it appear like a farmer victory. But it was also seen as the first time that there has been a cooperative move by both farmers and sportsmen to do something about the State's deer problem.

The fight to kill doe has been a long one. And spear-heading it has been the N. J. Farm Bureau. At the hearing, Herbert W. Voorhees, president of the farm organization, testified:

"In the state of New Jersey where we have such a high concentration of people per square mile and where the farming is necessarily concentrated and intensive, we cannot afford the luxury of an unlimited number of deer."

From other farmers came other arguments:

Said Thomas Inslee, fruit grower and wildlife chairman of the Sussex County board of agriculture. "There is a big financial consideration here. Some farmers estimate a four per cent loss by deer of saleable produce, while their expenses remain the same or rise be-

cause of burdensome taxes. The point is that deer damage comes right off the top of his bank account. There is nothing he can now do about it..."

Fruit Trees Killed

Said William Davis, Somerset County farm board spokesman: "Deer in Somerset have in many cases eaten complete fields of alfalfa, wheat, corn, soybeans, tomatoes, beans, pumpkins and strawberries and in other cases cut the yield to the point where it is not worthwhile to grow the crops. The peach and apple orchards have been stripped of fruit, young trees eaten completely down to the trunks and others stripped of bark and killed by the horns of the deer rubbing off the bark... and the farmer must bear the cost of establishing new crops, new trees."

Said Fred Totten, Hunterdon dairyman: "It's nothing to see herds of 30 to 50 deer in our fields. It's getting to the point you can't raise anything. Besides, there is the damage to cars in highway accidents... I welcome the hunters... we'll go along with anything for relief."

And in the opinion of fruit grower Frederick K. Coddington of Basking Ridge, Somerset County: "... if you were to kill 15,000 of them, you wouldn't be getting a fleabite out of them." And he said that every year his farm had been heavily hunted.

City Folks Help

But not all the fight was from the farmer. Said Otto F. Sieder, president of the Bernardsville Civic Assn., Somerset County: "One day of hunting will be of no consequence... it will be years before enough are eliminated. Two years ago it was an oddity to see them, now they come and look in your window. Repellents do no good. There is no place for deer in a residential area."

Joining him was Miss Helen M. Carrigan of Peachcroft Farms, Bernardsville, Somerset County: "We are running a restaurant for deer on our few acres. They eat our imported glads, roses, green apples off the trees and destroy our crabapple trees. Estimated damage in the last three years is about \$3,500 in fine plants and shrubs."

Political voices from Morris County were heard. Freeholder Vreeland called for the one-day statewide season, citing Morris farmer and residential complaints. State Senator Thomas Hillary said: "It may be we should disperse some of the deer to South Jersey since some people seem to welcome them there. The deer, though, are so numerous up our way," he quipped, "I'm afraid they're going to run for office. We need an open season and more than one day."

And so it went, with many of the county sportsmen representatives chiming in for a statewide hunt, at least.

Started in 1908

The state's present deer problem had its modest beginnings in 1908 when some four pairs of white-tailed Virginia deer were stocked in New Jersey. They were first harvested in 1914. At present, estimates put the number at about 70,000.

About 8,000 deer are taken each year by hunters, and another 3,000 are killed by cars, trains and trucks. In addition, untold thousands are illegally shot out of season. Nevertheless the birth rate is still higher than the death rate.

In addition to the regular deer hunting season, a bow and arrow season, from Oct. 11 to Nov. 7, was approved. Small game season will open Nov. 8.

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Noted for excellent standing ability and yield potential. Produced the top yield of 165.9 bushels in the 1957 Minnesota X-Tra Yield Contest. Medium height plants have long, attractive ears placed rather low on stalk.



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Visiting Hayfields

By
TOM MILLIMAN

Milepost 372

N. Y.
THRUWAY

A Full Gut From Hay

HAY every day, that is. To dairy-men in eight counties, it meant 1324 lbs. more milk per cow for the year, over and above production of cows fed hay on pasture only after July 1. As compared to cows fed no hay, the cows eating hay the first and every grazing day yielded 1847 lbs. more milk. These figures are from D.H.I.A. records of 92 herds in eight New York counties. I am indebted to Cornell's Dr. C. M. Chance for them.

At Hayfields, our experience bears out Dr. Chance's article, which appears below. However, we've far from a perfect record. The minds of men are not yet fully attuned to hay every day dur-

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A man is poor not because he has nothing, but because he does nothing.—Plaque

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

ing the pasture season, and therein lies the limitation for the whole Northeast. At Hayfields this year hay was started on June 1, a month late, but Harry barn fed grass silage in May, and the Hayfields herd did its 33-year best.

As between hay and either kind of silage when the latter is barn fed, the uneven consumption of silage makes for spoilage, waste and smell. Hay in an outdoor rack is certainly easier and less wasteful. Dr. Chance estimates that not over a ton of hay will be required for each cow for the full pasture

season. At \$4 a cwt., the additional return from 1324 lbs. of milk means that each cow will pay her owner \$50 for the ton of hay. Can we find as good a market for hay?

HAY FEEDING PAYS

By Dr. C. M. Chance

THE drop in milk production while on pasture is commonly referred to as "summer slump." This slump has been observed to appear generally about June 15 each year, even though the pasture still appears to be thriving well. When did your cows begin to drop in production while on pasture this year?

The drop in milk production on pasture does not have to be as drastic as many dairymen have come to accept as being a natural summer occurrence. Many dairymen have largely overcome the slump by providing hay or silage during the entire pasture season, while others feed hay or silage only during that part of the season when pastures are short or dried up. Feeding hay or silage during the entire pasture season is better, as it helps one to get a greater total dry matter intake into the cows. As a result, the cows are already accustomed to receiving additional feed when the pastures are not so productive and when the slump is likely to take place.

The following table presents data obtained from D.H.I.A. production and feeding analyses for Holstein herds from some New York counties. A simi-

lar trend exists in other counties. The figures in the table represent the average production of the number of herds indicated in parentheses. The data in the first column is for the herds fed hay or silage throughout the entire pasture season; in other words, hay or silage was fed every day when cows were on pasture. The dairymen in the second column waited until after July 1 before providing hay or silage as a supplement to pasture. No supplemental feeding was provided the herds represented in the third column.

The individual milk production represented in the first column ranged from 8,000 lbs. to 15,000 lbs., while that in the third column ranged from 7,500 lbs. to 13,000 lbs. What would the herds in column three produce if they received some supplemental feed while on pasture?

County	Supplemental Feeding on Pasture		
	All Season	After July 1	None
Monroe	(19) 10,720	(18) 10,070	(14) 9,700
Erie	(9) 11,970	(30) 10,420	(10) 10,370
Wyoming	(8) 12,750	(27) 11,630	(12) 10,210
Tompkins	(9) 11,960	(27) 10,850	(9) 10,200
Montgomery	(15) 12,120	(12) 10,670	(19) 10,670
Washington	(6) 12,800	(15) 10,900	(9) 10,800
St. Lawrence	(6) 12,400	(13) 10,830	(15) 9,770
Columbia	(20) 12,200	(17) 10,950	(11) 10,420
Average	12,115	10,791	10,268

In short, it is as desirable to feed cows on pasture as it is during the barn-feeding season. The only difference is that cows are outside and can make efficient use of good pasture. Too many Northeastern dairymen are apt to overestimate the feeding value of their pastures and in consequence usually wait too long before they begin supplemental feeding. The cows will milk at a higher level and maintain better weight if they are permitted to obtain sufficient, good-quality forage at all times, including late spring and summer.

SCREENINGS

Hay in pasture season is also good for dry cows and growing heifers, and

there is no premium on feeding it from the beginning, as with milking cows. When pastures decline, and before heifers start to lose the "bloom," dry hay tossed into a rack serves toward maintaining rate of growth and holding the desirable extra flesh a fall freshening bred heifer or dry cow should carry. The trick here seems to be to start hay soon enough, while the pastures still look good. A degree of plumpness acquired on pasture is cheap gain.

* * *

Do northeastern farmers have good outdoor hay racks available to them mounted on either skids or old wagon wheels? I doubt it, as judged by observation when traveling, and from our own experience at Hayfields. During the past ten years I've bought several racks from Wilbur Slack of Wadsworth, N. Y. They were correctly made and well worth the money, but had to be built to a price farmers were willing to pay, which meant they were on the lightweight side. Cattle can be rough on racks, especially the dry stock in winter. We need heavier racks of good design, to last longer.

* * *

Corn — corn — corn. All over the Northeast, except on the wettest fields, corn looks better than the amounts of sun and heat doled out would seem to warrant. We had the moisture, and most farmers provided the fertility. Exactly twenty years ago, I began to promote corn for grain in the Northeast, after first trying it out for three years at Hayfields. There was opposition from agricultural economists, certain feed-grain interests, etc. Mostly I bore down on Northeastern colleges to breed high-yielding hybrids for our general region. They have, and now every farmer has a wide choice between open formula hybrids of the colleges, and closed formula hybrids from corn-breeding companies. Excellent selections can be made from either.

THEY IMPROVE WITH AGE!...

FEDERAL ORDER 27

(20 Years Old, Sept., 1958)

In the year from August 1, 1939 through July, 1940, producers sold milk under Order 27 valued at an average of \$1,833 per herd.

In the year from August 1, 1956 through July, 1957, milk sold under Order 27 was valued at an average of \$7,412 per herd, AN INCREASE OF MORE THAN FOUR HUNDRED PERCENT.

In the next full year, during all of which the area covered by Order 27 was much expanded, the value of milk sold climbed to \$8,575 per producer, A FURTHER INCREASE OF OVER 15 PERCENT.

THERE ARE MORE DOLLARS IN YOUR MILK CHECK BECAUSE OF

METROPOLITAN COOPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS' BARGAINING AGENCY, INC.

Representing 79 Dairy Farmer Cooperatives

THE BARGAINING AGENCY

(21 Years Old, May, 1958)

Immediately after its formation in 1937, the Bargaining Agency took the lead in the drive for a Federal Order.

After winning Order 27, the Agency's delegate body concentrated on programs that improved and strengthened it.

Leadership by the Agency played a big part in winning the 1957 expansion of Order 27. In 1958—and the future—it will continue to seek improvements.

Room 118, Hotel Onondaga,
Syracuse 2, N. Y.

CHAMPION SHOWMAN

MISS BARBARA J. WILTSIE of Hannibal, New York was named Grand Champion Junior Showman at the 8th Annual Cattle Show held as a part of the 18th Annual Meeting of New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative in Ithaca on August 1 and 2.

As top winner over a record 143 youngsters under 21, Miss Wiltsie received the C. Hadley Smith trophy from photographer Smith, (right) of Ithaca. Miss Wiltsie won the championship and topped the Holstein competitors with her animal Raywilt Wallace Nancy Bel, a daughter of the NYABC sire "Bel." Winners in other breeds shown were Guernsey, Graydon Stoddard, Mt. Upton; Jersey, James Todd, Heuvelton; Ayrshire, Robert Studley, Gowanda; and Brown Swiss, Jerry Harkness, Marcellus.

— A. A. —

PLOWING CONTEST WINNERS

The sixth annual New York State Plowing Contest was held on Charles Blaksley's farm near Canandaigua, New York on August 12.

First place in the Senior Contest went to **David Bay**, R.D., Canandaigua, Ontario County. In second place was **Seeley Deal**, R.D. 1, Seneca Falls, Seneca County. Third went to **Monty Stamp**, R.D. 1, Rock Stream, Schuyler County.

The winner in the Junior Level Land Contest was **James Bugenhagen**, R.D. 5, Lockport, Niagara County. In second place was **David Hollowell**, R.D. 2, Penn Yan, Yates County. Third place went to **Keith Tompkins**, R.D. 3, Geneva, Seneca County.

In the Contour Plowing Contest, **Monty Stamp** of R.D. 1, Rock Stream, Schuyler County won first place. Second place went to **Elmer Van Vorhis**, Henrietta, Monroe County. Third place went to **David Swanson**, Mt. Morris, Livingston County.

COMING MEETINGS

September 13-21—Eastern States Exposition, West Springfield, Mass.

Oct. 2-5 — Fall Flower Show at Rhodes-on-the-Pawtuxet, Edgewood, R. I. Sponsored by R. I. Federation of Garden Clubs, this is first state-wide flower show in Rhode Island in 19 years.

Oct. 7-9—21st NEPPCO Exposition and Convention, Farm Show Building, Harrisburg, Penna.

Oct. 13-16—National FFA Convention, Kansas City, Mo.

October 17—25th — American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Missouri.

Oct. 25 — New England Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Sale, Bull Hill Farm, North Amherst, Mass.

Nov. 13, 14 — Cornell University's 1958 Nutrition Conference for Feed Manufacturers, Statler Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

November 20-21—Farm Bureau, Far Hills Inn, Somerville, N. J.



You get cleanest picking, cleanest husking, more down corn with the NEW IDEA One-Row picker. Floating points hug ground contour at all times. Triple gathering chains pull in down stalks. Long husking rolls deliver clean corn to the wagon elevator with a minimum of shelling.

NEW IDEA ONE-ROW PICKER**PICKS CLEANEST...****HUSKS CLEANEST...****GETS MORE DOWN CORN**

NEW IDEA picker is engineered for greater convenience, safety, economy . . . Includes 10 important features which farmers themselves asked for

We asked thousands of farmers what they liked about their NEW IDEA pickers. They told us: "NEW IDEA pickers pick cleanest. NEW IDEA pickers husk cleanest. NEW IDEA pickers get more down corn." We believe that's why more farmers use NEW IDEA pickers than any other make.

In addition to these three important features the NEW IDEA One-Row picker, shown above, has 10 plus features for greater convenience, safety and economy:

1. 30% reduction in number of grease points through liberal use of greaseless bearings.
2. Bank of grease fittings for simple lubrication of husking bed—a NEW IDEA exclusive.
3. Adjustable ear deflector at top of wagon elevator to level load in wagon.
4. Convenient lever to space snapping rolls, for easier field adjustments, safer operation.
5. Full-length permanently shielded PTO shaft gives increased safety.
6. Snapping unit can be raised and lowered by easy-to-reach spring loaded hand lift

or by hydraulic cylinder.

7. Quick snap-on universal joint coupling to PTO.

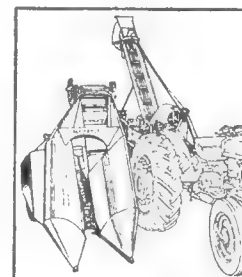
8. Adjustable hitch for best trailing in the field or on the road.

9. Stronger wagon hitch for heavier loads.

10. Rubber flights on wagon elevator for less shelling, quieter operation.

Pickers of the Champions. Since 1950, farmers using NEW IDEA pickers have won 61 titles in 57 State, National and Canadian 1-row and 2-row contests. That's a record no competitor can even approach.

See the NEW IDEA One-Row Picker at your NEW IDEA dealer's today, or use coupon below to request free literature.



New Idea Semi-Mounted Picker is close coupled for easy maneuverability and operation on contoured and irregular fields. Gathering unit rides beside tractor for better visibility and easy control.

See **NEW IDEA** ^{IN ACTION} before you buy

NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT CO. DIVISION **Arco** DISTRIBUTING CORP.

Dept. 715, Coldwater, Ohio

Please send me the following FREE literature on NEW IDEA corn pickers:

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| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-row semi-mounted picker | <input type="checkbox"/> 1-row pull-type snapper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2-row pull-type picker | <input type="checkbox"/> 2-row mounted snapper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Field sheller | |

Name _____

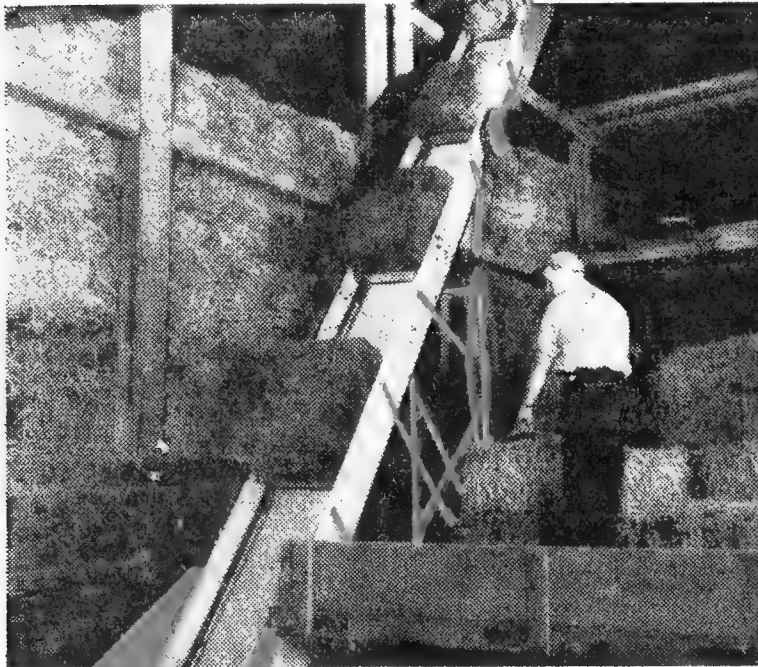
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requires less power.
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**SAFETY
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moving parts...
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**60° ELEVATION
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Smoker's exclusive
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flights provide
50% more load
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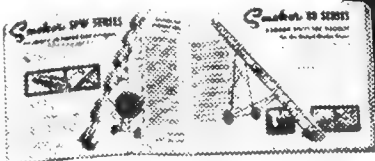
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SAVE MORE TIME
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Smoker

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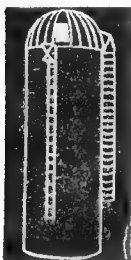
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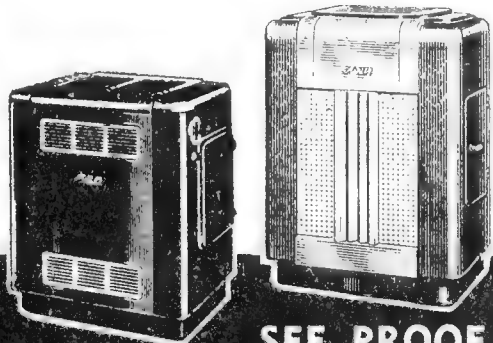
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Good Bait for RAT CONTROL

By **WESLEY R. JONES**
Massachusetts College of Agriculture

EVER SINCE the advent of anti-coagulant rat poisons with the general introduction of Warfarin about 1950, elimination of rats on a poultry farm has been well within the scope of the average grower. Warfarin and its co-stars, Pival and Fumarin, have taken the "witchery" out of rat control methods.

I do not want to minimize the value of sanitation and ratproofing in the rat control program. The elimination of rat food and shelter is as essential to permanent control as is the destruction of rats; but it is only in the latter field that methods have been recently revamped.

We recommend the use of anticoagulants in protected feeding stations or bait boxes for locations where there may be a hazard to humans and domestic animals. The bait box system is particularly helpful, also, for permanent installations in poultry houses and similar sites.

Most people have heard of some insects developing a "resistance" to certain insecticides. Many inquire if the same thing is happening in the case of rats and anticoagulant poisons. Laboratory work reported by our Branch of Research in Gainesville, Florida, shows that when a highly palatable bait (containing an anticoagulant) was offered to rats they immediately consumed large amounts. Death occurred within three to seven days generally—rarely beyond ten days.

When a bait of poor palatability was offered, rats got off to a poor start in consumption of bait and merely became sluggish for a day or two while going without food. Thereafter their con-

sumption picked up again and continued on a more or less minimum survival level for up to 30 days, at which time tests were concluded. Tests were inconclusive as to whether there was a definite development of tolerance to anticoagulants.

Additional experimentation shows that a few rats detect and dislike the taste of Warfarin. As a result, they do not consume the bait well—particularly where the formulation is below par in attractiveness to them. This refusal is suspected to be an inherent characteristic of 10-20% of wild rats. The Norway rats present in New England exhibit this aversion to a lesser extent than other species.

All this points out the necessity of getting baiting operations off to a good start with the best bait possible. Poor baits increase the chance of creating the rodenticide tolerance or bait shyness that results in incomplete kills. What is a good bait? We like a cereal bait composed of: 3 pounds yellow corn meal; 1 1/4 pounds rolled oats; 1/4 pound sugar; 1/4 pound corn oil; plus 1/4 pound anticoagulant concentrate.

Anticoagulant poisons are available in two forms—concentrates and ready-to-use. With ready-to-use baits, one is somewhat at the mercy of the formulator in regard to the bait materials used. Most baits are of good quality; a few are not.

If poor bait acceptance is observed at the beginning of a rat control program, the location of the bait station might be the first suspect. Bait stations must be placed so that all the rats on the farm will have access to at least one, without serious competition.

Mr. Poultryman, You Need Records!

(Continued from Page 1)

rules can be substituted for good judgment.

From a study of many records kept on a wide variety of poultry farms, we at Cornell University have developed a chart (below) showing the range in efficiency on New York State poultry farms. The figures at the top of each column are goals for which you should strive.

The figure at the top of each column is the average for the highest 10 per cent of the farms in that factor. For example, the figure 250 at the top of the column headed "Eggs Sold per Hen" is the average of the 10 per cent of the farms with the highest sales per hen. The other figures in the column are the averages for "the next best 10 per cent," "the 10 per cent below that," and so forth. The figure 160 at the bottom of the column is the average of the 10 per cent of the farms with the lowest sales of eggs.

Each of the columns is independent of the others. The figure 3,200 at the

top of the column headed "Hens per Man" is the average of the 10 per cent of the farms with the highest number of hens per man.

To use the chart, draw lines in each column to show the rank of your farm. For example, if the hens produced 202 eggs, draw a line between 200 and 205. Draw heavy lines so that you can see them easily.

The poultry business is undergoing continuous change. In New York average egg production since 1930 has increased from 140 to more than 205 eggs per bird. The labor required to produce a dozen eggs has been about halved as the result of this increase in egg production, together with the mechanization of poultry houses. Another important change has been the decline in the number of small poultry flocks and the growth of the full-time commercial poultry farm. You need records to see where you stand in this competitive race.

Production	Mortality		Size of Business		Efficiency		
	Hens Percent of No. Avg. No.	Chicks Percent of No. Started	Number of Hens	Hens per Man	Lb. feed/doz. Lights	Heavies	Doz. Sold per Man
Eggs Sold per Hen							
250	6	2	9,000	3,200	4.2	4.7	60,000
230	10	4	5,000	2,600	4.8	5.4	52,000
215	13	6	4,000	2,300	5.2	5.9	45,000
210	15	8	3,400	2,100	5.6	6.3	40,000
205	17	9	3,000	1,900	5.9	6.7	35,000
200	19	10	2,600	1,800	6.3	7.1	30,000
195	21	11	2,200	1,600	6.7	7.6	25,000
185	24	13	1,800	1,400	7.1	8.3	20,000
175	28	16	1,500	1,200	7.6	8.6	18,000
160	35	20	1,200	1,000	8.5	9.6	15,000

COMPETITION IS TRYING TO CONFUSE YOU ABOUT *Case-o-matic* DRIVE



IT'S AUTOMATIC...
BUT SO WHAT?

A PULLING FOOL... BUT WHAT ABOUT ECONOMY?

WILL IT STAND THE ALL-DAY GRIND?

YEAH, BUT WHO NEEDS AUTOMOTIVE EASE
IN A TRACTOR?

SELF-ADJUSTING, LIFETIME HYDRAULIC CLUTCH?
PRETTY STRONG CLAIM!

YEAH, PROGRESS IS FINE, BUT WE
KNOW WHAT FARMERS WANT.



HERE IS THE TRUTH...

Regardless of what you may have heard... Here are the answers to your questions about revolutionary *Case-o-matic* DRIVE

Exactly what is Case-o-matic Drive?

It is a skillfully engineered "marriage" of an exceptionally efficient torque converter and a standard multiple-gear transmission *plus* a conventional direct drive.

Is Case-o-matic Drive torque converter fully automatic?

Yes. It is an improvement over the automatic transmission in the latest model automobile. With Case-o-matic Drive, you have a wide choice of working ranges . . . eight forward ranges in the Case-o-matic Drive 800 tractor . . . four or eight in the Case-o-matic Drive 400 and 600 tractors. In any working range selected, Case-o-matic Drive senses the load . . . increases pull-power as needed . . . instantly, precisely and automatically without clutching, shifting or stalling.

Does Case-o-matic Drive torque converter cost more to operate?

No. Because the torque converter operates automatically, travel speed and working load are always perfectly balanced for greatest possible work output per hour, per day, per gallon of fuel. The engine operates in its most efficient range regardless of load because Case-o-matic Drive adjusts instantly for extra pull-power when it's needed. You never "gun" the engine or inject slugs of raw gas into the cylinders. Result—no oil dilution, no cylinder scoring, minimum carbon deposits—and the engine makes the most efficient use of every gallon of fuel.

What are the specific advantages of the Case-o-matic Drive torque converter?

A Case-o-matic Drive tractor lets you operate in a higher working range than with a conventional-transmission tractor. This greater efficiency is possible because Case-o-matic Drive automatically adjusts pull-power to the load. As the load increases,

pull-power increases up to 100%. Because there is no time-wasting down-shifting, up-shifting or stalling you can plow up to 15% more in a day. Accelerator and brakes give you precise control of both forward and rearward movement.

Can a Case-o-matic Drive tractor be operated in torque converter continuously?

Yes. After you select the proper working range, you can stay in torque converter as long as you like. Case-o-matic Drive is engineered and built for long, hard continuous service. In fact, Case gives you a *double warranty* on the Case-o-matic Drive . . . a warranty for twice as long as the warranty on conventional transmissions in standard tractors.

Are clutch replacements necessary on a Case-o-matic Drive tractor?

No. The hydraulically actuated clutches in Case-o-matic Drive are designed to last the life of the tractor. They are self-adjusting. There is no slipping, no burning, no occasion for excessive wear and consequent clutch replacement. Shock loads are absorbed, thus reducing wear on bearings, shafts and gears. Power-train maintenance is kept to a minimum. Years are added to tractor life.

Does Case-o-matic Drive reduce wheel slippage or spinning?

Yes. Depending on the load, up to 16% tire slippage is usually considered unavoidable with conventional-drive tractors. This wasteful, tire-wearing, soil-tearing hazard is measurably minimized with Case-o-matic Drive. Torque is transmitted so smoothly to drive wheels you move out evenly and surely from a dead stop. Minutes wasted slipping the clutch or down-shifting to get started in heavy going are used instead to cover more ground, get more work done.

Is Case-o-matic Drive safer to operate in the field?

Yes. The speed range is selected and the clutch fully engaged *before* the tractor is put in motion. Then, a tiptoe touch of the accelerator and the tractor is rolling smoothly and safely. There is no dangerous jerking or bucking. In tight spots you move as slowly as you want, avoiding risk of damage to machinery.

Is Case-o-matic Drive safer to operate on the highway?

Yes. With Case-o-matic Drive you have the tractor under complete control during starting and stopping, regardless of the load, by merely using brakes and accelerator. There is no danger of stalling the engine at busy intersections, railroad crossings or on grades.

Is Case-o-matic Drive easier and safer on short headlands, on row-end turnings and for close-quarter chore work in barns and yards?

Yes. At headlands and row-ends you can slow to a crawl without clutching or shifting, by merely using the brakes. Your hands are free for steering and hydraulic control of implements. With Case-o-matic Drive you can "feel" your way, creep smoothly in barns, feedlots and through narrow doors and gates by using either brakes or accelerator.

Is it easy to change from Case-o-matic torque converter drive to direct drive?

Yes. All it takes is a flick of your finger. Just flip a handy little lever under the steering wheel. You do it on the move, at any speed, without clutching or shifting. This "locks up" the torque converter so the engine is connected directly to the transmission as it is in any conventional tractor.

Does Case-o-matic Drive give momentary power take-off?

Yes. Case-o-matic Drive tractor gives the independent PTO priority on engine power. The lift is attached directly to the engine and operates completely independent of the torque converter. When in operation at a fixed throttle setting, variable travel speed due to varying loads or no effect on engine RPM, so speed remains up, always keeps the machine operating at maximum efficiency.

Does Case-o-matic Drive reduce operator fatigue?

Yes. Case-o-matic Drive tractor has the convenience and control of a modern automatic transmission. You have control of the tractor with the accelerator and brakes. As a result, you feel fresher, more alert and able to enjoy family and community functions at the end of the day.

We answer your questions
have answered and
now have a full
understanding of why

Case-o-matic DRIVE
performance and
convenience can't
be matched.

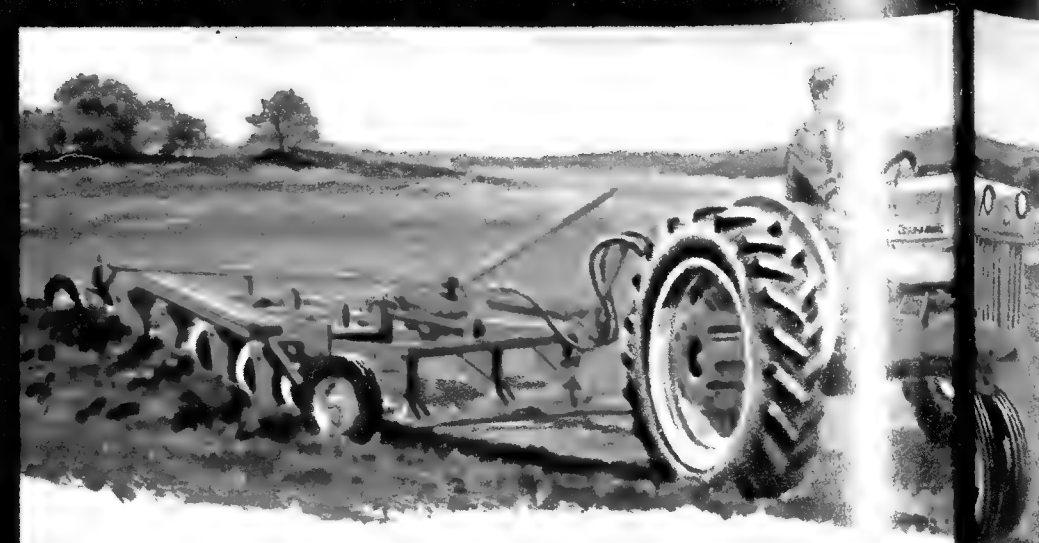


Case-o-matic DRIVE 800

5-plow tractor with choice of three fuels . . . 8 power ranges . . . standard 4-wheel, row-crop with single or dual front wheels, or adjustable front axle as shown. Case-o-matic Drive is also available in 400 and 600 models.

Only
Case-o-matic DRIVE
gives you all
3

No other manufacturer can offer the combination of features available in a Case-o-matic Drive tractor. This revolutionary new drive offers not only a torque converter that is fully automatic, but gives you the added advantage of a direct drive for light loads—plus a straight-thru independent power take-off with priority on engine power. No other tractor offers you this great 3-in-1 combination.



1 FULLY-AUTOMATIC TORQUE CONVERTER FOR DOUBLE THE PULL-POWER

Revolutionary Case-o-matic Drive senses the load and increases torque instantly, precisely automatically. Whether you're plowing tough sod . . . rank, stubborn crop growth . . . you pull through smoothly without stalling or stalling. You operate in a higher working range to increase output, cut costs.



2 DIRECT DRIVE FOR LIGHT-DRAFT LOADS

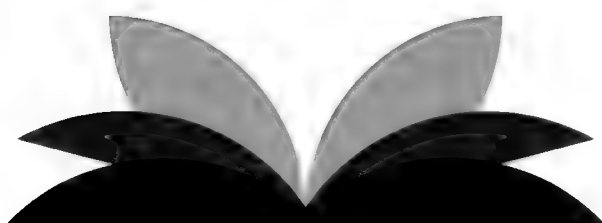
For precise-speed planting, drilling, cultivating . . . for high-speed mowing, windrowing, raking, select a high working range and flip to direct drive as soon as you're in motion. At row ends or corners, flip back to torque converter, touch the instant-acting double-disk brakes to slow down for the safest, most effortless turns you've ever experienced.



3 STRAIGHT-THRU PTO FOR ENGINE-POWER PRIORITY

Case-o-matic Drive gives you non-stop PTO power priority straight through from tractor engine to driven machine. Whether you slow down for a heavy windrow, or soft or rough ground . . . or move faster through a thin spot . . . PTO speed stays up. This means more bales, more forage, more grain—more work done per hour—per day—per dollar of investment.

BHL



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Get PROOF that

Case-o-matic DRIVE

doubles pull-power...instantly
...precisely...automatically

**NO CLUTCHING . . . NO SHIFTING
. . . NO STALLING**

see your **CASE** dealer
for a demonstration

You be the sole judge. PROVE to your own satisfaction . . . on your own farm . . . doing your own work . . . that a Case-o-matic Drive tractor is everything claimed for it. But ACT NOW! Make a demonstration date today. Experience for yourself the pleasure of driving this great new Case tractor. Learn why thousands of other farmers are saying "you've got to feel it to believe it!"

*** short of cash?
don't let that stop you**

To enjoy all the savings and convenience of a Case-o-matic tractor right now use the Case Crop-Way Purchase Plan. Your old tractor will probably take care of the down payment—and you can make later payments as you have money coming in.

MAIL

Send today for free, colorful catalog.
Read the full story of amazing

Case-o-matic DRIVE

Check below tractors and other items that interest you. Mail today to J. I. Case Co., Dept. 98H, Racine, Wisconsin.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Case-o-matic Drive tractors—12 sizes | <input type="checkbox"/> Utility harvesters | <input type="checkbox"/> Moldboard plows |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forage harvester | <input type="checkbox"/> Soybean combines | <input type="checkbox"/> Disk plows |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Corn pickers | <input type="checkbox"/> Hammer mills | <input type="checkbox"/> Disk harrows |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Farm wagons | <input type="checkbox"/> Manure spreaders |

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124 MODELS

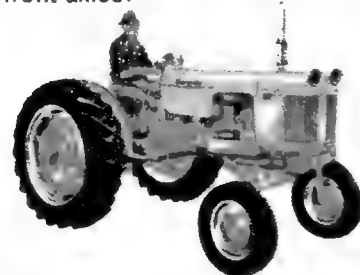


300 3-Plow Tractor; diesel, gasoline, LP-gas, distillate fuel; 4-speed, 12-speed tripl-range and shuttle transmissions; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axles.

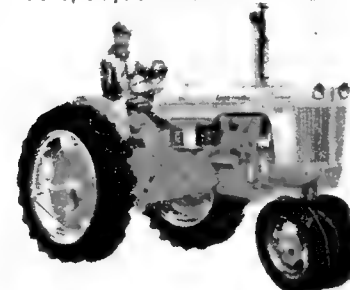
200 2-Plow Gasoline Tractor; 4-speed, 12-speed tripl-range transmissions. Row crop with dual wheels or adjustable front axles; standard or constant PTO; Snap-lock Eagle-Hitch.



400 3+ Plow Tractor with Case-o-matic Drive; gasoline or LP-gas fuels; 4 or 8 working ranges, shuttle; standard 4-wheel, dual wheels, adjustable front axles.



600 4-Plow Tractor with Case-o-matic Drive; gasoline, LP-gas; 4 or 8 working ranges, shuttle; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axles.



800 5-Plow Tractor with Case-o-matic Drive; diesel, gasoline, LP-gas, distillate fuel; 8 power ranges; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual front wheels, adjustable front axles.



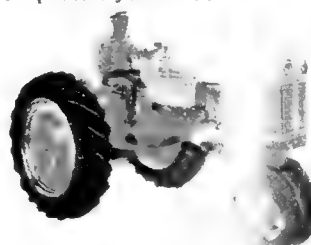
310 Hi-torque 42 gross horsepower Case engine with 3-speed transmission. Hydraulics, PTO, belt pulley, toolbar-dozer combination and 3-point Snap-lock Hitch.



810 80 gross horsepower, with either diesel or gasoline engine and Terramatic transmission for independent power control of each track. Four gear ranges forward and reverse. Dual hydraulics . . . toolbar for implements . . . dozer available.



500 3-4 Plow Tractor; gasoline, LP-gas; 4-speed, 12-speed tripl-range, shuttle transmissions; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axles, complete hydraulics.



700 4-5 Plow Tractor; diesel, gasoline, LP-gas, distillate fuel; 8-speed dual-range transmission; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axle; dual control hydraulics and Eagle-Hitch.



900 5-6 Plow Tractor; diesel, LP-gas; 6 forward speeds; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axle; dual control hydraulics; deluxe Heat-Ride seat.



610 Choice of gas or diesel 62 gross horsepower engine, Terramatic transmission. Four gear ranges forward and reverse—hydraulic power shift. Dual hydraulics . . . rear mounted toolbar . . . dozer available.



1010 100 gross horsepower diesel engine, four gear ranges forward and reverse—hydraulic power shift and Terramatic transmission. Dual control hydraulics . . . rear mounted toolbar . . . dozer available.



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J. I. CASE CO. • RACINE, WIS.

1st in Quality for Over 100 Years

THE PERSONAL EXPERIENCE CORNER

BLUEGRASS My Most Profitable Crop

By HUGH FERGUS
(Amity Farm, Slippery Rock, Pa.)

BELIEVE I can thank AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and Ed Babcock as much as anyone, for my getting into grass silage; perhaps too, an assist from the Ohio Experiment Station, at Wooster.

Not that I didn't know about it long ago. In 1913, when I was a cow tester in Bradford County, Pa., a farmer, Joe Thurston, was making excellent silage from meadow grass, and oats and Canada peas in combination. Then the next year saw some nearly perfect silage from the pea vines discarded by canneries in Delaware. It still did not interest me when our Extension people here in the state were pushing it, with molasses used as a preservative.

Then one year we went over to Wooster, Ohio, on Dairy Day and saw silage made without a preservative, along with that made with the various preservatives, with no difference in quality. I was sold on the idea. The next year we made it on the farm from orchard grass and ladino clover, and have been making it every year since. Now we are clear away from corn silage, and with the building of our fifth silo last year, we are now making over 400 tons a year. So we are nearly away from trying to make first crop grass or legume into hay at all.

The 1956 extremely wet spell hurried up this last silo. After spending two weeks making seven acres of very poor quality legume hay, I was ready for it.

One spring, five years ago, after being in the dairy business 37 years and keeping up to 45 cows, the milk inspector who arrived one day seemed particularly cantankerous. He irritated my son, Jim, and me so much that I said, "Jim, let's get out of this and try steers." He heartily agreed, and inside of a month, every dairy animal was gone and we went down into West Virginia to buy some steers. We could only find 45, which was not enough to consume all the pasture.

Other years, about the time we finished filling with grass, the pastures were ready to clip. So, we would fill our silo at night and by next morning it would have settled enough to hold another load or two of grass up to within a foot of full. Having plenty of paper fertilizer bags on hand, we spread them over the top, then used a load of pasture clippings for cover. When we opened the silos and got down to the fertilizer bags, the silage was perfect.

Bluegrass Silage

Sometimes when a little of the bluegrass clippings in the cover did not spoil, I noticed how the cattle went for it. So, we kept the steers off 10 acres of bluegrass and made silage of it. We waited until the heads were coming out of the boot before we started to harvest. When we fed it the next winter, the smell was so good, and it was so palatable, that now we are making all but about 10 acres—which are too hard to harvest—into silage. By guess, we get about five tons per acre, and are making 130 tons per year.

We fertilize and lime our pastures so the ground is soft, and is not ready for the cattle by the time it should be pastured. Then too, in the case of dairy cattle, their bowels not only become too loose, but they fill the gutters with urine. In the case of steers, they seem to lose about 50 pounds in about two weeks.

Now in a week or two after harvest, the grass has toughened up and the steers are ready to keep on gaining. An

Extension man came along one day and took some samples for analysis. I was much pleased when he reported 12 percent protein for the bluegrass compared with 14 percent for our legume meadow mixture.

For years we clipped our pastures, so that we have eliminated all stumps, stones and brush, even tile-ditched some of them. Now since we make silage, most of the weeds and thistles have been smothered out with the early growth. Not only those weeds, but all the grass around manure piles and under trees where the pasture was greenest and heaviest — but which the cattle would not eat—now makes fine silage. The pasture looks more like a golf course when we are through harvesting.

My neighbor, George Sager, who is making bluegrass silage on a more limited scale, uses his regular hay-making equipment of mower, side delivery rake, green grass loader and ensilage cutter for this operation. We use the silage harvester, and where the crop is light, a side delivery rake, but where it is heavy enough, as is the case with our meadow crops, we use a windrower on the mowing machine.

Trick With Windrower

We had quite an experience with a windrower. When we used the old six-foot horse-drawn mower and threw the grass all one way, it worked O.K. But when we got the seven-foot tractor mower, and tried one that had fingers on each end to throw it both ways in a common center, the hay was too heavy, even when I took off one finger on each side of the center.

Finally, the thought occurred to me to take off all the fingers at the end next to the swath board and let the swath board take care of that end. We did, and now have only occasional trouble.

Outside of not putting bluegrass or any other kind of grass in the silo when it is wet, we cut and harvest as soon as we can after cutting and do not seem to have an excess moisture problem. A drain in the bottom of each silo takes care of any excess moisture.

I notice that Tom Milliman belittles orchard grass and ladino clover. We harvest about 16 acres a year, but try to get it in early. Then, even though there is not too much ladino, I think Tom will find a silage about as high in protein as a legume and certainly more palatable.

With our steers going on dry feed by mid-July, and with second crop orchard grass pasture to help out, our bluegrass keeps in balance, and when the new crop of feeders come in October, we have an abundance of pasture to keep them going until they go into winter quarters.

Incidentally, I do not know of a farm crop that gets as little care for what it provides as does bluegrass. For us, I believe it is the most profitable crop we grow. When doing experimental work for our county agent several years ago, it was yielding 12 tons of green stuff per acre, without all the labor that goes with getting a crop of corn, small grains or meadow grass. A fertilizer application yearly of 200 pounds per acre of 0-20-20 is sufficient with a latitude of the whole wintertime to put it on. Outside of our grass silage, the livestock take care of the harvesting. As it carries enough protein, we do not need to buy any supplement for our steers.



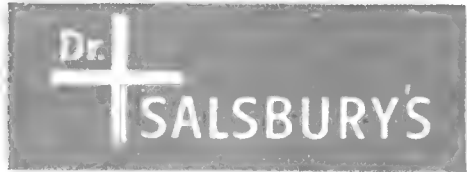
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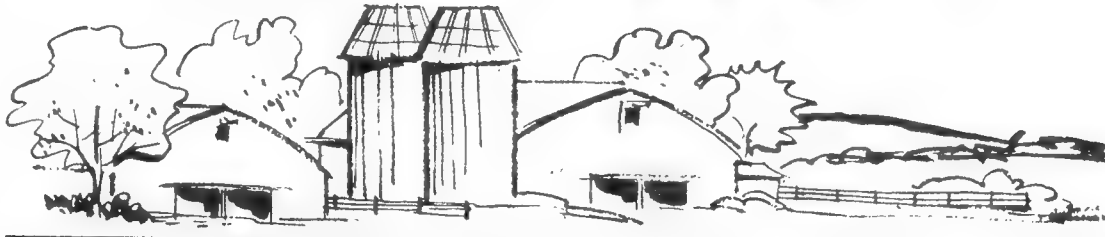
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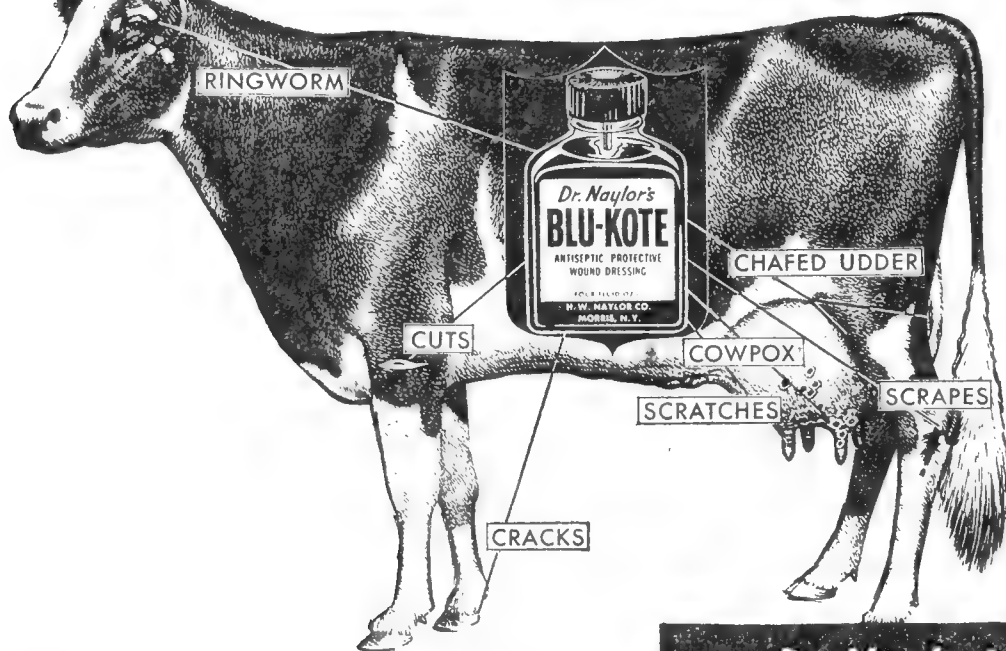
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This boy is having a berry good time during his venture into Double Trouble.

Wondrous DOUBLE TROUBLE

By
HAROLD HELFER



WHAT is it that almost everyone has had and yet few have ever heard of? The answer is Double Trouble. And Double Trouble is also a community in New Jersey. In fact, Double Trouble is one of the most distinctive communities in the nation.

For one thing it is a very muddy, marshy place. That in itself might not give it distinction, true, but how many places do you know that deliberately remain muddy and marshy?

For some parts of the year Double Trouble is practically a deserted community. Then there are other times when you can't seem to keep people away.

Although few have ever heard of Double Trouble, almost everyone has had a rather intimate relationship with it. And America wouldn't quite be America without it.

It can be stated without fear of contradiction that everyone ought to give thanks for Double Trouble. In fact, most people do... without realizing it. Every Thanksgiving when you are saying grace at your table, the chances are that this includes a portion of Double Trouble.

You see, Double Trouble is a great cranberry center.

How come they deliberately keep the place marshy? Because cranberries grow best in bog-like conditions. Also, when they flood the area, as they do after every harvest, that helps ward off frost conditions.

During a considerable portion of the year you will find hardly anybody at all around Double Trouble, but from Labor Day until mid-November it becomes a veritable boom town. That's the harvest season, and people come from many miles around to go to work gathering cranberries.

Now that cranberries have become so popular in cans, the tartly succulent red berries are more in demand than ever. They're gradually becoming an all-year-around table dish. But of course it's on the Thanksgiving tables that Double Trouble reaches its greatest glory, when hundreds upon hundreds of families from one end of America to another partake of the pleasantly pungent dessert that originated in the bogs of this New Jersey region.

Double Trouble owes its history to two individuals, a testy preacher and a rather unpedantic schoolteacher.

Something like 100 years ago now this preacher was trying to establish a community in this area, which includes Cedar Creek. He'd built a fine dam to help regulate and keep the water in check there, a necessary adjunct to living in that lowland region. Everything would have been pretty lovely but for

the darn muskrats. Once a week, sure as the Sabbath rolled around, those muskrats would burrow a hole through the dam. And of course that meant a lot of time and trouble repairing same. One day the preacher discovered that the muskrats had burrowed two holes during the week. "Here's double trouble," he murmured, sighing heavenward. And that's how the place got its name.

It was one John Webb, also known as Peg Leg John, who got that region cranberry conscious. Webb, a school teacher, had drained off a portion of the land for pasture purposes. But he'd become quite fond of cranberries, and to atone for the cranberry-growing bog he'd ruined he decided to see if he couldn't create his own "bog" and "grow those berries a-purpose." And that's exactly what the one-legged pedagogue did, leading the way to cultivated cranberries bogging.

Schoolteacher Webb not only enjoyed himself immensely consuming all those cranberries he had successfully planted in his home-made bog, but he did right well financially too. He'd sell them by the barrel load to whaling ships, the feeling being that these berries would help prevent scurvy.

Today something like 750,000 barrels of cranberries are gathered and consumed every year, most of them coming from cultivated bogs, a good portion of them in the Double Trouble area. And of course, more than just something on a big scale, cranberries have become a great national tradition as red-bloodedly American as baseball, two-tone cars and the Fourth of July. Or, to be a little more literal perhaps as American as Thanksgiving. In fact, you could say that as long as there's a Thanksgiving, Double Trouble will never bog down.



"See what happened to that genuine Irish lace tablecloth I cheated that gypsy woman out of for only \$15.75?"

Credit Can "Make or Break"

IN THE ordinary course of events it is estimated that about 8 out of 10 farmers use credit at some time during the year. The sources they use may be quite varied but credit is extended whenever goods or services are acquired without full payment at the same time.

There are only four means of obtaining the capital needed in farming and they are:

- To inherit it.
- To get it as a gift.
- To save it from earnings.
- To borrow it.

Very often the needed amounts are obtained by a combination of two or more of these means.

For many years it becomes a necessity to borrow in order to establish a large enough structure to produce farm earnings which will provide a desired standard of living. Borrowing capital, however, has its risks and hazards.

A sound and profitable farm and home management program requires a plan for the most efficient and profitable use of capital whether borrowed or not. Putting such a plan into operation requires making arrangements to get the needed capital on a satisfactory basis.

For the farmer who must seek capital through borrowing, three important steps are involved:

1. He must consider and evaluate the benefits and risks which are concerned with borrowing.
2. He must decide how to effectively organize and present his case to a prospective lender.
3. He must decide what specific agreements should be included in the loan contract after it has been determined that a sound basis for credit exists.

Since modern farming calls for substantial amounts of capital to be most profitable, many farm families must take the risks of borrowing. They should be calculated risks—potential benefits balanced against potential risks.

Here are 10 rules to follow:

1. Use loans only for things that will increase income—needed machinery, livestock, feed, seed, fertilizer, etc., that will earn income—they are productive investments.
2. Limit debts to amount needed to operate efficiently. Select your loan purpose to bring the largest dollar return in the shortest time.
3. Study and estimate future price trends. Discount future prices and give full value to costs.
4. Keep debts in line with your net worth—what you own minus what you owe—drops in value affect assets not debts which are in dollars.
5. Estimate your probable income—gross cash farm income minus cash farm expenditures leaves cash available for family living and interest and principal payments on debts.

You may not be able to cut family living costs when the going is rough.

6. Have a definite repayment schedule—if the loan is for operating expense then plan to pay from the proceeds of crops or livestock for which the loan is used. Funds borrowed for items with a longer life should be repaid before the items purchased with borrowed funds become unproductive or are replaced.

7. Be fair, frank and businesslike at all time with your lender. He can

be of most service if he understands your operation and the results you expect. Pay promptly or if circumstances prevent this arrange in advance for further consideration.

8. Select a lender who is most likely to be willing and able to go along with you if bad economic conditions develop.

9. DO NOT BORROW for an enterprise which is not fully familiar to you. A trial run on a limited scale with your own funds may be wiser than plunging into an unfamiliar deal.

10. Remember insurance for added risks—Be sure your property and

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Only those who learn how to live with loneliness can come to know themselves and life.—Carl Sandburg

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

liability coverage is adequate. In many cases borrowing increases debts without an offsetting increase in assets at the time. Life insurance may be needed to protect your family in case debts are heavy and risks are high.—Massachusetts State College of Agriculture

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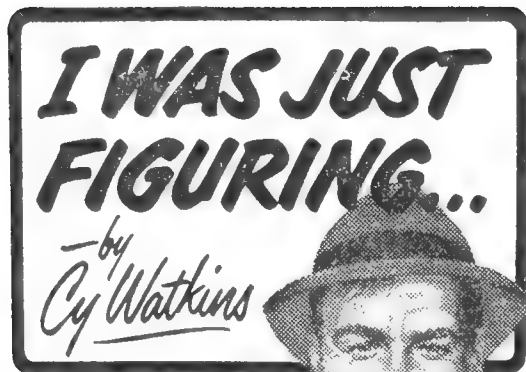
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McCULLOCH CHAIN SAWS





Sooner or later you'll be drying up your cows . . . a lot of you will be doing it in the next few months. So I'd like to put in a special plea for the old girls right about now . . . to see if I can't help you make them better producers next year than they were this year.

IT'S A FACT: You can often INCREASE production by feeding cows right when they're dry!

Look at it this way. She has just finished a long and strenuous lactation. She's probably produced 9 to 10 times her weight in milk. During a large part of the time, her body has had the extra drain of having to build a calf. Chances are good that during the summer, especially the late summer, she was short-changed on one or more essential nutrients. In other words . . . she's fagged out . . . run down . . . and with good reason.

Now then, would you say that in carrying a calf, and building a calf, she was getting a rest? No, sir. Her body is still working. And in those last few months her nutritional needs INCREASE . . . especially for protein, minerals and vitamins.

If she doesn't get the nutrients she needs to finish up that calf, she robs her own body . . . that's just nature. So when she freshens, she's REALLY fagged out. And her next lactation will show it. She just won't be up to last year's production and you'll be feeding an inefficient cow . . . the kind you lose money on.

So, gents, this is my plea. Treat dry cows like mothers SHOULD be treated. Feed them what it takes to make sturdy calves . . . plus what it takes for her to recover from her last lactation and get ready for the next.

I'm NOT talking about carbohydrates. Most dry cows get too much. I'm talking about Protein, MINerals and VITamins. Build her up and you'll have a cow that'll milk her heart out for you in the months ahead. If you don't, lactation after lactation she'll get worse, and you'll be milking her only 5 years instead of 10.

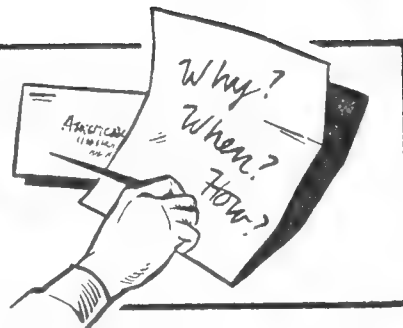
Your Watkins Dealer has a special program for cows who are "expecting." It's based on Watkins MIN-VITE for Dairy and Stock Cattle. You buy the protein locally and the MIN-VITE supplies the necessary MINerals and VITamins.

It costs very very little to feed your dry cows right . . . and the returns will be big: (1) Better calves. (2) Nutritional benefits. (3) Greater output per lactation. (4) More years in the milk line.

Well worth talking to your Watkins Dealer, don't you think?

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

The QUESTION BOX



Does removing leaves help tomatoes ripen faster?

No. It only reduces growth and lowers quality. Sun is not necessary to ripen tomatoes. Leaves are the factories where food is manufactured.

Why do my peonies fail to bloom?

There are several possible reasons, including insufficient phosphorus and potash in the soil, roots planted too deep or too shallow, late spring frosts, disease or insect injury, too much shade, too little time. Peonies usually bloom the second or third year after planting.

How is high-moisture corn stored in a silo? Is it satisfactory?

Ear corn with 35 to 64% moisture can be stored by chopping it into a silo. Best results come with moisture from 45 to 50%.

Where the procedure has been tried, there was little loss and the silage plus soy bean oil meal was worth 94% as much as a 16% dairy feed.

I understand that Social Security has been changed to give benefits to people who are under 65 but disabled.

That is true, but there are quite a number of requirements to be met, such as: (1) Before you can get payments for disability you must have been under Social Security for 1½ years out of the 3 years preceding the disability, also for 5 years out of 10 years preceding disability; (2) You must be totally disabled, unable to work and unlikely to be able to work in the future; (3) You must be at least 50 years of age, must file an application, and your disability must last six months before you can get any Social Security payments.

Is there any spray which will eliminate goldenrod and leave the ground suitable for grazing? Also can green oats be successfully cut and dried for hay?

Green oats can be made into hay that is equivalent to good timothy hay. Best hay is obtained if the oats are cut at the heading out stage. This would be before the foliage and seed stalk becomes too fibrous.

For goldenrod control, I would suggest that you use 2,4-D as a spray in the spring when the goldenrod is growing vigorously. Goldenrod is a rather difficult weed to control so a repeat application may be necessary.

Why do the buds on my rose bushes die before opening?

Probably because of either botrytis blight or mildew. The botrytis can be controlled by dusting or spraying with Bordeaux mixture. The mildew can be controlled by dusting with sulphur. A complete rose dust can be bought from any commercial concern. Also, clean up all leaves and debris around the bushes in the fall and burn them so that disease organisms will not winter over in the fallen leaves.

When and how much may the Norway spruce be pruned?

Your Norway spruce may be pruned to any height and shape you wish at any time of the year. The best time is about July 15 to October 1st, or from March 1st to the time the buds begin to form. At both of these times pruning and shaping is less obvious. Do not attempt to do pines after the new wood is stiff and hardening.

—Fred Winch, Jr., Cornell

Does rye make a good silage crop?

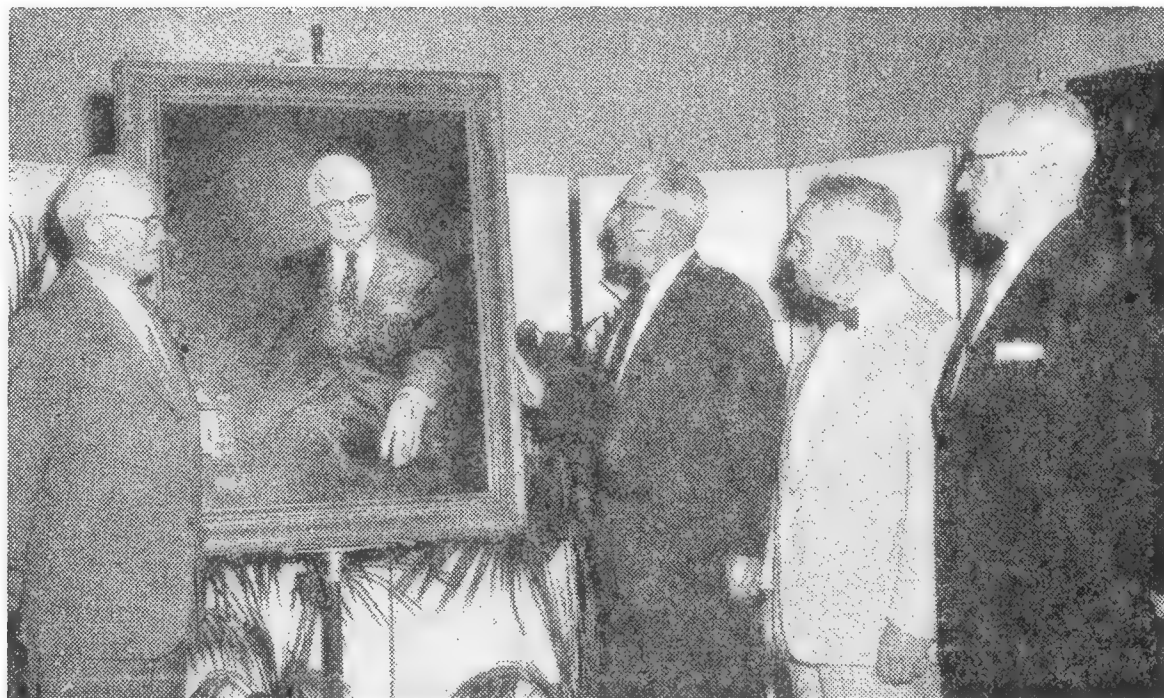
Rye makes a fair silage if harvested in the milk stage and cut fairly fine. Dairy men often plant a little vetch with it to supply some legume and protein.

As you would guess, it is a cereal and has a hollow stem so should be packed well if in a trench silo.

It is not necessary to add a preservative as it will ferment without one. It analyzes a little less than grass silage in T.D.N., also protein. — Frank K. Naegely

How soon can potatoes be dug after the vines die?

Ten days to two weeks is advised so the tubers will be fully mature, and therefore, be less damaged in digging and handling. Any break in the skin permits decay organisms to gain entrance.



A portrait of Charles N. Silcox, executive vice president and former general manager of Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., was unveiled Monday evening, August 4, at a dinner in honor of his retirement on August 31. Left to right are Silcox; J. C. Corwith, Water Mill, N. Y., president of G.L.F.; James A. McConnell, Mansfield, Pa., former general manager, and E. H. Fallon, general manager.

Mr. Silcox joined the organization in 1922 as an assistant manager in the seed department. He moved to the Mills Division in 1931, became manager of the Flour and Cereal Department in 1934, and in 1937 he returned to Ithaca as Secretary-Treasurer of the Holding Corporation. In 1952 he succeeded J. A. McConnell as manager and last January became executive vice president when E. H. Fallon became general manager.



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Small-Fruit Culture In The Home Garden

By R. H. SUDDS

Horticulture Department, University of Connecticut

SMALL fruits are not necessarily of small importance in the home garden — they may be a very substantial part of the pleasure and profit obtained from that area. By planting certain small fruits, the gardener can reap maximum returns from his precious space. By small fruits, the grape, blueberry, strawberry, and the brambles are meant, not the cherry which is considered a small fruit in Canada.

Which small fruits should this home gardener use? The brambles with their regrettable tendencies to spread in one way or another beyond their intended area are likely to be ruled out. The red raspberries sucker badly, the black raspberries "walk" by tip-layering and the blackberry is simply too possessive what with its suckering habit of spreading swiftly plus its savage thorniness.

Blueberries

The blueberry—the highbush one — makes a splendid ornamental plant in its own right and it certainly will attract the birds whether the gardener is in favor of this or no. To grow properly, the blueberry needs an acid soil which may best be provided in many gardens by growing the plants in bottomless halves of steel 50-gallon drums in which a "made" soil of half soil plus half acid peatmoss is utilized. The steel



drums are kept a few inches above the level of the outside soil.

Unless the soil is strongly acid and the competition of weeds and grasses is kept to a minimum, the blueberry may fail to grow and produce as one should expect; the highbush blueberry will fail to prosper when left entirely to its own devices. It should be kept in mind that the blueberry must be covered at fruiting time to prevent loss of fruit to the birds.

Grapes

The grape may well be grown trained on a line fence, against the barn or garage, or over a trellis to provide both fruit and shade. It is well to keep grapes away from neatly painted buildings on which the paint may be stained or discolored by pesticidal applications.

If the grape is pruned as it should be, it need not be permitted to roam at will over everything near, thus making itself a real nuisance. One word of cau-

tion: if the grape is to be on a line fence, it is well to obtain an amicable agreement with the neighbor concerned. Properly managed, such a grapevine need not interfere with anyone's use of the soil for gardening on either side of the property line.

Strawberries

The strawberry is the queen of the home-garden fruits—no other will return so much for so little expense plus some care and attention. Nowhere else

can fruit so perishable as the strawberry be grown to better advantage than at home. The strawberry does not need a great deal of space, for on a piece of ground no larger than the family living room, an unbelievable amount of berries may be produced with the right cultural care.

By using virus-free planting stock, setting the plants in a fertile soil, weed-control, fertilizing as needed, watering as required, and mulching for winter, the production of one quart or more per parent plant set can be obtained. Strawberries are never better than when eaten in the garden or taken directly to the kitchen to be used in the meal in preparation.

To sum up, the strawberry is the most desirable small-fruit plant for most home-gardens, with second spot

going to either the blueberry or the grape, depending on the conditions and the family taste. The brambles are certainly the most doubtful for use in the garden where space is at a premium and where their growth habits can become a serious problem.

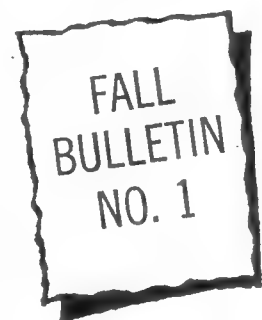
— A. A. —

WANTS SONG

If you know the rest of this song, please send it to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Service Bureau, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.:

JUST PLAIN FOLKS

To a mansion in the city came a couple
old and grey
To see their son who had left them long ago.
He had prospered and grown wealthy
But his wealth had brought vain pride



Feeding News & Service*

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO., INC. • SCRANTON, PENNA.

How to minimize milk loss during first weeks off pasture

Almost invariably, the first few weeks off pasture in the fall are accompanied by a drop in milk production. This drop, usually caused by the abrupt change in feeding habits, is hard to prevent entirely. But you can keep it to a minimum by taking certain steps designed to make the change from pasture to barn as gradual as possible. Here are three of these steps...

1. Start feeding a full barn ration of hay, silage and grain two or three weeks before stabling. This accustoms your animals to barn feeding before the actual day of stabling—makes the change less abrupt.
2. Exercise your herd out on pasture several hours a day for at least the first week of stabling. Exercise improves digestion, lets your cows utilize their feed most efficiently.
3. Mix more salt in your rations, and feed plenty of salt free choice. Extra salt urges your cows to drink the extra water so necessary to high milk production during the critical changeover period.

If you have any specific questions on fall stabling, or on livestock feeding, write International Salt Company's Ani-

mal Nutrition Department in Watkins Glen, New York. Our Nutrition and Research Group will be glad to help you in any way possible.

Move your salt indoors, too —with Sterling Blusalt Liks

To give your cows the extra salt they need to maintain high milk production, place Sterling Blusalt Liks in your barn. Sterling Blusalt Liks are 4-lb. Liks of high-quality salt plus seven trace minerals essential to good growth and development (manganese, iron, sulfate sulfur, copper, cobalt, iodine and zinc). The Liks have special grooved sides, to fit firmly into low-cost Sterling Lik-Holders. And, once in the Holder, Sterling Salt-Liks are securely locked by the flanges at the bottom and along the sides of the Holder. Both Liks and Holders are available at your feed dealer.

Reminder: It's also a good idea to put 50-lb. Sterling Blusalt Blocks in your calf pens and loafing yard... for your fall-dropped calves.



"For healthier growth, my pigs are fed 1 ton of Blusalt each month!"

Karl Ehmer operates a 480-acre pig farm in Dutchess County, New York, and a chain of successful butcher shops. Here's what he says about raising pigs:

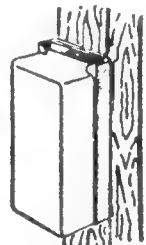
"In my 31 years as a butcher, I've learned how much more profitable it is to sell top-quality pork. This is why I take such care in raising my 1,500 pigs. They're kept on concrete—clean concrete. Barns are as spotless as possible. The feed's top-grade: a mix of best corn, barley and balanced commercial feed supplement, fed in our special 4-ton self-feeders.

"Of course, my pigs also need plenty of salt and trace minerals for healthy growth. So I mix at least 20 lbs. of Sterling Blusalt in each ton of feed. With monthly feed consumption at 100 tons, my pigs get a total of one ton of Blusalt each month. I'm sure this helps them grow into fine animals. The pork is excellent, too. I'm proud to sell it in my butcher shops."

STERLING BLUSALT: trace-mineral salt for free-choice feeding and for your custom grist mixes



100-LB. BAG



4-LB. LIK

Blusalt contains high-quality salt plus seven trace minerals needed for healthy growth. Look for Blusalt in 50- and 100-lb. bright blue bags, 4-lb. blue Liks and 50-lb. blue blocks.

Also available from your feed dealer...

STERLING GREEN'SALT... trace-mineral salt plus 10% phenothiazine for control of certain internal parasites. In 100-lb. and 25-lb. bags. 25-lb. bags have a handle for easy handling and carrying.

STERLING GRANULATED SALT... high-quality white salt for both feed mixing and free-choice feeding. In 25- and 100-lb. bags. Also pressed into 50-lb. blocks and 4-lb. Liks—plain, iodized and sulfurized.

WINNING SALT IDEA

from Bessie Webb, Allisonia, Va.

"When poultry of any age have a tendency toward cannibalism, try adding one table spoon of granulated salt to each gallon of drinking water during a forenoon, and repeat 3 days later. This treatment will practically eliminate cannibalism. Keep birds away from their normal drinking water during these half-day treatments."

We'll pay \$10.00 each for the winning Salt Ideas used in this series of advertisements.

A Salt Idea should be a helpful suggestion on the use of salt around the farm. Send your ideas to the Farm and Feed Salt Department of International Salt Company, Inc., Scranton 2, Pa.

Every idea that wins a prize will be published in this Salt Idea column. All entries become the property of International Salt Company. None will be returned, and we are the sole judge of winners.

*Service and research are the extras in
STERLING FARM & FEED SALT

New CARLON 'D' plastic sewer and drain pipe assures free-flowing systems

• DEPENDABLE • LOW COST

Available NOW... in sizes thru 6"
at your local
GLF service agency



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Positively root-proof because of simple solvent cementing. Non-corrosive, Carlon "D" can be permanently joined and installed in minutes... lasts a lifetime. Installation is fast and simple... cuts easily with a handsaw, no special tools needed.

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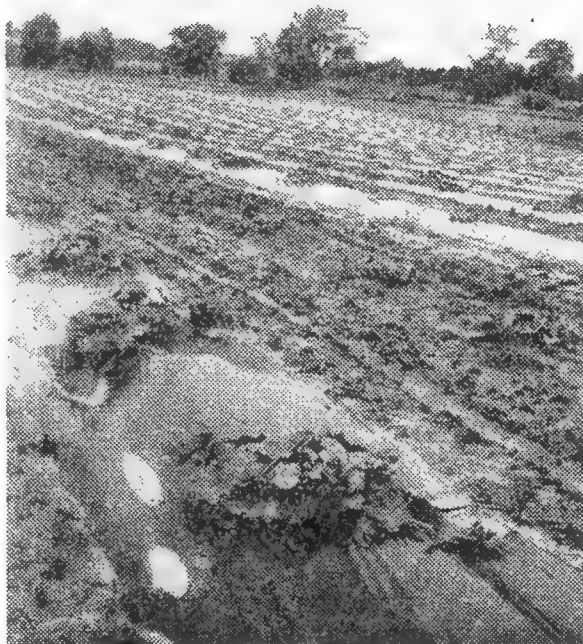


carlon products corp.

"World's largest producer of plastic pipe and fittings"

"THE PIPE WITH THE STRIPE"

10225 Meech Avenue • Cleveland 5, Ohio



Two to three times the yield and a two weeks earlier harvest were some results of growing melons under plastic mulch on Willard Wiltse's farm.

EXTRA YIELD and PROFIT FROM:

Plastic Mulched Melons

WILLARD WILTSE says the best crop of cantaloupes he has ever grown in his 30 years as a farmer was raised in 1957, with an inexpensive black film mulch of Bakelite polyethylene at his farm near Pinckney, Mich.

The polyethylene mulch increased the number of melons harvested between two- and three-fold. Ripening was speeded and extra profits on the first crop were several times the cost of the reusable mulch.

Film made of polyethylene stimulates plant growth by retaining moisture and heat in the soil, retarding weeds and guarding against mold rot. The mulching was done under commercial conditions in co-operation with Michigan State University's Department of Horticulture and with Bakelite Company, Division of Union Carbide Corporation.

Mr. Wiltse planted an eight-acre plot of melons using the polyethylene film mulch and an inexpensive film-laying machine developed by Bakelite Company. The mulch cost about \$120 per acre for 35,000 feet of film in strips

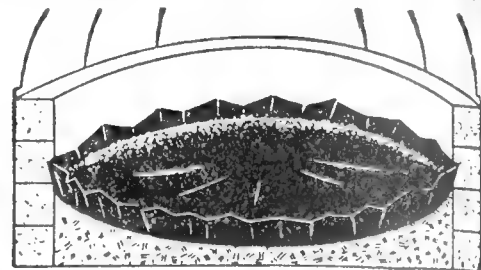
four feet wide. For comparison of yield, a four-acre control area was planted without mulch.

"Two weeks before the unmulched melons were ripe, the mulched melons were on their way to market," Mr. Wiltse said. Early marketing brought substantially higher prices.

Mulching with film was easy for Mr. Wiltse. He cut holes in the film and inserted young melon plants in the soil (top left photo). The only cultivation needed was in lanes between rows of film (top right photo). By midseason (bottom left photo), the mulched plants were noticeably larger than the unmulched plants. By harvest time (bottom right photo), plants covered the film.

After harvest, Mr. Wiltse merely raked away the vines from the film mulch of polyethylene and — without turning the soil or any other preparation—he will plant melons through the same film next spring. The film is made of polyethylene by the Visking Company of Terre Haute, Ind.

Harold Wesley of a New York City leather printing firm shows Radford Hall, executive secretary of the American National Cattle-men's Association, samples of the first stock show award made of leather. In February, the ribbons presented at the Chicago Barrow Show were made of pigskin for the first time leather ribbons had ever been awarded at a stock show.



NEW, LOW PRICES ON THE FAMOUS RAVEN Silo-Cap

Stop spoilage—make feed more nourishing—cut feed cost. And you save MORE on this new price.

More value from your silage. Seamless plastic seals in nutrition . . .	\$4.99
locks out air and moisture. Easy to install —	\$5.99
pays for itself in better feed, and lower supplement cost. Order now.	\$7.49
Send check or money order for postage paid shipment by return mail.	\$8.99
	FITS 12' SILO
	FITS 14' SILO
	FITS 16' SILO
	FITS 18' SILO

RAVEN Silo-Cap

RAVEN INDUSTRIES, Box 227, Sioux Falls, S.D.
Send Check or Money Order. Postage Paid.

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LOOKING FOR!
STRONG • NO PAINTING
NO REPLACEMENT
NO SAG



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ALL STEEL

GALVANIZED FENCING!

The first cost is the last cost with the Stan-Steel Galvanized Fence. Made of 22, 18 or 16 gauge steel. Stan-Steel features strong steel posts, bolt assembly and fast erection. For a fence with beauty, utility and long service specify STAN-STEEL!

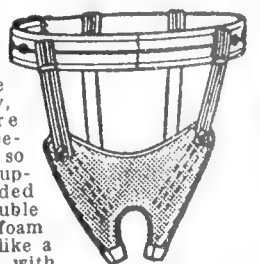
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Such SAFE Comfort for Reducible Inguinal RUPTURE!

Rupture-Gard makes you more comfortable two ways—in body, because no pressure grips you—in mind, because rupture feels so safely supported! Rupture-Gard is suspended from the waist. Double pad of firm molded foam rubber holds rupture like a pair of hands—moves with body, no matter how sharply you move. Washable; adjustable as trouser-belt. 30-day trial; money-back guarantee. Order today —\$9.95 postpaid—just give waist measure.
THE KINLEN CO., Dept. AA-98W
809 Wyandotte, Kansas City, Mo.



KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
RENEWED.

HEALTH HINTS

Gall Bladder Trouble

By W. J. Weese, M. D.

Ontario, Ore., for the Council on Rural Health, American Medical Association

(Editor's Note: One of the keys to better health is better understanding. A measure of understanding of what to do and what not to do, of when to act promptly and when to calm our needless fears, can contribute to the health and happiness of farm and home. Following is another in a series of articles dealing briefly with a wide range of common health problems and especially prepared for rural readers through the Council on Rural Health, American Medical Association, and the State Medical Association.)

UNLIKE many common health sayings, the old adage that gall bladder trouble comes to folks who are "fair, fat and 40" has a good deal of truth in it.

Gall bladders are more likely to get out of whack in women than in men, in heavy persons than in thin ones, and the trouble is more common at mid-life.

When food fats such as those in eggs, cream or fat meat reach the small intestine a short distance below the stomach, an enzyme chemical stimulates the gall bladder into action. The bladder then empties its contents of black bile, which flows into the intestine and helps in the conversion of the fats unto energy and heat.

Thus we can see that anything which interferes with the body's conversion of food fats, or overloads this mechanism, is likely to cause gall bladder troubles. Women's bodies have a higher percentage of fatty tissue in them than men's, and their physical activity is less strenuous than men's burning up less fat. Pregnancies also may play a part in disrupting a woman's fat metabolism.

Stagnation of bile in the bladder is responsible for gall bladder trouble, and particularly for gallstones.

Gallstones may produce disturbances soon after they form. Or they may never give any symptoms. Symptoms depend upon where the stone is. Stones more commonly cause trouble when they are in the bile duct. Colic then may result, and severe pain. Other symptoms include a sense of fullness or dull pain in the pit of the abdomen or under the ribs at the right side, vomiting, sour stomach, chills, flatulence, fever and sweating. The symptoms may hit a few hours after a heavy meal, and they may be more noticeable after eating greasy foods, cabbage, beans or fried foods.

Gallstones are seldom fatal, but death may be caused by complications such as rupture of the gall bladder, liver abscess or inflammation of the pancreas.

Not all cases of gall bladder trouble are candidates for immediate surgery. In fact, medical treatment is preferred under certain conditions.

Persons with gall bladder trouble must control their diets. Foods high in fats should be eaten sparingly; fried foods, pork, rich dressings, cheese, spicy foods and alcohol are to be avoided. Following an attack, they should

have skim milk, soups, orange juice; later cereals, rice, baked or mashed potatoes and string beans; still later lean meats, beef and lamb in moderation.

Treatment of an acute gall bladder attack always includes a light diet, lots of fluids, and drugs to control the severe pain.

Surgery usually is not undertaken if the person has only a mild distress after eating, in nervous persons with vague digestive disorders which may be caused by other factors, or when the complaints can be traced to movements of the gall bladder. Conservative

treatment is used for these persons until more definite symptoms appear.

Surgery should be undertaken when there are repeated and acute attacks, a permanently enlarged gall bladder, when there is a stomach ulcer or appendicitis, when medical treatment fails to control persistent and severe digestive disturbances or when there are signs of infection or liver damage in persons known to have stones.

— A. A. —

RECEIVE AWARDS FOR SOIL CONSERVATION

WASHINGTON County's soil conservation district has been selected as the outstanding one in New York State for the period May 1, 1957, to April 30, 1958.

Judges were Palmer Sime of the Soil Conservation Service, Syracuse; Prof. D. Leo Hayes and Prof. Harry Kerr of

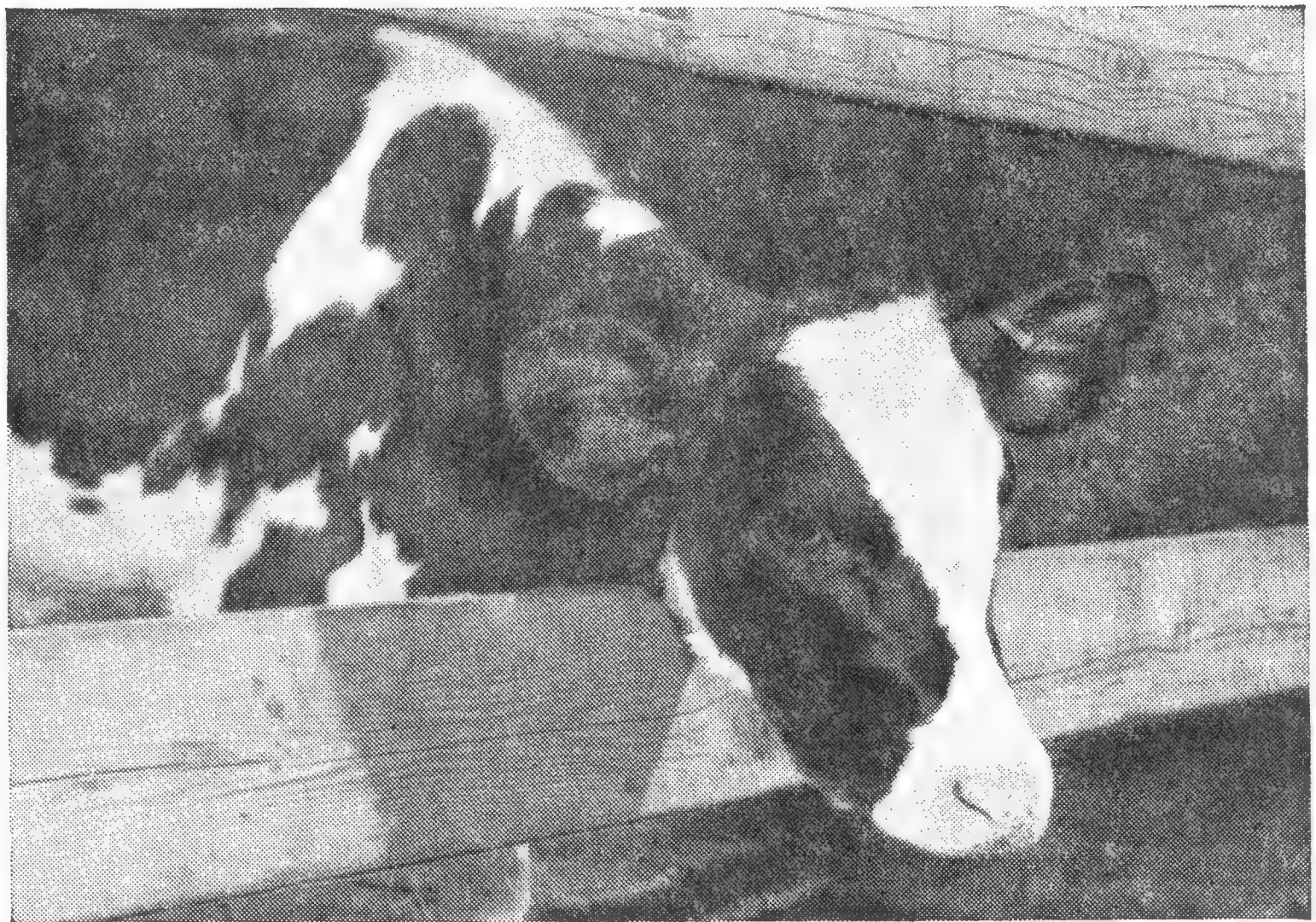
the State College of Agriculture at Cornell.

Kenneth Wolff of RD 2, Johnsonville, was named the outstanding farmer-cooperator in the grand award winning district. Arthur E. Stoddard of Comstock, chairman, was selected by the district for recognition on the governing body.

The district and the two individual winners will receive bronze plaques for their achievements in conservation, and the two men can vacation at Litchfield Park, Arizona, in the fall.

Second place honors for the State were won by the Cattaraugus district which nominated Stuart E. Klahn of East Otto as outstanding farmer cooperator. Both will receive bronze plaques for permanent possession. The program is sponsored by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.

CUT FEEDING COSTS . . . AND BOOST MILK PROFITS . . . WITH HOOD CALF STARTER!



Hundreds of dairymen all over the Northeast are putting a new margin of profit into their business *right now* with Hood Calf Starter — the better feed for better calves.

You can make money this way, too. Hood Calf Starter saves you dollars because you don't need a booster ration. In addition, Hood Calf Starter saves you enough milk for market to give you extra profit on your dairy operation.

Ask any farmer who feeds Hood Calf Starter. Better still, try it yourself — and see!

HOOD CALF STARTER

The better feed for better calves by



ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents per word, initial or group of numerals. Example J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 count as 12 words. Minimum \$1.50. Blind Box Number \$1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P. O. Box 514, ITHACA N. Y. Advance payment is required.

DAIRY CATTLE

EMPIRE LIVESTOCK MARKETING Cooperative stockyards are good places to sell and buy dairy replacements. Regular livestock sales every Monday at Dryden. Tuesday at Caledonia Gouverneur. West Winfield. Wednesday at Bullville. Greene. Thursday. Bath. Oneonta. Watertown. Ask your nearby Empire Stockyards Manager for schedule of special dairy replacement sales, daily calf markets and for information on Empire's farm auction service.

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

WE HAVE 100 LARGE heavy, handpicked young cows and first calf heifers—the very best obtainable in N. Y. State. You can be the judge, we defy competition to show you the same quality. The best dairymen admit it. We love to deal with critical judges. We can show you heifers like cows, some fresh, close and due in 4 to 6 weeks. Phone Moravia 137, Moravia 169, Moravia 572. Paimier & Myers, Moravia, N. Y.

AYRSHIRES

MAKE YOUR PUREBRED dollar go farther—buy polled Ayrshires; polled bulls from high testing dams for service this fall. Write or visit Partridge Hill Farm, Barneveld, New York. See you at the Southern Tier Ayrshire Club Sale, Afton, September 12th.

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE: BRED HEIFERS due late fall, yearling and heifer calves. Choice, well-bred and well grown individuals from proven cow families and sires. Also top herd sire prospects. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

WESTERN N. Y. GUERNSEY SALE, Fairgrounds, Little Valley, N. Y. Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1954, 1:00 P.M. 32 registered Guernseys, all fresh or close. A carefully selected group of animals. For catalogs write Charles W. Ryder, R.D. 1, Fredonia, N. Y. Auctioneer, Harris Wilcox.

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE: 27 Registered Holsteins; 3 grades. Included 4 bred heifers, 2 yearlings, 3 juniors. Richard A. Bell, Marvin Hollow, Walton, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR ANGUS BULLS and registered heifers write Red Creek Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.

ANGUS BECAUSE THEY GIVE you more, you get more! Information—New York Angus Association, Wing Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORDS THAT WE hope you will like. Open and bred heifers; herd sires. Come and see them. Pleasant Valley Hereford Farms, Tel. 31, Groton, New York.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONS

MARKET YOUR LIVESTOCK THROUGH your nearby stockyards of Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative. Top prices, prompt pay, plenty of good buyers. Stockyards at Bath, Bullville, Caledonia, Dryden, Gouverneur, Greene, Oneonta, Watertown, West Winfield.

SHEEP

FOR SALE: REGISTERED Shropshire yearling Ewes and Rams from 2 to 4 years of age. L. F. Cuthbert, Hammond, New York.

A GRADE FLOCK OF LARGE, young breeding ewes. Priced reasonable. Also a 2 year old Shetland pony. Hollen Smith, Trumansburg, N. Y. Telephone 17F1.

OXFORD RAMS: SELECTED registered rams. Also yearling ewes. Good size, top quality, best breeding. Lawrence L. Davey, Marcellus, N. Y.

GOATS

GOAT MILK — HEALTHFUL food, profitable business. Learn how. Monthly magazine, \$2.00 yearly. Dairy Goat Journal, Columbia 136, Missouri.

SWINE

ANDY'S KNOLL VIEW Yorkshires open and bred meat type gilts, boars. All registered stock. E. W. Andrews, Williamson, N. Y. R.D. #1.

FOR SALE: REGISTERED Berkshire Service age boars and open gilts. Also fall pigs farrowed August and September. See our herd at the New York State Fair. John Blik & Sons, Williamson, New York.

ONE PUREBRED DUROC BOAR one year old out of sow now in production of record test. Sire, Iowa Ace, tested meat type boar by Iowa Boar Testing Association and also half brother of winning truckload barrows at the Chicago International Show and Sale 1957, against all breeds. Gilts and boars from 4 sows on test after Oct. 10. Some grades also immediately available as feeders. Claude Gillette, North Rose, N. Y.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SPRING boars from large Production Registry litters of 14 and 11. Richard Crye, Avon, New York. Phone 2830.

LIVESTOCK SUPPLIES

MANILLA ROPE HALTERS 1/2" size \$12.00 per dozen. Other sizes made to order. Peter Steckley, Corfu, N. Y. Phone Corfu 1056.

DOGS

DALMATION PUPPIES AKC registered—excellent bloodlines. Good for children. Bob Andree, Ithaca, N. Y.

BOXERS — CROPPED, INOCULATED. Championship breeding. They satisfy. John Thurber Ithaca, New York.

FOR SALE: REGISTERED English Shepherd pups, black and tan. Border Collie and English Shepherd pups black and white. Ready to go. P. E. Spencer, Canandaigua, N. Y. Phone evenings 1372J.

POODLES—TOY, MINIATURE, \$100 up. Keegan Kennels, Saco, Maine, RI.

REGISTERED ENGLISH SHEPHERD puppies from excellent farm cow dogs. Males \$20; females \$18. Mrs. Ira Pegg, Morris, New York.

LARGEST BEAGLE KENNEL pups \$10, started \$15, broken \$30. Witis, 501 Plain St., Brockton, Mass.

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GERMAN SHEPHERD PUPS and grown dogs; excellent bloodlines; friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York, phone Moravia 482M3.

MASTIFF PUPPIES—the ideal big dog for a family pet. Anabel Heyen, R.F.D., Katonah, New York.

PLOTT HOUND PUPS, registered. They will make top coon, cat and bear hounds. Robert C. Knudsen, Bethlehem, Conn.

FOR SALE: GERMAN Shorthaired Pointers, 6 months old, AKC registered. Alfred T. Shufelt, Dover Plains, N. Y.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS — excellent cow driving dogs; females \$7.00, males \$10.00. Also, one eight month old male, driving cows, \$80.00. Sydney Peters, Callicoon, N. Y.

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REG. GERMAN SHEPHERD Puppies, ready August 30. Beauties, several colors, both sexes. \$30.00, papers. Evelyn Chaplin, Post Mills, Vt.

REGISTERED GERMAN SHEPHERD puppies. Excellent disposition. Fred Shrauger, Lisle, N. Y.

FOR SALE: ONE BORDER Collie male dog. Six months old. \$20.00. Schuyler Crosby, Sprakers, N. Y. Tel. Cobleskill 489-M-2.

BABY CHICKS

BLOODTESTED CHICKS WHITE Vantress \$10 per 100. Assorted All Heavies \$6.50 per 100. Leghorn Broilers Ship at once COD. Klue's Poultry Farm, Shartlesville, Pa.

SUNNYBROOK WILL HAVE BABY CHICKS available every week in such leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires—all from the leading egg-laying strains in America. Write for our catalog and special quantity discounts. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc., A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

BLOODTESTED ROCKS, REDS, Crosses, all heavies. \$6.00 per 100. Leg. broiler-fryers, \$1.75—100. Ship at once. COD. Crestwood Farms, Sheridan 7, Pa.

BABY CHICK BARGAINS. Rocks, Reds, Hampshires, Crosses, Leghorns. Write Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 4, Pa.

MEADOW VIEW CHICKS—Franchised hatchery for Mount Hope Queens. Also first generation Harco Reds, Harco Sex-links, and Lawton White Rocks. Our Peterson Cornish Crosses are tops for meat. Hatches every week. N.Y., U.S. approved, Pullorum-typoid clean. Meadow View Chicks, Henry M. Fryer, Phone Myrtle 2-7504, Greenwich N. Y.

MARSHALLS ARE HATCHING GENUINE Kimber Leghorns bred for large eggs—early, their food efficiency means less food per dozen eggs—important with the narrow profit margins of today. We also have a smaller breed of Red Rock Crosses and Rhode Island Reds. Big meat birds don't pay in the present market and smaller birds mean more eggs for less feed. Send for Free Production Chart and Catalog today. Write to Marshall Brothers, RD 5A, Ithaca, New York. Phone 4-6336.

MONEY MAKING CHICKS. Pullorum clean, 28 varieties. Many matings ROP sired. Low as \$7.95—100. Day old or started chicks. Ducklings. Write Healthy Hatcheries, M. Healthy, Ohio.

ECONOMIZE: REAL BARGAINS — Heavies. \$5.95—100; mixed assorted, \$3.95; broilers, \$1.95—100. Write for price list. Economy Chicks, Cincinnati 31, Ohio.

HEAVY BREEDS, straight run, Vantress cross. White Mountain cross; \$10, 100. Quick, prepaid shipment. Strickler Farms, Sheridan, Penna.

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SUNNYBROOK STARTED PULLETS—available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in America—White Leghorns — Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets). Ready-to-lay. Write or phone for list of stock available for immediate shipment. Baby Chicks hatching every week. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms Inc. A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Ph. 8-1611

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BANTAM CHICKS, ALSO mature Bantams. \$5.00 pair up. Write illustrated catalog, several varieties. Burg E. Wood, Box 426, Northeast, Pa.

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MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS, Sept. \$26.95—100. Meadowbrook, Richfield 2, Penna.

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SEND FOR FREE COPY NRBA Rabbit News Box 243, Thompson Conn.

RAISE ANGORA, NEW ZEALAND Rabbits on \$500 month plan. Plenty markets. Free details. White's Rabbitry, Delaware, Ohio.

MAKE BIG MONEY raising Nutria rabbits, guinea pigs, mink, pigeons or chinchillas for us. Free information. Keeney Brothers, New Freedom, Penna.

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CANVAS COVERS—Tarpaulins — Save—Direct from Factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9x8-8, \$5.04; 7-9x 11-8, \$7.78. 11-8x13-8, \$13.44. FOB Factory. Write for complete list of Sizes and Samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, New York.

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AUCTION SCHOOL, FT. SMITH, Ark. Free Catalog. Also Home Study Course.

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HELP WANTED

HERDSMAN—GOOD COW MAN and milker for small distinguished purebred herd. Must do artificial breeding. State age, weight, family, qualifications and wages with telephone number. House, modern conveniences immediately available. Write Box 92, Route One, Titusville, New Jersey.

OPENINGS FOR SEVERAL high caliber men to do artificial insemination in Schuylers, Chemung and Broome Counties, N. Y. Also western Susquehanna County, Pa. Men 20-50 years old and with dairy farm experience desired. Must be honest, ambitious and interested in permanent work. For interview contact, Clare Bulman, 3 Elm Street, Owego, N. Y. Phone 1372.

WANTED FOR SMALL registered Angus herd near Cooperstown, New York. Married man to manage farm and herd. This is a one-man operation. Applicant must be serious, have good references. Apply in writing to, Burlingame, Field, Peice & Browne, Inc., 45 West 45 Street, New York 36, New York.

SINGLE SOBER MAN for small registered Guernsey farm, Southern Connecticut. State wages expected. Bennett Farm, Shelton, Conn. HOUSE KEEPER FOR MIDDLE aged man alone. Small cottage in the country. Modern conveniences. R.F.D. 44, Lunenburg, Vermont.

OUTSTANDING DAIRYMAN and operator for large registered Holstein farm in central New York. Please send complete information and references to C. Crowe Dryden, New York.

SITUATION WANTED

WORKING FARM MANAGER. Married, forty years of age. One child. Four years Cornell University College of Agriculture. Graham School graduate. Wide knowledge agronomy and soil management. Fifteen years experience managing profitable dairies—registered cattle. Knowledge of swine, beef, husbandry. Excellent reference from present employer. Box 514-WY, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

LIFETIME FARMER AND WIFE, having sold farm, would like job taking care summer place, small farm or roadstead; or would operate on shares or buy on milk check payments. Handy with tools. Box 514-LH, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

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AUCTIONEER — Livestock and farm auctions. Complete auction and pedigree service available. Harris Wilcox Phone—Bergen 146, New York.

SELLING OUT? LET EMPIRE Livestock Marketing Cooperative handle your farm auction — you'll be glad you did. See your nearby Empire stockyards manager or write, O. Charles Koenig, Farm Sales Supervisor, Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, Oneonta, N. Y.

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QUEENS: ITALIAN OR CAUCASIAN \$1.50 each. Very gentle and productive. Conner Apiaries Stockton, New Jersey.

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AFRICAN VIOLETS, America's finest. Lovely color folder free on request. Fischer Greenhouses, Dept. 2A, Linwood, New Jersey.

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STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLUEBERRIES for fall planting. Write for free catalog. Walter K. Morss & Son, Bradford, Mass.

NURSERY STOCK

CHINESE CHESTNUT TREES, 2-4 foot 2 year old trees only \$1.20 each postpaid. Growing quality blight resistant Chinese Chestnut Trees more than twenty years. A. W. Ruhl, Nurseryman, 922 W. Maple Avenue, Langhorne, Pa.

BALSAM TREES 8 to 12 inches, \$5 per 100. Fall good time to start Xmas tree plantation. Dr. E. A. Foote, Box 384, Elizabethtown, N. Y.

GREAT SENSATION PECAN TREE. We are offering a limited supply of trees for fall planting. Disease resistant trees. Will stand 20 below zero. Nuts 2 1/2 inches long, four inches around, thin shell. C. E. Tollison, Laurens, South Carolina.

SILOS

SILO-MATIC SILO UNLOADERS and Seru Feed'r Auger Bunk Conveyors feed cattle mechanically. Save time and labor. Built for years of dependable service by Van Dusen & Co. Inc. Mayzata Minnesota

REPAIR PARTS FOR WOOD tile and concrete silos. 5 types of new silos. Also used wood silos. Trade-ins accepted. Silo-Matic unloaders, Even-Flo distributors. W. J. Walker, RD#2, Norwich, New York.

SILOS, FAIR PRICES. Prompt service. Write Charles Mundy, P.D. #2, Norwich, New York.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER, 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in a beautiful pocket album 25¢; 12-35¢. Young Photo Service 62C Schenectady 1 N. Y.

PHOTO XMAS CARDS—beautiful, colorful, made from your own negative, including envelopes, 10 for 25¢. No other charges, we pay postage. Mail your negative and 25¢ coin now. Penny-Pix, Delair, New Jersey.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER. Roll developed, 8 jumbo prints 25¢. 12-35¢. Same day service, satisfaction guaranteed. Tops Photo Service, Box 229, Dept. B, Lyons, New York.

TWO BEAUTIFUL 8x10 oilcolor portraits from any photograph or negative (returned) \$1.00. Portraito AAG730, Sweetwater, Texas.

FARM MANAGEMENT

IF YOUR FARM ownership isn't happy and rewarding, let us tell you how to make it so. Preliminary discussions without cost or obligation. Write Dept. B, Doane Agricultural Service, Inc., 4 E. State St., Doylestown, Pa., or 150 South St., Annapolis, Maryland.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Sept. 20 Issue.....Closes Sept. 5
Oct. 4 Issue.....Closes Sept. 19
Oct. 18 Issue.....Closes Oct. 3
Nov. 1 Issue.....Closes Oct. 17

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

WE HAVE AN OPENING for an ambitious young man (preferably a farm man) who wishes to go into a Feed, Grain, Seed and Fertilizer business for himself. A complete mill with grinders, mixer and molasses blender with a Purina franchise. A good opportunity for the right man. Contact: Hatch-Wilson, Holley, N. Y. Phone NEWton 8-6361.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED: WOOL, SHEEP SKINS, ginseng, golden seal, May apple roots, etc. Keystone Herb Company, Lancaster, Pa.

REAL ESTATE

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to purchase best equipped chicken farm on Long Island, 15 acres, owner retiring. Write—R. P. Sillick Agency, Cutchogue, New York. Phone Peconic 4-6786.

NEW STROUT FALL CATALOG. Just out. Mailed free. 3,267 bargains, 36 states, coast-to-coast. Farms, homes, businesses. World's largest! 58 years service. Strout Realty, 251-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

206 ACRE FARM—2 BARNS, buildings, residence, timber, milk and school bus routes near State Highway 17. \$10,000 to settle estate. R. G. Babcock, Scio, New York.

GENERAL STORE SELLING groceries, meat, beer license with seven room apartment. Price, ten thousand including equipment. Henry Tator, Niverville, N. Y.

FOR SALE: 375 ACRE farm, good location, good buildings. Will sell with or without stock equipment. Substantial down payment. Terms on balance. Harold Dennis, Jasper, N. Y.

FOR SALE: SIXTY ACRE farm tract overlooking Seneca Lake in Seneca County. Approximately half in grapes, peaches, pears and prunes—\$6,000.00 Charles H. Jennings, Ltd., New York.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to purchase large dairy farm near town. On milk contract. If you own stock and tools. Box 514-WL, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

268 ACRES, MACHINERY, modernized house. Flock Karakul sheep Middleton, Medusa, N. Y. Oak Hill 2-4186.

320 ACRE DAIRY FARM with 100 head of Reg. Jerseys and full line of equipment. This is a real farm and well worth the price of \$60,000. If interested would be glad to show the farm at anytime. Terms can be arranged. L. & C. Meder, Randolph, N. Y.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY BARE farm, 156 acres, room 60 head, buildings excellent condition, excellent water, \$19,000. Box 514-SN, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

VERMONT — FURNISHED COTTAGE on main road. Garage 42x24. Bathroom, electricity, running water, 1500 foot frontage on main road. Six house lots or good place for a motel. Wonderful spring, three inch stream of water. Good view of White Mountains Halfway between St. Johnsbury, Vermont and Lancaster, N. H. Price \$4,000. George Brew, Lunenburg, Vermont.

APPLE ORCHARD IN SHOREHAM, Vermont's best area near the lake. 136 acres, 3,000 trees. High income, books open. Good buildings and all equipment. \$18,000 or \$35,000 with crop. H. Marshall Smith, Realtor, Colchester, Vt.

18 ACRES, NEW HOUSE 35 ft. long, 20 ft. wide; hothouse 120 ft. long, 8 ft. wide and garage. \$3800. Omer Dill Box 475, Oneida, N. Y.

FOR SALE: GROCERY WITH 2 rented apartments above store. Good income. Selling on account of illness. V. Palmieri 100 Maple Avenue, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

HEALTH PROHIBITS OPERATING 200 acre Hunting Lodge, Lexington, New York, eight room bungalow furnished, summer guest, bathing, ideal for Children Camp. \$15,000, terms. Earl A. Redmond, Lexington 2751.

VILLAGE FARM, 8 ROOMS with bath, sunporch. Steam heat. Modern tie-up for 22 head. Calpens. Excellent schools and churches \$10,000 with terms. For pictures, information, write Homer Hubbard, Madison, Me.

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING. Barn cleaners, heavy duty spreaders, silage unloaders, bulk milk tanks, bulk milk trucks, Herringbone milking systems, pipeline milkers, silos, grain and feed storage bins, low cost steel buildings. Terms. Nold Farm Supply Rome, N. Y.

CIDER & WINE PRESSES—New and rebuilt. Repairs and supplies. Write for Supply Catalog #58. W. G. Runkles' Machinery Co., 185 Oakland St., Trenton 8, N. J.

BUILD UTILITY TRAILER from old auto front end—steel or wood frame. No welding. Profits, photos, both plans \$1.00. Uniform Trailer Service, Box 620, Ithaca, N. Y.

RICE POTATO DIGGERS. Attractive low price (repairs for all models). Full information on request. Rice Mfg Co., Box C, Honeoye Falls, New York.

BUY U. S. GOV'T. Surplus wholesale. Catalogue 10¢. Box 22AA, Thomasville, Penna.

SENSATIONAL GARDEN TRACTOR. Hoes between plants and rows including strawberries. Eliminates hand hoeing. Nothing else like this. Patent 2742840. Also tills. Fantastic offer to first few inquiries. Auto Hoe, DePere 49, Wis.

ST. PIERRE SILOMATIC UNLOADERS. Save 700 hours hand labor each year, stretch silage many weeks longer, eliminate waste and end hazards of climbing. Write for free information on St. Pierre Silomatic Unloaders, Bunk Feeders, Hay Driers, Barn Cleaners and name of nearest dealer in your area. Manufactured by St. Pierre Chain Corporation, Worcester, Mass.

BULK COOLER, 40 CAN Dari Kool used 1 1/2 years. 340 ft. Clay barn cleaner chain, counter clockwise, suitable for feed bunks. 50¢ ft. Dean Scott, Belfast, N. Y. Phone 94R2.

I.H.C. LEVEL BED POWER take off potato digger. Good condition. \$200.00 at farm. J. A. Dodds, Waitsfield, Vermont.

ST. PIERRE BARN GUTTER Cleaner. Farm proven, quality construction, trouble proof, easily installed. World's lightest and strongest gutter chain. Galvanized and drop forged. Write for free information on Barn Cleaners, Crop Driers, Bunk Feeders and Silo Unloaders, and name of nearest dealer in your area. Manufactured by St. Pierre Chain Corporation, Worcester, Mass.

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Airtight To Preserve and Protect Silage, Prevent Spoilage. At Lumber and Farm Supply Dealers or Write Plastics Division, **VISKING COMPANY**, 6733 W. 65th St., Chicago 38, Illinois, Division of Union Carbide Corporation

VISQUEEN, VISKING and UNION CARBIDE are registered trademarks of Union Carbide Corp.

JERSEY DISPERSAL

WEDS., SEPT. 17
D. FRED BIRCHARD & SON
Rt. 5, Montrose, Pa.

Farm located at Birchardville, or 25 miles southwest of Binghamton, N. Y.

40 — HEAD REG. JERSEYS — 40

Featured are heavy springing cows and heifers for early fall milk production. Many are sired by N.E.P.A. bulls. Also strong in the blood of Trippy Ivy Standard Sir, an excellent proven bull who sired the best 3 females at the N. Y. State Fair in 1953 as well as numerous other prize winners. Herd founded 75 years ago. Pract. calf vac. Bangs Cert. Free Herd 2663. T.B. Accr. herd. For catalog, contact:

GENE SLAGLE & SON
Auctioneers & Sales Mgrs.
P. O. Box 89 Marion, Ohio

11th CANANDAIGUA SALE
Thurs., Sept. 11—7 P.M.
Ontario Co. Fairgrounds—Canandaigua, N. Y. (5 miles south of N.Y.S. Thruway—1½ miles north of Routes 5 & 20)

85 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 85

(Selected by Adrian Personius)
T.B. Accredited, Calfhood Vaccinated, 30 Day Blood Test, Inspected by Vet. Over half of this consignment will be eligible for Interstate.

Our September sale features an out-standing selection of fresh or close-up cows and heifers. You will find sons and daughters of such popular sires as Oakcrest Roburke Dean, High Meadow Farm Masterpiece, Freebaer Rag Apple Brave, Spring Farm Pond Hope and many others. Cows will be selling with records to 614F on 2x and heifers from dams to 77:3F—2x. A choice selection of young herd sires, open heifers and heifer calves also sell.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO BUY REPLACEMENTS READY TO PRODUCE NOW — Catalogs at Ringside Lunch Available — Trucking Arranged

Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer
HARRIS WILCOX, BERGEN, N. Y. Phone 146
Members State & National Auctioneers Assoc.

CLAUD WESTCOTT COMPLETE DISPERSAL
Sat.—Sept. 13—Canastota, N. Y. 12 Noon

Sale at the farm on Clockville—Perryville Rd., 4 miles south of Canastota, N. Y., 6 miles south of New York State Thruway.

Sale in Tent Write for free catalog Lunch Available

78 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 78

Bangs Certified—Vaccinated—30 Day Blood & T.B. Test T.B. Accredited

Complete dispersal of this outstanding farmer-breeder herd with cows to 681 fat, 15 Daughters of the highly proven sire Butterfly Mercator Lochinvar sell. The senior herd sire, Osbornedale Ajax sells with 33 of his daughters, 37 others carrying his service. Here is an outstanding sire, his sire VG-SMP and from the famous "Gay" cow at Osbornedale (EX) with 221,366M lifetime, 1957 Herd average 11,213M—423F—On DIIIA for 25 yrs.

DON'T MISS THIS SALE!

Claud Westcott, Owner, Canastota, N. Y. Phone 7-7882.

Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer

HARRIS WILCOX, BERGEN, N. Y. Phone 146

VAC-A-WAY
SEED CLEANER & GRADER
GRADES WHILE IT CLEANS
Removes dirt, stems, and unwanted weed seeds. At same time separates cleaned seed into TWO GRADES. Breed up your seed. Make planting easier—stand even—plant only choice kernels of uniform size. IMPROVE YIELDS.
VAC-A-WAY cleans oats, wheat, barley, soybeans, clover, lespedeza, alfalfa, etc.
FARM & CUSTOM sizes. Electric, gasoline, and hand models.
SEE YOUR DEALER OR WRITE
J. W. HANCE MFG. CO. Westerville, Ohio
VAC-A-WAY SEED CLEANERS — TREAT-A-MATIC SEED TREATERS

AYRSHIRE AUCTION

3RD SOUTHERN TIER AYRSHIRE CLUB SALE
Friday, Sept. 12th. at 12:30 P.M., D.S.T.
AT THE FAIRGROUNDS IN AFTON, N. Y. 20 COWS—15 BRED HEIFERS. A few heifer calves. This is a well-bred lot of cattle, most of which will be FRESH or SPRINGING at sale time. The offering includes a very good small herd dispersal of 12 head. Several of the Breed's best Approved sires have daughters selling. Buyers at last year's sale were very happy. HEALTH: Majority are Bangs Certified, All are Calf. Vacc. All will be T.B. and Blood Tested within 30 days before sale. Lunch at the Sale. **TOM WHITTAKER, Sale Mgr., BRANDON, VT.**

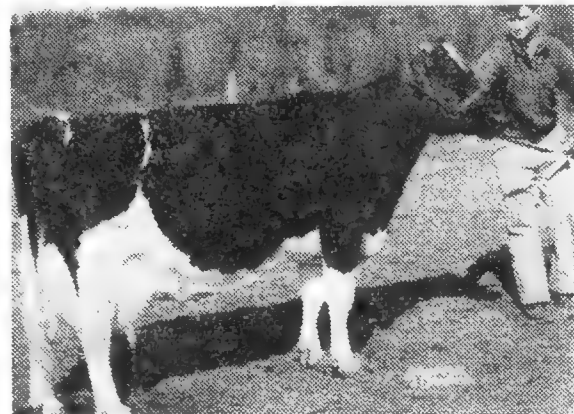
MILK — QUALITY MILK — JERSEY MILK
Lots of it can be produced in your barn by the sound, close-up and fresh heifers and young cows (productive life ahead) offered in The N. Y. State Sale of REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE—12:30 P.M. Sat., Sept. 13, 1958—Fairgrounds, COBLESKILL, N. Y.
Individuals with actual records of 10,000 lbs.—Very Good—Dams: Tested—Ton of Golds—up to 12,000 lbs. Sires: Tested—Silver & Gold Medal—Superior—12,000 lb. kind.

For pedigrees: request catalogs from **Alfred Partridge, Windham, N. Y.**
Milton Crosby, Auct., Sharon, Conn.

NEW YORK HOLSTEIN SETS NEW RECORD

DUNLOGGIN French Mistress, a registered Holstein at Ridgely Farms, Stone Ridge, New York, has milked her way to a national production championship.

Her recently-completed 365-day record of 30,168 lbs. of milk and 1,085 lbs. of butterfat sets a new all-time high for cows 14 years old or older milked three times daily on Herd Improvement Registry test.



Dunloggin French Mistress

"Mistress" started her testing period at the advanced bovine age of 14 years, seven months. She averaged approximately 83 lbs. of milk a day (38 quarts) for an entire year.

Her completed record tops a previous high of 25,572 lbs. of milk and 948 lbs. of butterfat established in 1952 by Audrey Posch a registered Holstein owned by Mallary Farm, Bradford, Vermont.

Dunloggin French Mistress was bred by the late J. Natwick of Ellicott City, Maryland. She is the daughter of Dunloggin Woodmaster, a famous Gold Medal Sire.

Prior to entering the Ridgely Farms herd in 1954, the new champion was owned successively by two other New York Holstein breeders—Louis I. Pokrass of New Paltz and Alfred J. Rose of Pine Plains.

Still going strong, Dunloggin French Mistress now has an official lifetime record of 240,108 lbs. of milk and 8,623 lbs. of butterfat.

Cornell University supervised the weighing and testing of the new national record as a part of the Herd Improvement Registry of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

— A. A. —

LAMB POOL

The first Watkins Glen Lamb Pool was held on Wednesday, July 30. A total of 309 head were consigned by 23 growers from 6 central N. Y. counties, according to Arthur Howell, Tyrone, Pool Chairman.

The lambs graded and sold as follows:

6 head # 0—Prime	\$26.50
72 head # 1—Choice	25.00
87 head # 2—Good	23.50
80 head # 3—Medium	21.50
34 head # 4—Common	19.50

In addition there were 30 sheep which sold at \$8.00 down according to grade. Robert Rector, Empire Livestock Marketing Coop., Ithaca, was the grader of the lambs.

The honor roll consignments for the pool where the majority of a grower's lambs grade prime to choice were as follows:

Clifford Castner, Penn Yan, Yates Co., with a consignment of 29 head grading, 3 prime, 19 choice, and 7 good.

John Townsend, Lodi, Seneca Co., with a consignment of 11 head grading 6 choice and 5 good.

Lavina Van Vleet, Ovid, Seneca Co., with a consignment of 4 head all grading choice.

Stanley Van Vleet, Ovid, Seneca Co., with a consignment of 30 head grading 3 prime, 17 choice, 9 good and 1 medium.

— A. A. —

Milk fever in dairy cattle may be prevented by feeding a low-calcium, high-phosphorous ration to dry cows a month before they calve, reports the California Experiment Station.

HOLSTEIN & JERSEY DISPERSAL

FRIDAY, SEPT. 19, Ballston Spa, New York

Farm located 35 miles west of Bennington, Vt., or 30 miles north of Albany, N. Y.; or 1 mile southwest of Saratoga Springs on Rt. 50 and west at Geysers ½ mile.

70 — HEAD REG. HOLSTEINS & JERSEYS — 70

Featuring recently fresh and heavy springing cows and heifers.

Holsteins Selling Include:

Arnoldvale Aristocrat Ormsby

5-1 301 14610 4.4% 643

She and 1 dau. sell.

Meadowview Farm Reality

5-10 301 15160 4.1% 626

She and 3 daus. sell.

Mooie White Farms Martha

3-8 342 15460 4.0% 615

Nysia Rex Veeman

8-0 302 14410 4.5% 657

Jerseys Selling Include:

Tamarack Basileus Judy, Ex.

8-11 305 11460 755

Son, 2 daus. and 10th granddau. sell.

Hiltonian Ann Wanda, Ex.

4-2 332 10910 576

Jolly Masterman's Poppy, V.G.

6-7 305 10774 614

Heifers out of:

Volunteer Dipsy Hertha

4-0 305 12190 764

Grand Champ, '56 Saratoga County Fair.

This is an outstanding producing herd as indicated by the records, made under practical farm conditions, a Pract. calf. vac. 30 day Bangs tested. A complete line of machinery to sell starting at 10:00 A.M., incl. 3 tractors and forage harvester. Holsteins to sell at 12:30 P.M. Jerseys to sell at 2:00 P.M.—all on D.S.T. time.

J. B. WHITE & SON, Owners

For catalog, contact: **GENE SLAGLE & SON, Auctioneers & Sales Mgrs., P.O. Box 89; Marion, Ohio.**

Additional Classified Ads

(Continued from Opposite Page)

HAY AND OATS

HAY WANTED—Alfalfa, timothy, clover—finest quality. Field or barn loading. S. A. Rauch, New Hope, Penna. Volunteer 2-2081.

FOR SALE: HAY first and second cutting alfalfa-timothy mixed feeding hay; mulch hay; wheat straw; ear corn. James Kelly, 137 E. Seneca Tpke., Syracuse, N. Y. Phone HO-92885.

TRIMMED HAY: First and second cutting alfalfa. New York State's finest. Joseph Driscoll, Millbury, Mass. Phone UNION 5-4242.

ALFALFA, TREFOIL MIXED hay, good quality Straw and mulch. Guaranteed as represented, delivered by truckload. Stewart's Produce Service, Maplecrest, New York.

PLASTIC COVERS

NEW LOWER PRICES ON SILO covers and tarpaulins of 4 mil polyethylene, rotproof, waterproof, acidproof and airtight. With new, much improved ties, better than grommets. Prevent spoilage on top of silos with these covers. Cut square and sent with 6 ties to be used as tarpaulin when not on silo. Order 2 feet larger than silo. 14' x 14'—\$6.00; 16½' x 16½'—\$7.00; 18' x 20'—\$8.00; 20' x 20'—\$9.00. Portable silos in packaged kit of rustproof fence and Goodrich sleeve, 40 ton capacity \$140.00. 80 ton \$230.00. Tarpaulins: 8' x 12' with 6 ties—\$5.50; 12' x 16' with 8 ties—\$7.50; 16' x 20' with 10 ties—\$9.50. Extra ties at 10c each. Inquire about extra strong covers of 6 mil polyethylene and polyvinyl chloride. Plain 4 mil polyethylene sheets for trench and bunk silos, over stacked hay or straw, 500-1500 sq. ft. at 2c per sq. ft. 4 mil rolls 16½' x 100'—\$27.00; 20' x 100'—\$32.00; 6 mil 20' x 100'—\$45.00. Postpaid, no COD's. Research Products, H. E. Hiteman, West Winfield, N. Y. Tel. Leonardsville 61F23.

PRINTING

PRINTING PRESSES, TYPE, supplies. Lists three cents. Turnbaugh Service, Mechanicsburg, Penna.

STATIONERY—FARM, BUSINESS, professional—since 1916. List? Honestypress, Putney, Vt.

TRAVEL

MOUNTAIN VACATIONLAND excellent food, reasonable rates. Perry's Hotel, Prattsville, N. Y.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

LEARN PROFESSIONAL CAKE decorating. De tails free Deco-Secrets, Venice 22, Calif.

LET LARKIN PRODUCTS MAKE money for you. Cosmetics, extracts, household supplies. Write for catalog. Larkin 5, Buffalo 10, N. Y.

IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, made specifically for tatting. Full 10½" size, white only \$1.50 a dozen, prepaid. Excellent value. E. & S. Sales, Dept. A P.O. Box 417, New Haven, Conn.

CHURCH GROUPS, CLUBS, Chapters, etc., raise money easily. Sell handloomed nylon handbags. Expertly woven in several styles, all colors. 15 denier used exclusively. Investment not required. Josephine Gareau, Route 7, Sevierville, Tenn.

MEN'S BRIEFS AND TEE shirts. Dacron reinforced collars, combed yarn, processed minimum shrinkage, white Small, medium, large, extra large. Mixed sizes in either. \$6.95 dozen. Post paid. Check or money order E. Mathers Stafford, N. Y.

FREE—BIG NEW WHOLESALE Catalog! Up to 50% saving for you, family, friends on nationally-known gifts, jewelry, toys, appliances. Christmas cards, etc. Also make money selling part time! Write: Evergreen Studios, Box 846 R. Chicago 42, Ill.

YOU SAVE . . . BUY MAIL. Ladies Nylon Hosiery \$1.99 box three pairs. Men's Nylons stretch knit, colors, long wear, 49c pair. Postpaid. Satisfaction or money back. O. E. Huse, Agent, Kents Hill, Maine.

LAMP BARGAINS. PIANO, Organ, Desk, Tree. Picture, Extension Kraft, Dept. R, Box 701, Evanston, Ill.

INCREASE INCOME: Show friends lovely Christmas and Everyday Cards. Easy sales. Free literature. Write: Leopold Roy, Richmond, Vt.

PASTEL OR XMAS RIBBON Remnants 100 yards \$1.10 Postpaid. Ribbon Exchange, Box 211, Whitman, Massachusetts.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

COTTON BAG FASHION IDEAS. Send for free booklet featuring latest Simplicity patterns. Ask about loan wardrobes for fashion programs. Write: Cotton Council, Box 9905, Memphis 12, Tenn.

RAINBOW SILKS. Estill Springs, Tennessee. 2½ pound assortment \$2.00 postpaid. Lists, samples, cottons, velvets included.

SHINE SHOES WITHOUT "Polish". New invention. Lightning seller. Shoes gleam like mirror. Samples sent on trial. Kristee 101, Akron, Ohio.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT in hooked rug pattern catalogs. Some of the best selling patterns by 6 top designers all pictured in one catalog—postpaid 25c. Berry's Patterns, Raynham, Mass.

STAMPED LINENS for embroidery or painting. Buy direct from manufacturer and save. Send for free catalog. Merribee, 16 West 19th St., Dept. 709, New York 11, N. Y.

DISCOUNT CATALOG NAME BRAND gifts, appliances. Free delivery, double S & H Green Stamps all purchases. Send \$1, refundable. Akron Distributors, 12 Cedar, Akron, New York.

GOOD MONEY IN WEAVING. Weave rugs at home for neighbors on \$89.50 Union Loom. Thousands doing it. Booklet free. Carcraft Co., Adams St., Boonville, New York.

BAKE NEW GREASELESS doughnuts in kitchen. Sell stores. Free details. George Ray, 3605 South 15th, Minneapolis 7, Minnesota.

CHURCH OR GRANGE SUPPERS—use Brisko Banquet Table paper and save. Also, place mats and napkins. Write for free samples and wholesale prices. Brisko Company, Shaftsbury, Vt.

BUY AT LOW SUMMER prices—woolen yard goods in beautiful plaids and other colors. Send stamp for samples. Berry's Garment Woolens, Taunton, Mass.

START LITTLE HOME Gift Shoppe. Instructions free. Dunbar, Middlebush 76, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHOLESALE PRICES SPORTING Goods Catalog: \$2.50 deposit. Prepaid—refunded first order. Legal will forms. \$1.00. Berkshire Gun Rack, Six Lakes, Michigan.

COMPLETE LIGHTNING ROD SERVICE. Designed for you. Underwriters Laboratories approved. Free inspection. Free survey and estimates. Morse-Collins, Inc., 148-H Coddington Road, Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 4-0445.

PAINT, FACTORY PRICES. \$2.25 gal. for \$5.95 retail value. Free samples. Snow White Paint, Dept. AA, Toledo 2, Ohio.

RUBBER STAMP—UP TO 3 lines \$1.00. Free literature Champlain Industries, Grand Isle 2 Vermont

"PRUNING MANUAL" "Grafters Handbook" Complete books on Pruning, Grafting Fruit Trees, Plants. Each \$8.75 Postpaid. Phillips Book Company, Box 453-AA, Ronceverte, W. Va.

NO TRESPASSING SIGNS, prices, sample free. Beacon Enterprises, Route 3, Albion, N. Y.

NO TRESPASSING SIGNS, samples, prices free. Cassel, 65 Cottage, Middletown, N. Y.

INTERESTING AND HELPFUL magazine for older folks. Sample copy, 10c. Age Outlook, 1015 W. Liberty St., Rome 3, N. Y.

SUFFER FROM VARICOSE ULCERS? Try Bela-ro-peel ointment. 4 oz. \$3.00. 16 oz. \$7.00. Bela-ro-peel, 341 E. Center St., Manchester, Conn. Dept. AA.

BOOK SEARCHING FREE. Name book wanted. We'll find it at a reasonable price. Old Trading Post, Room 8, Lisbon, N. H.

BASS FISHERMEN WILL say I'm crazy until they try my method. But when they see how big, fighting bass start to strike they'll change their tune. Facts about how you can get this amazing method sent free. Write Eric E. Fare, Highland Park 3, Illinois.

LAND POSTERS, legal size heavy cardboard, printed with name and address; 100 for \$7.00; 50 for \$4.00. Clyde Richards, Avoca, N. Y.

PLAYER PIANO ROLLS, popular and classical. Free list. Worth, Box 173, Muskegon 2, Mich.

NO TRESPASSING SIGNS, permanent metal, baked enamel finish. Once up will last for years. Saves time-money replacing. For details—J & E Signs, 54 Hamilton, Auburn, N. Y.

Fall Style Selections

Chosen For You

By

Helen Powell Smith



8669—50¢
Misses' 12-20
Women's 40-42

8669 . . . Make this Quick 'N Easy basic in rayon, synthetics or sheer wool to emphasize its soft lines. With flattering V neckline and easy skirt, pleated in back. Choose either of two sleeve lengths. Printed pattern in Misses' sizes 12-20; Women's sizes 40-42. Price 50¢.



8770—50¢
Misses' 12-20

8770 . . . Lean, willowy basic with back zipper closing plus detachable "accessories." Change its look entirely by adding a button front plastron or poncho overblouse. Bound to be your favorite in woolens or synthetics. Printed pattern in Misses' sizes 12-20. Price 50¢.



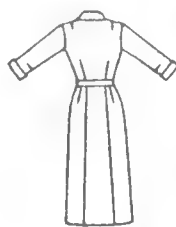
8564—65¢
Misses' 12-18

8564 . . . Step-in sheath with shaped, buttoned front and generously bloused back, tabbed with a bow. Perfect for Fall cottons, or lightweight wools and synthetics. Printed pattern in Misses' sizes 12-18. Price 65¢.



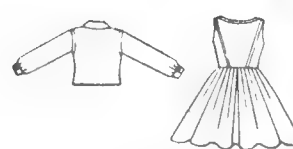
8744—50¢
Misses' 12-20
Women's 42

8744 . . . New step-in chemise with away-from-the-neck collar and back blousing. Designed with vertical seams to give fashion's long, slender look. Especially smart when styled in sheer wool or jersey. Printed pattern in Misses' sizes 12-20; Women's size 42. Price 50¢.



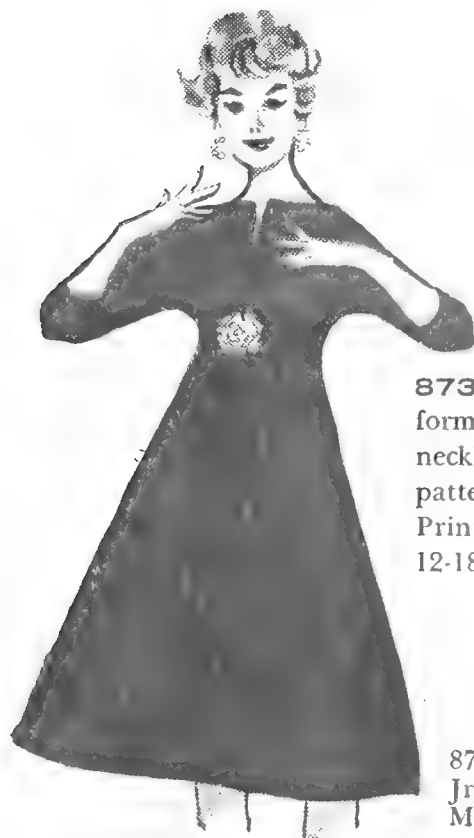
7978—50¢
Half Sizes 12½-24½

7978 . . . Slim, button front dress with contrast collar and cuffs, notched bodice and hip pockets. Choose lightweight wool or rayon flannel for this slenderizing pattern. Printed pattern in Half-sizes 12½-24½. Price 50¢.

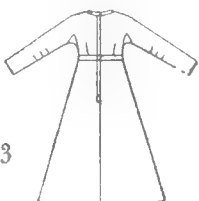


8692—50¢
Girls' 7-14

8692 . . . Panel-front jumper with skirt of unpressed pleats is a natural in woolens or corduroy. Tailor the long sleeved blouse in cotton to complete the outfit. Printed pattern in Girls' sizes 7-14. Price 50¢.



8731 . . . A beautiful example of the free-form silhouette . . . with swing skirt, slashed neckline and streamer bow. Magic-to-Make pattern, ideal in silk, satin or dressy brocade. Printed pattern in Jr. Miss sizes 11-13; Misses' 12-18. Price 65¢.



8731—65¢
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TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please print name, address, pattern size and numbers clearly. Enclose total amount of patterns and send to:

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One Good Dress

By HELEN POWELL SMITH

THE fashion story for fall is varied and interesting, with designs for every kind of taste and figure. The chemise dress has settled down into a framework of easy silhouette with more shaping. Many waistlines will be high with a feeling of the Empire period. You will find others at the hipline or below, and some, not at all.

You will hear about and see the trapeze silhouette, which gives a bit of triangular look to the figure. That means more skirt width at the lower edge for these designs. Also there will be the slim skirts and slightly fitted dresses with a bloused back.

Overblouses are loosely gathered in at the hipline or swing free. Skirts are shorter. Necklines continue "away from the neck."

So much for the highlights! Now, what about you and your choices? Keep alert to what is going on. Don't resist change but go along with the trend in moderation to suit your figure, your preferences and your way of life. Good common sense must be coupled with any fashion. It does not mean that everything you now own must be discarded, but you may wish to get one new outfit that carries the definite earmarks of fall, so that you may wear it with a feeling of being "in the know."

The teenage girls, the young woman and the matron with a slim figure can wear the fall fashions easily. If your proportions are not in this category, then choose your designs more cautiously. Simple, classic lines in good proportion are always right; and if they become you best, you need not be discouraged by seemingly radical fashion changes as they come along. Designers try to adapt some of the new ideas to these more conservative models, and thus you can find designs that please you, even though you may be more limited in your choices.

Fall is basic dress time—one good dress, simple in line, that can be changed about to do double or triple duty. Such is No. 8770 on the opposite page, with a separate front (illustrated) that may be buttoned on. Also, in the same pattern you will find a sleeveless overblouse to slip on for the long-waisted look; or you can add a soft bias cut collar at the neckline.

You'll find other good ideas on our pattern page. No. 8564 illustrates the more fitted look I spoke about, with the bloused back design, and No. 8744 is a similar but different version of the same fashion. For you who want to try the trapeze figure, No. 8731 is shown.

Carrying a slim look but with ample skirt width is No. 8669, with pleats in the back for added walking and sitting comfort. The classic button-down-the-front No. 7978 in half-sizes has interest-

ing pocket detail on the blouse and at the hipline to give that new feeling of the lowered waistline. To dress it up, why not use velveteen for the collar and cuffs?

Color will play an important role. It can do much to perk up your wardrobe and your spirits. If you feel the need to adhere to basic dark colors for your coat and dresses, then spark your costume with a gay hat.

The fabrics this fall are fascinating. Everything has texture and color. Frequently, you'll see a blending of three, four or five distinct colors, interwoven

to create a monochromatic effect. Beautiful silk prints in foulards adapt themselves to the current fashions. The dark cotton prints have established themselves in nearly every wardrobe.

The great variety of synthetic fabrics continues to allure and intrigue us. The picture changes as new blends and new fabric finishes are developed. To help you understand some of the properties of these new fibers, we have arranged for you to have a copy of the Cornell bulletin, "Today's Fabrics," written by Miss Vivian White of the Department of Textiles and Clothing of the New York State College of Home Economics.

In this bulletin you will find answers to some of the questions you may have regarding ironing, wrinkling, bleaching, strength of the fibers, and the like. There are suggestions for the purchase, use, and care of fabrics containing

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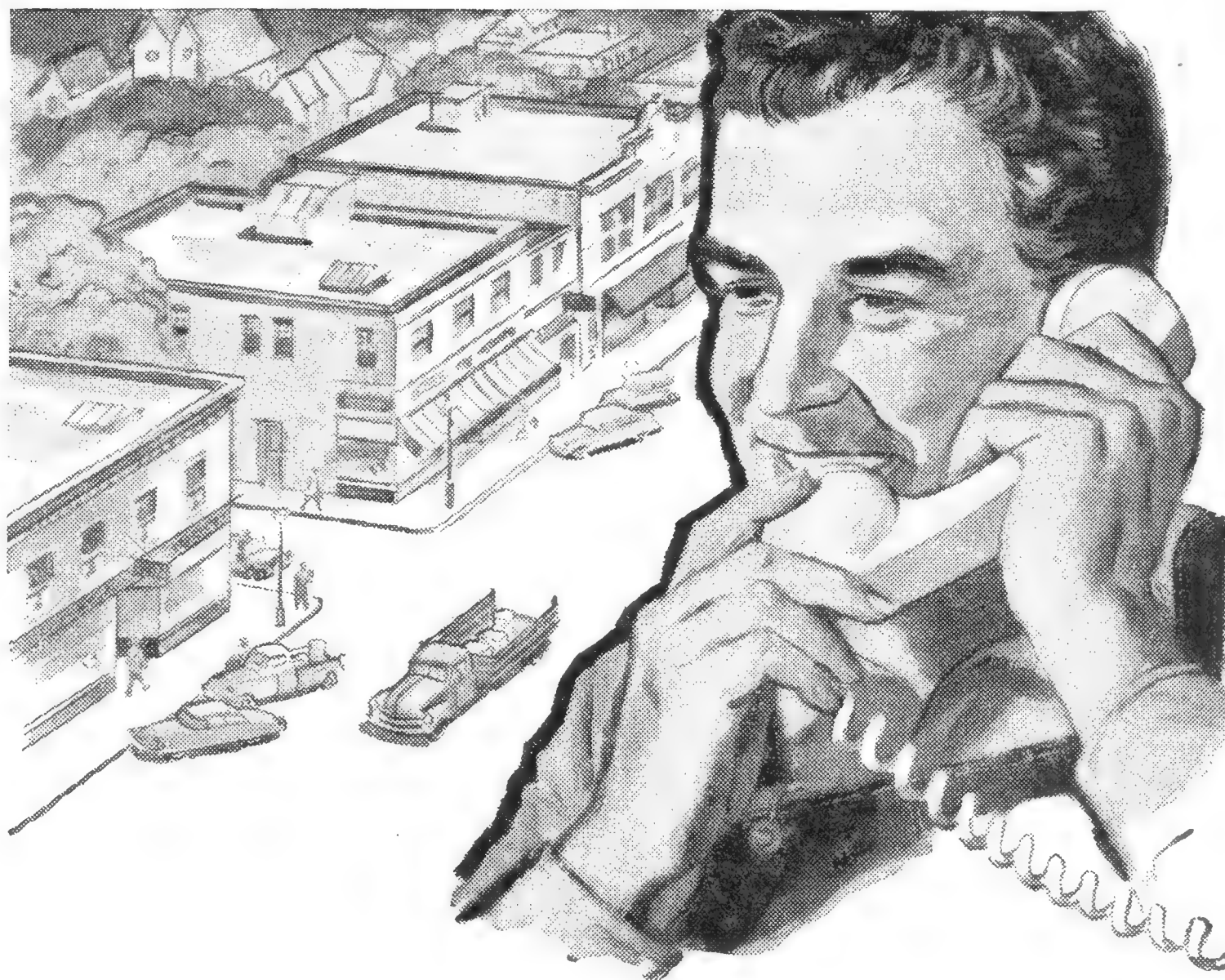
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By Inez George Gridley

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QUICK BREADS With a Flair

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON



Alberta D. Shackleton

WHEN you want to add something interesting to any meal of the day, think of quick breads! From your oven can come popovers, muffins, biscuits, cornbread and sticks, spoon bread, coffee cake, and nut or fruit loaves; also, pancakes and waffles from your griddle, doughnuts and fritters from the deep fat kettle, and dumplings, brown bread, and desserts from the steamer. All are called quick breads because they are leavened with quick-acting leaveners: baking powder, baking soda and sour milk, steam or air, rather than the longer acting yeast.

Master the four basic recipes given below for biscuits, muffins, quick loaf bread, and coffee cake, use your imagination for variations, and, presto, you become a quick bread artist! To start you off, try some of the tempting changes given here with the basic recipes.

BASIC BISCUIT DOUGH

- 2 cups sifted all purpose flour
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 to 2 tablespoons sugar (optional)
- 1/4 cup shortening
- (use 1/3 to 1/2 cup for richer biscuit)
- 3/4 cup milk
- (use 3/4 cup with larger amount of shortening)

Sift together flour, baking powder, salt, and sugar, if used. Cut in shortening with pastry blender or two knives until mixture looks like coarse meal. Add the milk and stir just enough to hold dough together. Place dough on floured board or pastry cloth (just enough flour to prevent sticking). Knead dough lightly (about 6 times) and roll or pat out to about 1/2 inch thick (thinner, if you like crispy biscuits) and cut with floured biscuit cutter in round, square, or diamond shape. Place on ungreased baking sheets. For crusty biscuits, separate biscuits on sheet. For crusty tops and soft sides, place biscuits close together in pan with shallow sides. Bake in a hot oven (425°) 10 to 12 minutes. Makes about 16 biscuits.

For **Shortcake**, make the richer dough and combine an egg with the milk.

For **Quick Drop Biscuits**, increase the milk to 1 cup and drop from spoon on greased baking sheets or into greased muffin cups.

Biscuit Variations: You may add any of these to the basic biscuit dough: 1/2 cup minced crisp bacon, 4 tablespoons minced chives, about 1 teaspoon of your favorite herb mixture sifted with flour, 1/2 cup grated cheese, 1/2 cup chopped nuts, 1/2 cup dates, 1/2 cup raisins, grated rind of 1 orange and top each biscuit before baking with small loaf sugar cube dipped in orange juice. To use sour milk or buttermilk in place of sweet milk, add 1/2 teaspoon baking soda to dry ingredients.

JAM TWISTS

Make basic biscuit dough with the sugar, egg, and 1/2 cup cream in place of milk. After lightly kneading on floured board, roll into a rectangle about 9x15 inches. Spread dough with 1/4 cup thick jam or preserves, or mixture of butter, sugar, and cinnamon. Fold in thirds lengthwise to make a 15x3-inch rectangle. Cut 15 one inch

strips. Holding strips at both ends, twist in opposite directions twice, forming a spiral. Place strips 1 1/2 inches apart on greased brown paper on baking sheet, pressing both ends down.

Bake in a hot oven (425°) 10 to 15 minutes. Dust tops with confectioners' sugar and remove at once from pan.

BREAKFAST RING

Make the richer basic biscuit dough above and shape into 12 balls. Melt about 1/3 cup butter. Pour half in bottom of ring salad mold and sprinkle over butter 4 tablespoons brown sugar, 1/4 cup chopped nuts, and about 10 maraschino cherries. Roll balls of dough in rest of butter and then into a mixture of sugar, cinnamon, and chopped nuts and place in ring mold. Bake in a hot oven (400°) about 25 to 30 minutes and remove from pan while still warm. Serves 6 to 8.

BASIC MUFFIN RECIPE

- 2 cups sifted all purpose flour
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 3 to 4 tablespoons sugar
- 1 egg
- 1 cup milk
- 1/4 cup melted shortening or salad oil

Sift together the flour, baking powder, salt, and sugar. Combine egg, milk, and melted shortening or salad oil. Make a well in center of dry ingredients with a spoon. Add liquid mixture all at once. Stir lightly and quickly just until flour is dampened. Batter will be lumpy. Do not over mix (causes tunnels). Drop batter in greased muffin cups, filling 3/4 full. Bake in moderately hot oven (400°) 20 to 25 minutes. Makes 12 medium muffins.

For **Blueberry Muffins**, add 1 cup washed and well drained blueberries mixed with 2 tablespoons sugar to dry ingredients before adding liquids.

For **Cinnamon Sugared Muffins**, immediately roll baked muffins in melted butter and then in a mixture of sugar and cinnamon.

DATE JELLY SURPRISE MUFFINS

Make basic muffins, adding 1/2 to 3/4 cup coarsely cut pitted dates to dry ingredients. Fill greased muffin cups 3/4 full, top with 1 teaspoon currant jelly and cover with more muffin batter so cup is about 3/4 full. Bake as directed under basic muffin recipe.

BASIC QUICK LOAF BREAD RECIPE

- 3 cups sifted all purpose flour
- 3 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1 egg
- 1 1/2 cups milk
- 4 tablespoons melted shortening or salad oil

Sift dry ingredients. Combine egg, milk, and shortening and add to dry ingredients, stirring just enough to

moisten. Do not beat. Pour into greased loaf pan about 9x5x3 inches, spreading batter into corners. Let stand 20 minutes. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) about 60 to 70 minutes. A crack characteristic of quick loaf breads but covering the pan with another pan for the first 20 minutes helps to lessen cracking.

For **Nut Bread**, fold in 3/4 cup chopped walnuts, pecans, or black walnuts.

APRICOT ORANGE PECAN LOAF

Use the basic quick loaf recipe, increasing the sugar to 1 cup. Use 3/4 cup milk and 3/4 cup orange juice in place of the 1 1/2 cups milk. Fold in 1 cup finely chopped dried apricots and 3/4 cup chopped pecans. Bake as directed in basic recipe.

Quick breads improve in flavor and cutting with cooling and storing.

BASIC COFFEE CAKE RECIPE

- 1 cup sugar
- 1/3 cup soft shortening
- 1 egg
- 2/3 cup milk
- 2 cups sifted all purpose flour
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- 1/3 teaspoon salt

Combine sugar, shortening, and egg. Add the milk. Sift and stir in the dry ingredients. Spread in greased round or square 9-inch pan. Sprinkle with a mixture of 2/3 cup brown or white sugar and 1 1/2 teaspoons cinnamon and 1/2 cup nuts, if desired. Bake in quick moderate oven (375°) about 25 to 30 minutes. Serves about 9.

APPLE OR PLUM KUCHEN

Prepare basic coffee cake dough and place in pan. On top arrange seeded quartered purple plums or apple slices in rows or in desired design. Sprinkle over top of fruit a mixture of 1/3 cup sugar, 3 tablespoons flour, 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon, and 4 tablespoons soft butter. Bake in a quick moderate oven (375° to 400°) about 30 minutes. Serve hot, cut in squares or wedges. Serves 6 to 8.

FILLED COFFEE CAKE

Prepare Basic Coffee Cake dough. Spread 1/2 of the mixture in a greased square or round 9-inch pan. Top with your favorite jam or half of a Streusel Mixture made by combining 1/3 cup brown sugar, 2 tablespoons flour, 2 teaspoons cinnamon, 3 tablespoons soft butter, and 1/2 cup chopped nuts. Scatter over this about 1/2 cup raisins rinsed in hot water. Cover with remaining batter and Streusel Mixture, and bake in quick moderate oven (375° to 400°) about 30 minutes. Serves 6 to 8.

— A. A. —

PICNIC SALAD

This salad doubles as a main dish and salad and is suggested by Cornell's Extension Service FOCUS. Combine 1 pound frankfurters cut in 1/4-inch slices, 1 head lettuce shredded, 1 green pepper diced, 2 stalks celery cut thin, 1/8 pound Swiss cheese diced, 2 cooked potatoes, 6 green onions chopped, 2 tomatoes cut in wedges, salt, pepper, 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce, and 1 tablespoon chili sauce. Add French dressing to taste. (Stir it in and use enough to moisten the mixture).

Lightly sprinkle fresh-baked Jam Twists with confectioners' sugar before removing from oven. They're yummy and easy to make!

—Photo: Betty Crocker Kitchens



The Home Gardener

By Nenetzin White

"The Girl With the Green Thumb"



THIS IS really the month when you can take "pleasure in gardening." Your evergreens, shrubs, trees, perennials and annuals should be in their prime. You can practically sit back and relax, cutting bouquets for the house, eating your wonderful vegetables, and admiring your green thumb (or lack of it).

A few things need to be checked during the growing season, and one of these is your plants' water needs. Water them if it should become very dry. Remember, a good soaking is what the plants like . . . not a casual sprinkling. Roots should be cool and deep. A light sprinkling tends to make roots come up for water and weakens the stems in the process.

I know it's fun to stand out on a nice sunny day and water your plants, children, and perhaps yourself — but DON'T. The chances are that you will severely burn the plants. Water in the morning or evening, so that you won't burn foliage.

Dust or Spray Roses

Insects shouldn't give you too much trouble at this time of the year, but keep a sharp eye out. Fungus, mildew, etc., are not usually prevalent now, unless we get a wet, humid spell . . . but do keep on dusting or spraying roses. It is well to use a combination fungicide and insecticide, especially on Hybrid Teas.

The fairly new rotary dusters are a joy to use. Just keep turning the handle slowly, and a nice even dust cloud comes out. You will need to squat to get the underside of the foliage; or, better yet, get a good extension tube with a flange to direct the dust up or down. A fairly new type of sprayer is the trombone sprayer. This is a tube which you hold in your left hand and pump with your right. It shoots a respectable stream to about 25 feet. Another new type, the hose gun sprayer, is for me the best. All you do is put the proper amount of spray material into the bottle, fill to the proper level with water, attach your hose, and you are in business!

For something to do outdoors in this nice weather, cut old flower heads and seed pods. This is beneficial to flowering trees and shrubs, but really essen-

tial to roses, perennials and annuals. Your plants will devote all their energies to reproducing themselves if you don't give them a hand. With the exception of the plants we grow for seed or fruit, this isn't what we are after.

Pays To Weed

Keep your weeds under control now, for fall is Nature's time for seeding. If you let your weeds seed, your problems will be increased a hundred or thousand fold. I have always preferred to hand weed when the ground is soft and moist. Besides, it's good for the figure (male or female), though I have no special argument with the "hoe'ers." Especially good around full flower beds are the diamond shaped or finger hoes . . . much less chance of cutting off a prized plant!

Most broad leaved weeds in your lawn are easily killed by the use of a combined 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T in some form. This chemical causes the weeds to grow to death, killing roots and all. You can spray or use a powder in a fertilizer cart, but it is important to cover the entire lawn. Weeds that you can't see will be just starting to germinate. We always do this on our lawn in early spring and fall, using a combination of a weed killer and plant food mixture.

Seed Lawns Now

September is the ideal month for seeding lawns and re-seeding necessary areas. Grasses grow in the cool of the fall nights and actually make growth well into the winter. The ideal way to create a lawn is to plant one to cover crops (such as rye, buckwheat, etc.), plowing each under before it seeds. This is called green manure and takes at least a full growing season, but often is too lengthy for those of us who just have to get out of the mud.

Next best is the incorporation of some type of organic material, such as peat moss, vermiculite, or manure. Manures should be well rotted, except for winter application, or when incorporated in the plowing, and you will get a nice crop of weeds with all but dehydrated manures. Use a grass seed high in perennial content, remembering that annual seed is valuable in any grass seed mixture. It comes up fast, breaking up the soil, and provides a bit of shade for your permanent grasses . . . but it won't be there next year.

Introducing Our Home Gardener



Nenetzin White

ON THIS PAGE is the first of a regular series of articles on every phase of home gardening, by Nenetzin White, who has often been called the "Girl With the Green Thumb." Many American Agriculturist readers may have heard her radio talks on gardening under that title.

Gardening comes naturally to Nenetzin White. She says: "I have gardened almost since I could walk—before I went to school. I had a really lovely wild flower garden. Papa and I would go to the woods, and with a berry basket bring home my 'treasure' (of course I had to grow up and learn more about gardening before I realized that the two sacks of woods dirt that Papa lugged home were responsible for the success of this garden)."

It was natural, too, for Nenetzin to marry a gardener. Her husband is Philip White, a graduate of Ornamental Horticulture at Cornell University. She says: "I have worked in this field with him for 24 years. We have 65 acres of nursery stock at our home in Mecklenburg, N. Y., and we do landscape layouts and contracting, and have had a garden store in nearby Ithaca for the past ten years. Believe it or not, I still enjoy working with plants, and hope to bring a little of this joy to American Agriculturist home gardeners."

In coming issues, Mrs. White plans to bring you ideas to simplify your gardening, layouts for your grounds, ideas for Christmas decorations, news of new plants, the newer and better sprays, fertilizers, equipment, etc. She will welcome questions from readers, and you may write her at this address: Mrs. Nenetzin White, American Agriculturist, Box 367-G, Ithaca, New York.



Won first cooking contest at age thirteen

Official Presents Cooking Award at New York State Fair

When Mrs. Herbert Edwards wins a cooking award she does it in a big way. She won a blue ribbon and a silver plate at last fall's New York State Fair. And the ribbon was presented by the Fair Director himself, Mr. William Baker.


A prize-winning cook since childhood, Mrs. Edwards certainly knows the importance of good ingredients. She always uses the best—including Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It rises so fast," she says. "And keeps right on my shelf."

Fair time, school time, harvest time . . . September is a busy month!

And if you bake at home, you'll find Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast especially handy for the yeast-raised treats you'll make. It stays fresh for months right on your shelf. And it's so fast rising and easy to use. No wonder prize-winning cooks depend on Fleischmann's. Get Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast in "Thrifty Threes."



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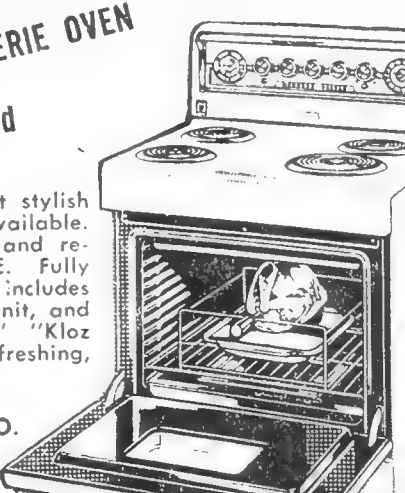


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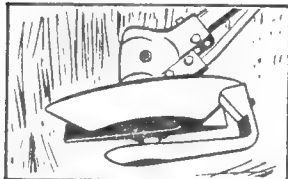
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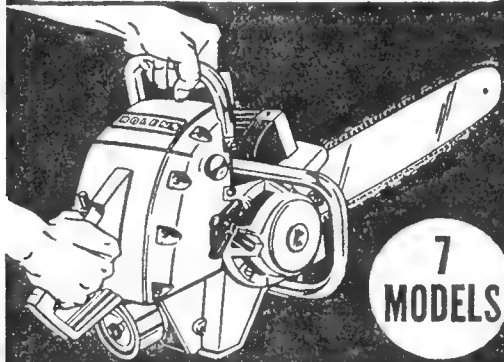
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Applying corrugated steel roofing to a pole type farm structure. Note the use of 2 x 4 roofers or nailing girts and the use of corrugated sheet for end wall covering. Metal covering enables the use of minimum time and materials cost for construction of storage buildings.

—Photo: U. S. Steel

It's Your Most
Expensive Building
Maintenance Item, So

Select Your Roofing Material with Care

By E. W. FOSS

(Agricultural Engineering, N. Y. State College of Agriculture)

FROM most standpoints you will probably choose either a metal roof or some type of asphalt felt product. Wood shingles are expensive to purchase and lay, and in addition carry with them a higher fire insurance premium. Slate and asbestos cement shingles, while used occasionally, are also expensive and heavy.

In some instances you may want to continue the use of these other products to match those existing on the roof of adjoining or near-by buildings. Another general point to bear in mind is that most roofing materials will go on easier, lay flatter, and give better service if the old roofing is removed.

Pitch Dictates Materials

The drawing illustrates common roof slopes and the limit of certain materials for those slopes. You will note that flat slopes or pitches permit the use of but two materials: either the 19" selvage (or double covering) or the "built-up" roof. Most poultrymen with flat pitched shell roofs use the 19" selvage for its low cost, ease of application, and freedom of trouble.

This roofing calls for at least 1" fall for each 12" of run, and is placed on a solid roof deck. You should use a metal starting strip at the bottom edge of the roof. This permits you to place a ladder against the roof edge without damaging the overhanging roofing. Next, cut the non-mineralized surface from a

roll or part roll of this roofing with a knife or tin shears.

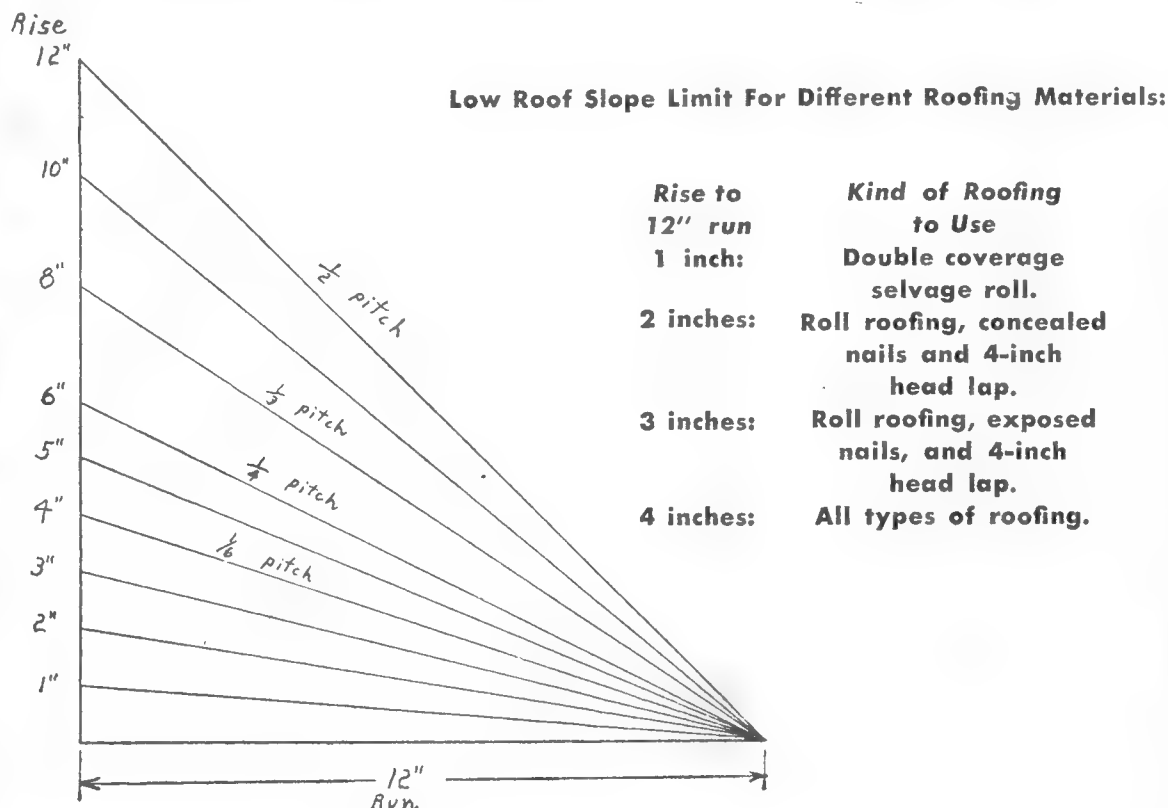
Apply the non-mineralized roofing to the lower edge of the roof by nailing as directed with large headed galvanized roofing tacks. The tacks should be long enough to just come through the roof boards. Spruce, fir, or hemlock roof boards hold nails better than white pine. Next, apply the asphalt or tar to this first strip and then lay the next layer over the asphalted portion. Use a roller to bring the two surfaces together — or thoroughly walk over the entire surface.

Apply this roofing on a warm day (over 70°F) if at all possible because the material is more flexible and less apt to tear—and will also lay flatter. Nail the upper portion (non-mineralized) of this second layer and then proceed on up the roof. When you get to the ridge or high point of the shed pitch, you will need the mineralized strip cut from the first strip.

Metal Roofs

While metal roofing is quite a bit more expensive than asphalt shingles or roll roofing, the ability to save on roof decking brings its net cost to a much more comparative figure. The time required to lay metal sheets is another important factor, because they lay quickly and easily. Above photo illustrates how you can lay metal roofing

(Continued on Opposite Page)



With
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Advertisers



This display and field demonstration of Oliver Farm Machinery was set up on the farm of Aaron and Sam Acee, near Westmorland, New York. More than 2,500 farmers and members of their families attended from Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York.

There were demonstrations right in the field with Oliver personnel on hand to operate and explain equipment worth more than \$250,000.

There is available free from the Farm and Feed Salt Department, INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY, Scranton 2, Pennsylvania, a new well-illustrated booklet on a simplified 7-step method of improving dirt roads with rock salt. It describes an inexpensive method for improving dirt roads and dramatically lowering cost of maintenance. The 7-step method of stabilization can be done with equipment owned by or available to the average farmer.

Convenient power take-off, accurate thermostatic control, complete auger systems—they're all features on NEW HOLLAND'S new line of crop drying equipment. The new models—708 power take-off, 716 and 718 LP gas dryers, and 733 grain drying bins—have just been announced by the company. The 708 PTO model introduces PTO convenience and indirect firing safety to crop drying for the first time. All the operator does is hook-up the PTO, rev the tractor until the voltmeter registers 115 volts, switch on the oil burner control, and he's moving plenty of heated air into the green crop. There's no electric wiring or installation to worry about.

Grapes treated with 'Gibrel' averaged \$8.80 per 25-pound lug while other grapes averaged \$5.78 in the New York City market, June 23. Buyers were enthusiastic over the larger size and higher over-all quality of the treated grapes. Twelve bunches of the larger 'Gibrel' grapes filled a box, whereas, it took 22 bunches of others. These first 'Gibrel' grapes—girdled Thompson Seedless—were cut in California. Officials, at MERCK & CO., INC., originators and producers of 'Gibrel', point out that applications of the new plant-growth substance help produce a better product, one tasting as good or better than the smaller fruit on untreated vines. The use of 'Gibrel' is one development from the more than 30 grant-in-aid projects initiated by Merck at colleges and universities.

Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories have just released the first four booklets in their new "Little Disease Library" for poultry raisers. These booklets explain serious poultry disease problems in a simple and interesting manner. They're spiced with cleverly drawn and amusing cartoons. Yet no facts have been omitted in driving home the enormous damage done by disease and stress conditions. Effective and practical remedies for each disease are given. Free copies of these booklets can be had by writing direct to DR. SALS-BURY'S LABORATORIES, Dept. A. A., Charles City, Iowa.

(Continued from Opposite Page)
over an open deck. In some instances you will need no roof boards at all (on pole frame structures) and will lay the metal roofing directly on 2x4 roof girts or nailers.

Corrugated steel roofing is stronger than the "V" crimp or channel drain type, but also costs more. Steel is also stronger than aluminum — and shrinks and swells less with temperature changes. This expansion and contraction tends to work nails loose. On the other hand, aluminum is just about indestructible by weathering and never needs painting. From a fire partition standpoint, steel will not melt under a hot fire, while aluminum may.

The price of the two are nearly comparable. Aluminum also weighs less, is easier to handle and place, and is a fast growing roofing product. Steel roofing is protected by a zinc coat (galvanizing) which will last from 15 to 20 years. The life of steel roofing can be extended almost indefinitely by painting every three to five years.

Use Correct Nails

Be sure to use proper nails. Use aluminum nails with aluminum roofing and galvanized steel nails with galvanized roofing. The nails should be long enough to just come through the roof deck. Nail only through the ridges — and not hard enough to form a depression — but hard enough to force the lead head or neoprene washer into the punctured hole of the metal roof.

Lap the metal on the side and the ends as directed on the sheet that comes with the roofing. If heavy rains and storms nearly always come from one direction, start laying the roof on the side away from the wind so that rain slides over the laps rather than being driven under them.

Asphalt Shingles

One of the most popular roofing materials for any building with a roof slope of at least 4" in 12" is some form of asphalt shingle. Strip shingles of the hexagonal type, 3-in-one tab, and locking type are most widely used. The strip shingles lay quickly, provide double and triple coverage, look attractive, and will last twenty years in this latitude. The cost of these strip shingles will vary according to the type, with the hexagonal type being lowest cost, the 3-in-one tab medium, and the lock down highest.

If you are in a high wind area — or exposed location, give consideration to the lock down type. You can, and should, cement down the tabs of the other types if wind is strong and the roof slope relatively low.

Single coverage asphalt shingles provide a less expensive roof cover than the strip shingles, and are the ones frequently sold "in place" by itinerant roofers who travel from town to town. If properly applied, they will make a tight roof, but provide little insurance

from damage due to their single cover. If you obtain a contract price on a roof shingling job, be sure you specify the type you want and compare prices on equivalent roof coverings. Single coverage shingles will weigh approximately 130 pounds per square (100 square feet) while the strip shingles will run up to and over 200 pounds. Weight per square is a good index of value of asphalt roof products.

Safety Hints

If you plan to apply your own roofing — don't take chances. Falls from roofs account for too many farm accidents.

1st—Build proper staging — particularly for high and steep roofs.

2nd—Use shingle brackets on steep roofs when laying asphalt shingles.

3rd—Use a rope or "bosuns chair" when working high up, particularly on metal roofs. Anchor that rope to something solid!

4th—Use the tractor manure loader to lift heavy roofing up to your staging.

5th—Don't work alone!—Have some one to assist you in laying and placing large sheets—and to help you in case of need.

6th—Use only good ladders. Broken or weak rungs are death traps.

7th—Don't work in extremely cold, hot, or windy weather—each condition has its extra hazards.

And last but not least—don't put off the job. The old story of not being able to fix the leaky roof when it's raining and not needing to fix it when the weather is fair is quite true; a building without a tight roof is soon no building at all. Good luck to you on your roofing job.

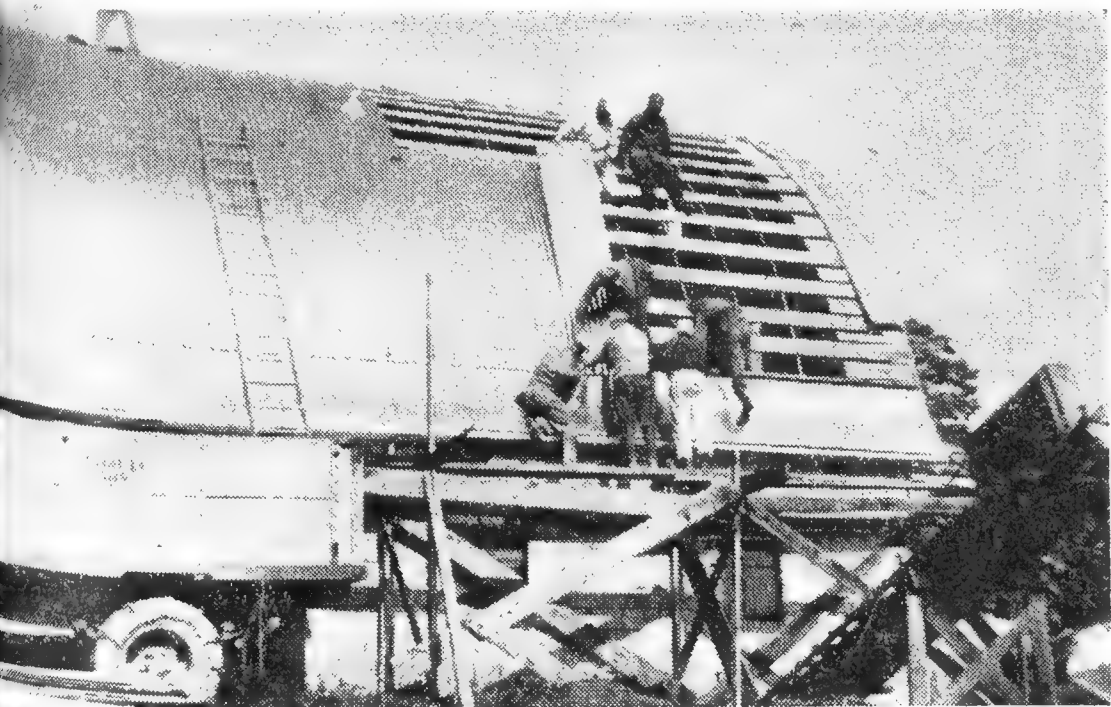
— A. A. —

FALL RENOVATION OF PASTURES PAY

FALL renovation of pastures consists principally of disking the sod and adding manure and fertilizer. The final step is seeding down with ladino clover as the frost comes out of the ground the last of March or early in April next year.

The basic purpose of fall renovation is to re-establish ladino clover in pasture plots without going to the labor and expense of complete seed bed preparation. The University of Maine has tried this method of renovation the last two falls and has been exceedingly well pleased with the results. The sod is disked once and a coat of manure—about 12 tons to the acre—is applied, along with about 600 pounds of 5-10-10 fertilizer or its equivalent.

In the spring, ladino clover seed is broadcast at the rate of two pounds per acre. After the area is grazed in June or cut for hay, another application of about 600 pounds per acre of 5-10-10 or its equivalent is applied. Soil which is predominantly clay and on which it's difficult to maintain stands of ladino clover appear to respond well to this type of treatment.—Ralph Corbett.



Bending corrugated aluminum sheets to fit the curve of a Gothic roof barn. Note spaced roof boards which save lumber and expense as well as providing a safe work platform.

—Photo: Eastern States Farmers Exchange

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infection where it acts against the gram-negative bacteria that cause scours.

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Tom LaChance, second largest taxpayer of Somers, Connecticut, with part of his 100,000 bushel potato crop, which he packs in 15-pound bags and markets through the Rockville Farmers' Potato Co-op.

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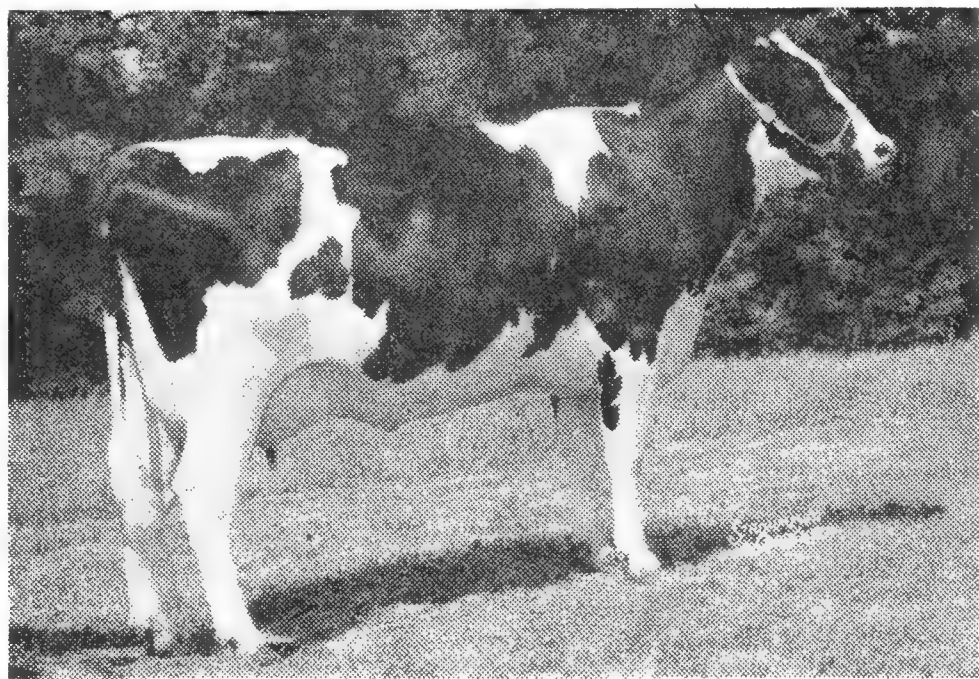
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From the
Editor's

MAILBAG



WANTS BASEBALL GUIDES

I WONDER if any of the old time baseball fans who read your "Letters to the Editor" column could be able to help in catching up with some ancient baseball books. I am trying to fill out a collection of the Reach and Spalding Official Baseball Guides, published yearly from 1877 to 1941.

As many of the Agriculturist subscribers are naturally sports-minded there may be some of these books in the hands of your readers who may wish to dispose of them. I will gladly reimburse them for any copies they have to offer and I would be grateful if they will write me.—William Puckner, 83-68th Street, Guttenberg, New Jersey.

— A. A. —

HAPPY HOURS

I CAN ASSURE you that no finer paper was ever published, and it was my husband's favorite, one he enjoyed immensely . . . My family subscribes also. Thanks for those happy reading hours.—Mrs. W. J. Pyle, Hackettstown, N. J.

— A. A. —

CRAZY LAW

ON THE editorial page I read about the new bill just passed for New York State, requiring all truck drivers to have a chauffeur's license.

Of all the crazy laws passed this is the most ridiculous and unenforceable I've ever heard of. It sounds fantastic! I can't see that the chauffeur's license would make truck driving any safer than it is now. Most farmers are careful with their trucks. It is their produce and their truck. They worked hard for both.

I can't understand how any one in his right mind would attempt to enforce the six months apprenticeship.

I hope there will be a change in the law, as many farmers, although basically honest, will ignore the law.—Mrs. Wilber Mander, Marion, New York.

— A. A. —

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

IF THE silo companies don't capitalize on this year's weather they will be missing a golden opportunity.

My son, Jim, put all his hay in the silos and part of what I did not have room for was spoiled. The second crop is only about 25% as good as though we took it off on time.

The loss on both these counts would more than pay the interest on a good silo.—Hugh Fergus, Slippery Rock, Pennsylvania.

— A. A. —

CHILDREN NEED WORK

IN A recent issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, I read a letter from Elmer L. Lobdell, Middleburgh, New York, who objects to laws permitting young people to work. He sounds to me as if he were mad at some one, so he says like a child, "if you don't want to play the way I do, go home in your own yard."

I have no idea of the number of boys and girls who are in institutions today due to a lack of work. I have three sons and two daughters. All three sons have worked on neighboring farms. They learned by hard work that it takes longer to earn a dollar than it does to spend it.

Too many people try to make it easier for the next generation. It was through working for what they got that

made some men and women the leaders they are today.

Our forefathers walked to school, chopped wood for the wood boxes, husked corn in cold barns in the winter.

Now, our children ride to school, watch television, and ride bicycles. Little work during the summer when farmers need some help would not hurt any of them.

I firmly believe that "the devil finds mischief in idle hands." Talk to the chaplain at any State prison, and you will find they are worried because the greater number of prisoners today are 17 and under. They, the prisoners, feel that the world owes them a living.

—Mrs. William Pratt, Stone Ridge, N. Y.

— A. A. —

GLAD TO HELP

WE wish to extend our appreciation to the Service Bureau for your help in obtaining our insurance in regard to our heifer, which was rustled last October. On June 13, we received a check of \$200 insurance payment for the heifer.

My husband says that we would never have received it but for the American Agriculturist Service Bureau. Thank you again for your efficient help.—Clarence and Florence Vank Winkle, Nichols, N. Y.

— A. A. —

SMART HORSE

I WAS reading the article on Country Stories in the July 5 issue and it recalled a nice black horse named Billy that my parents had when I was around seven or eight years old.

One night in the middle of September came an old-time thundershower—no rain, just the lightning. It hit the barn and set the barn on fire. Billy broke his rope and met my Dad at the door. Dad thought he might be able to save the other horses but couldn't, the fire got so bad.

After we moved to another farm Mother used to drive Billy to town about 5 or 6 miles away. That little rascal had more tricks, not mean ones but just like a boy would have. Mother would line him out. He would think up another one: try that. He was good but just full of it. Mother loved him. He wasn't a big horse, but could do his share of work.

After Dad sold the farm because of poor health five years later Mother and I met the man that had Billy. We said "Hello, Billy." That horse knew us. This man was good to him as we were. Mother told Dad about it. I used to laugh at the things that horse would do. He would look around at us and almost say, "Now, aren't I cute?" He was a smart one.—Mrs. Earle Church, Woodstock, Vermont

— A. A. —

A NEW BOOK

"How To Grow and Sell Christmas Trees" is a new book of 175 pages, written by James E. Lawrence, assistant county agricultural agent in Broome County, New York. It gives definite directions for planting, good locations, upkeep and management, pruning, and selling.

It is particularly aimed at people who move out from the city in order to live in the country, and who, in addition to a house in which to live, buy considerable areas of land.

The price of the book is \$2.25 for the paper bound copies, \$3.00 for the cloth bound. Order your copy from Outdoor Publications, Box 769, Binghamton, New York.



A bird's-eye view of the trade show at Potato Field Day.

Jane Havens Chosen Queen At 25th Potato Field Day

THE luck of the Empire State Potato Growers held good again. Never in the 25 years of the Potato Field Day has there been a rainy day. This year it rained the previous afternoon and also in the evening after the show, but the weather on August 7th at the Jackson farm at Savannah, N. Y., was perfect. Estimated attendance was 15,100, the estimate being made primarily on the number of cars parked.

An outstanding show of farm equipment caught the attention of the men. There were tractors from all manufacturers, elevators, wagons, harrows, cultivators and sprayers, in fact, practically all types of farm machinery. A number of Cornell extension specialists were present to answer questions about diseases, insects, in fact, any and all problems which have been troubling growers.

Governor Harriman arrived in the afternoon and spoke briefly. He stated that he was not going to talk politics and was sorry to hear that potato prices were low compared to last year. Also present was Nelson Rockefeller, whose hat is in the ring for Republican nominee for Governor.

While the machinery interested the ladies, too, they were primarily interested in the afternoon show in the potato storage house. In addition to crowning the queen, prizes were given to the winner in the potato peeling contest. The champion was Mrs. A. F. Thawley of Belview, Florida, who was visiting last year's champion, Mrs. William Lasher of Lyons. In second

place was Mrs. Burt Pepper of Bliss and Mrs. Ralph Montgomery of Groton placed third.

Mrs. Lola Dudgeon of the College of Agriculture explained that scores were based on the time it took to peel a pound of potatoes, the thickness of the peel, and the number of defects left on the tubers.

Also on the afternoon program was a style show put on by a local store. Two young ladies representing the Oil Industry exhibited and explained a number of by-products of oil. As always the hit of the style show was made by the toddlers.

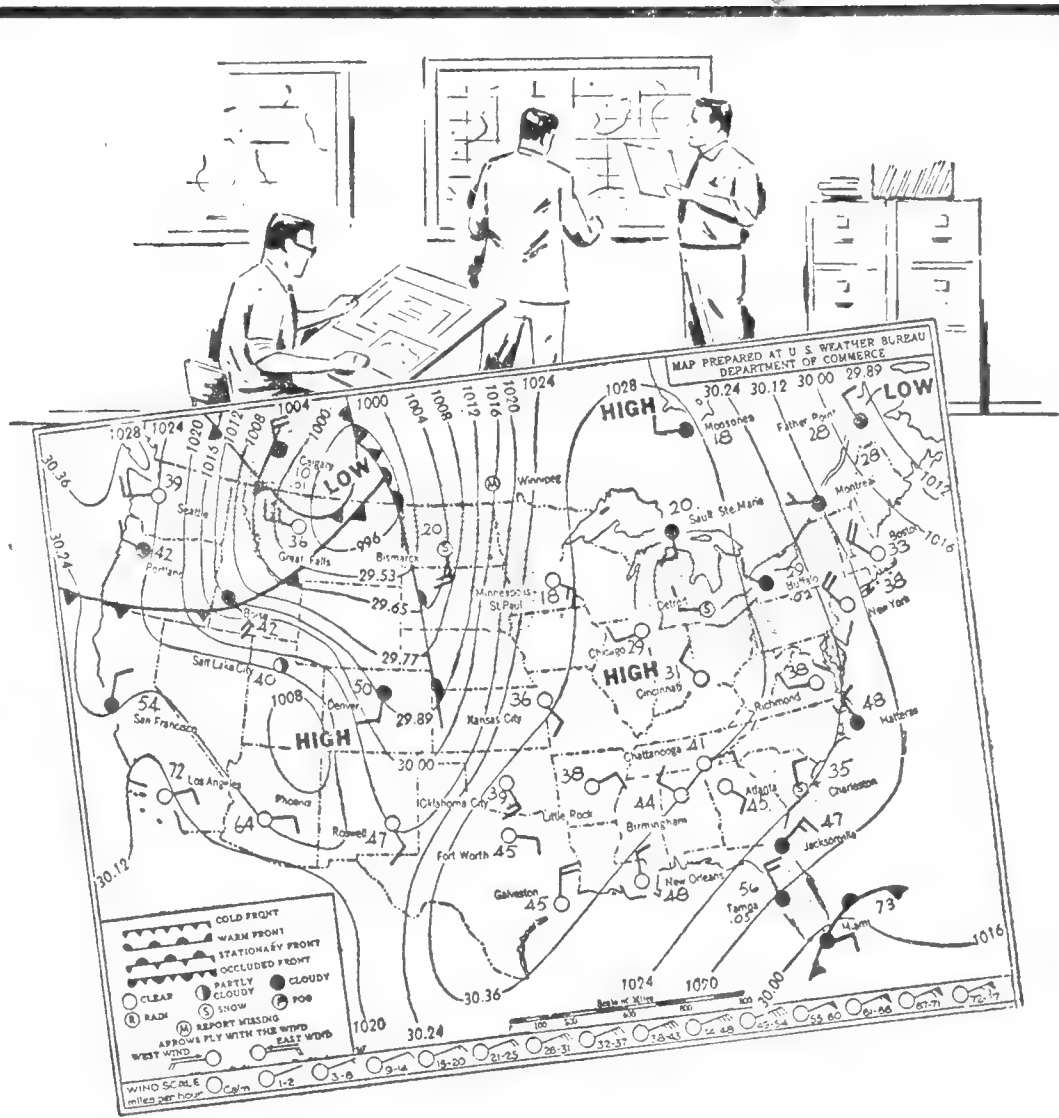
Phil Luke of Fulton, New York, former club president and trade manager, said that 80 exhibitors occupied every available spot of the 15 allotted acres.



Mrs. A. F. Thawley of Belview, Florida, winner of the Potato Peeling Contest.



These four young ladies competed for the title of "Potato Queen." The one chosen is at the extreme right. She is Jane Havens of R.D. No. 2, Bath, New York. The others from left to right are Linda Giles, Scottsville; Marilyn Furman of Savannah; and Jean Warner of Springville. The "Queen" is a daughter of Mrs. Mildred Havens and the late Arthur J. Havens. She was valedictorian of her class at Prattsburg Central School last June but still found time to be of real help on the 500 acres her mother and brother operate. Jane will enter Albany State Teachers College this fall.



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FM STATIONS

Binghamton	WKOP	95.3 mc.
Bristol Center	WRRE	95.1 mc.
Cherry Valley	WRRC	101.9 mc.
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Binghamton	WNBF	1290 kc.	Plattsburgh	WEAV	960 kc.
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Ithaca	WHCU	870 kc.	Schenectady	WGY	810 kc.
Jamestown	WJTN	1240 kc.	Scranton (Pa.)	WEJL	630 kc.
Massena	WMSA	1340 kc.	Syracuse	WHEN	620 kc.
Newburgh	WGNV	1220 kc.	Utica-Rome	WRUN	1150 kc.
New York	WRCA	660 kc.	Walton	WDLA	1270 kc.
Niagara Falls	WHLD	1270 kc.	Watertown	WWNY	790 kc.
Olean	WHDL	1450 kc.			

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Farming "Down Under"

A COUPLE of weeks ago, I had the privilege of visiting at some length with two Australian farmers: Mr. W. A. Parbery, a big dairyman in New South Wales on the southeastern coast, and Mr. G. L. Carter, a rancher with beef cattle and sheep, also in the state of New South Wales, but farther up in the grazing country. Both of these men were so interesting in what they told me about farming and other conditions "down under" that I listened carefully in order to tell you about it.

Few of us realize the great size of Australia. It is the smallest continent, but still as large as the entire United States, not counting Alaska. What is more surprising is that Australia has only about 1/20th of America's population or approximately 8 or 9 million inhabitants. The natives of Australia were and are blacks but the country was settled by people from the British Isles, and Australia is a member of the British Commonwealth, with a liberal government more or less like that of Canada.

A Dry Country

One reason for the comparatively small population is the lack of water. Great reaches of the country are deserts, and there is a water shortage in much of the rest of the country.

On the continent itself, there are six big states: Western Australia, Southern Australia, Northern Territory, Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria. Tasmania, an island to the south, is also a state.

Strange Wild Animals

There are many strange and unusual kinds of wild animals in Australia, one of which is the kangaroo. There are many species of these, ranging from the size of a rat to that of a man. I think it was Mr. Carter who told me that a large kangaroo can easily jump a fence—but will he do

it? No! He'll smash right through it. The kangaroos are not dangerous unless you corner them. The hides of the large ones make excellent leather.

An animal which is both wild and tame in Australia is the dingo, a dog. When wild, it is a serious menace to sheep. A great pest is the rabbit. Rabbits are not native, but after they were imported they increased in such numbers that they eat grasses in pastures, thus depriving the sheep.

The trees of Australia are mostly evergreen so that they don't shed their leaves, but many of them do shed their bark throughout the year. There are great stretches of country practically bare of any vegetation, and bushes and shrubs cover thousands of acres.

The leading industry of Australia is the mining of gold and tin.

Has 50 Jerseys

Both of my Australian friends visited with me at length about their farming. Most of the agriculture is in the eastern and southeastern section of the country. Mr. Parbery has a dairy of 50 Jerseys supported on 225 acres almost all tillable. He sells cream through a cooperative.

His farm is almost completely mechanized. He said that dairymen there had gone farther than we have in complete mechanization with milking machines, milking parlors, and pipelines. There are 56 dairy cooperatives in New South Wales, and they have a minimum dairy price guaranty with a system of pooling which puts everyone on the same basis, reduces the criticism, and greatly helps to stabilize the market. Up to now, surplus has been largely controlled by exports. The dairy health rules are very rigid. Jerseys predominate in the butter zone, but there are other breeds including Holsteins, Guernseys, and Ayrshires. Dairy feeding practices are quite similar to what they are here.

Big Rancher

Mr. Carter's farm business is entirely different from that of Mr. Parbery's, just as the farm business in the United States differs so widely from one section to another. Mr. Carter has 3,000 acres on which he has from 150 to 200 Herefords. On his ranch, he runs some 3,000 sheep, has 300 acres of wheat, and on a small irrigated section, he raises 20 acres of alfalfa.

In Australia as a whole there are about 3½ million cows with 17 million beef cattle, mostly in Queensland and northern Australia. The Angus breed predominates. There are about 130 million sheep in good years.

When I was studying geography in school, it always interested me to know that the winters in Australia and other parts of the southern hemisphere are just the opposite from ours. Christmas on the Fourth of July just doesn't seem right. My Australian friends told me, however, that while it gets very cold where they live, they don't have much snow. One of them bragged that he had been away from home long enough so that he had 3 summers in a row—one before he left, one here because he landed in the United States in May, and one he would have when he returns to Australia this fall.

Both Mr. Parbery and Mr. Carter deplored the lengths to which social-

and work with Australians, or "Aussies" as they were called. George is enthusiastic about them and says they are the nearest like our own people of any in other countries. "Aussies," said George, "are good men to have at your side when you need help." After visiting with these two fine men, I fully check George's opinion of "Aussies," for Mr. Parbery and Mr. Carter are two of the most likable men I have ever met.

THE NAUTILUS MAKES HISTORY

THE SAILING of the American atomic submarine Nautilus from Hawaii north and under the great ice cap and the North Pole is one of the most history-making events of modern times. A few days after this event, the Navy did it again with the second atomic submarine, the USS Skate.

For hundreds of years, explorers have tried to find a passage to the rich Indies by sailing west. Columbus tried it and discovered the Americas. Magellan (1519-1521) actually did it by sailing around the southern tip of South America and then across the Pacific, with one of his vessels finally making the complete trip around the world. But that was too far. So explorers kept trying to find a northwest passage around the top of North

Mr. W. A. Parbery of Australia, right, and I visit about dairying "Down Under."



ism has gone in Australia and the autocratic, monopolistic power of the labor unions. Both of them wanted little government mixing into agriculture.

Both men agreed that while it is harder now than it used to be for a young man to get started in farming, there is still plenty of opportunity for a young man and his wife who are good managers and are willing to work. Australia, like our own West, is a relatively young country, and, therefore, presents more opportunity than the older, long-settled countries.

Fine People

Always when I visit with people, I realize that no matter how important their business is, I am more interested in them as human beings and in what makes them tick. So I asked my Australian friends some personal questions. They are both tall, fine-looking men, with an atmosphere of the outdoors about them. Except for their accent, they could have been two of our farmers from anywhere here in America. They had spent several weeks here visiting their sons, had traveled extensively in this country, and both were enthusiastic about America and Americans.

My son, George, who spent three years with MacArthur in the Pacific area during the second World War, had much opportunity to meet, know

America. But that was never practical because of the ice.

It was left for Americans with the Nautilus and the Skate to make the final achievement, only they sailed east instead of west. Their historic voyages open tremendous possibilities both commercially and from a military and defense standpoint.

Navy Commander William R. Anderson told reporters that he and his crew could sometimes watch the ice above, thin enough to pass the light of the bright day above. "A fascinating sight," he said, "like clouds going by." They moved swiftly through the Arctic water about 20 knots per hour, above them the ceiling of ice, below them buried valleys and mountain ranges of the Arctic Basin. At the Pole, Anderson reported, the ocean was approximately two and a half miles deep.

We Americans can well be proud of this achievement.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

A NEW FARM hand from the city was told to harness a mule one winter morning in the early hours. In the dark, he tackled a cow instead of the mule. The farmer shouted from the house,

"Say, what's keeping you so long?" "I can't get the collar over the mule's head," shouted the new man. "Both his ears are frozen solid."



G. L. Carter tells Editor Cosline and me about how they raise cattle and sheep in Australia.

SERVICE BUREAU

SERVICE BUREAU CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK	
Mr. Elwin M. Smith, Rome	\$ 64.40
(payment for hay)	
Mrs. John Liddell, Ithaca	5.00
(refund on order)	
Mr. Clarence Van Winkle, Nichols	200.00
(insurance settlement)	
Mrs. Claude Smith, Delhi	12.00
(check made good)	
Mrs. Anna Lischak, Marcellus	2.98
(refund on order)	
Mr. Morton Culver, W. Stephentown	2.81
(refund on order)	
Mr. Lloyd Gates, Pitcher	24.61
(refund on magazines)	
Mrs. Clayton S. De Pew, Canandaigua	7.96
(refund on drapes)	
PENNSYLVANIA	
Mr. Kenneth Pepper, Granville Summit	55.00
(gas tax refund)	
Mrs. Norman Everett, Millerton	60.00
(gas lease payment)	
Mr. C. I. Reynolds, Dalton	5.00
(payment on account)	
Mr. Victor Herr, Royersford	80.00
(payment on account)	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Mr. Alton Whitehill, Lyme	17.76
(refund on order)	
Mr. Ronald E. Hadley, Raymond	13.70
(payment of garage charges)	
Mr. Edwin M. Annis, Suncook	62.58
(bal. of account)	
Mr. James W. Fife, Leavitts Hill	33.99
(payment on account)	
Mr. Harold E. Sweet, Newport	3.25
(refund on strawberries)	
MASSACHUSETTS	
Mr. Clarence E. Rose, Sunderland	67.50
(payment for hay)	

PROFIT OR LOSS?

"I wrote a song and had it copyrighted and then sent it to a song publisher. Their charge to publish it was about \$90.00 which I couldn't afford at the time so I heard nothing more from them. Early this year I wrote, requesting they return the song, and my letter was returned marked, 'Moved—Left no forwarding address.' Is there any way of running them down? I would like to get my song back."

The chances are that this firm has gone out of business. Our experience with companies of this sort is not good and we don't know of any instance where a subscriber has benefited from having a song published by such a company. They are willing to publish any song if they are paid for it.

Legitimate publishers do not charge fees; they invest their own money in songs they think will succeed and the writer gets paid outright or on a royalty basis.

— A. A. —

SORRY HE SIGNED

"Having read the S.B. page for many years, I thought perhaps we could get help, too. Two high pressure salesmen talked my son into signing a contract and bank note for a siding job, costing over \$1000.

"He is one who usually says 'no' to such salesmen, but this time he signed. They did use such convincing arguments, coming as close as 6" from his face. Impudent is no name for it.

"Now, the question is, can this contract be broken?"

As usual it is doubtful that the contract can be cancelled. There is a way to say 'no' to a salesman so he knows you mean it and so he won't waste his time. If there is the slightest hesitation on your part, he thinks there is a chance and will continue.

Occasionally, someone tells us he signed to get rid of a salesman. That is just postponing trouble. You should not buy anything from anybody that you don't want and even if you do want it, you need to be sure you can pay for it. Take the time to check on the company, too, if you don't know them.

NO BARGAIN

"Recently a salesman for a paint company called on us soliciting candidates for a franchise-dealership. The contract they presented is very one-sided and requires an unconditional original purchase of materials totalling \$600—no consignment.

"I signed the contract and debentures to receive \$600 worth of this product which may arrive any day. Since re-reading the contract we wonder if this is a good, lasting quality product. We have no guarantee of the quality and they have evaded telling us of even one place where it has been used.

"Is this a fraud? We would certainly like to cancel this contract."

There is nothing wrong with the franchise idea but it is sometimes used by salesmen to get a person tied down to a contract which he can't get out of, and which in most cases he wants to get out of when he understands it.

The danger is that the product may be inferior and the dealer may not be able to resell it. Actually, he has bought some paint and must sell it to get his money back.

\$25.00 REWARD GOES TO MASSACHUSETTS READER

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc. SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N.Y.	No 33854	50-262 213
January 21 1958		
PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS		
TO THE ORDER OF		
\$ 25.00		
Mr. & Mrs. Walter Witherell, Sr. R.F.D. 1 Easthampton, Mass. /		
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.		
<i>E. R. Eastman</i>		
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA ITHACA, NEW YORK		

FOUR boys broke into Witherell's Garage at Westhampton, Mass., on July 13 and stole property valued at more than \$100. When Mr. and Mrs. Walter Witherell discovered the theft, they called the State Troopers and kept the people away from the garage until the troopers arrived. They could see fingerprints on the glass which had been broken in the door and also on the mirror on the cigarette machine which was open. We understand these prints helped in identifying the boys, who had also broken into several other places; and for their part in the arrest we are happy to present our \$25.00 reward to Mr. & Mrs. Witherell. We congratulate them for their foresight in preserving the prints.

Two of the boys were juveniles and were put on probation. The third boy, aged 17, pleaded innocent when indicted

but changed his plea to guilty when brought before Superior Court and admitted driving the other three to Witherell's Garage. He waited in the car for about 20 minutes, he said, and then joined them and helped carry the stolen articles to the car. He was sentenced to 6 months in the Franklin County School of Correction.

The fourth boy, who was 21, pleaded innocent but was found guilty by the jury after three hours' deliberation. He was sentenced by Judge Daniel D. O'Brien to 1 year in the Northampton House of Correction. According to a local paper, Judge O'Brien said, when handing down the sentences, "One reads of gangs in large cities, but one is appalled by them moving into quiet Hampshire County." He added, "One is severe when it is one's duty to be severe."

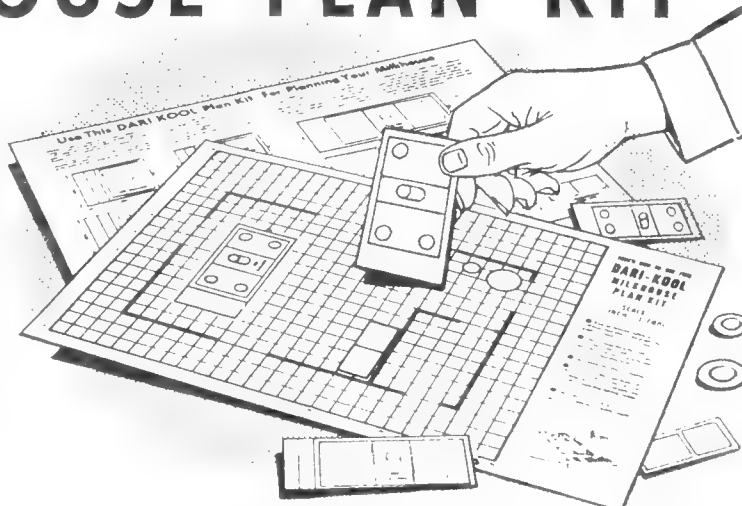


Plan Your Milkhouse Right
With This Easy-To-Use

FREE

MILKHOUSE PLAN KIT

Whether you plan to modernize your present milkhouse or build a new one, this kit will be a valuable help. It enables you to see your milkhouse as it will actually appear before you spend a penny on construction or equipment.



The kit includes scale-model cut-outs of bulk coolers (all sizes), wash tanks, water heaters, etc., plus a graph sheet scaled 1/2 inch to the foot. Sketch an outline of your present or proposed milkhouse on the graph sheet. Then arrange the cut-outs to best fit your floor space.

Plan Your Milkhouse
Right—With A—



The ICE BANK COOLER that Outperforms
and Outsells them all!



With a Dari-Kool in your milkhouse you will own the cooler bought and preferred by more dairymen than any other make.

Your Dari-Kool dealer will show you the facts and figures that prove this statement.

Dairy Equipment Co., Dept. 134, Madison, Wis.

Please send your FREE Milkhouse Plan Kit

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Address.....
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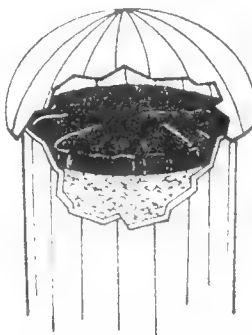
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A DRAMATIZED STORY THAT COULD HAPPEN TO YOU!

Do You Wonder What Makes You SO DARN TIRED?



Posed by professional model.

I used to feel weak and run-down from the moment I woke up in the morning to the time I tumbled into bed at night. And believe me, I know how miserable this condition can be! Doing a full day's work is hard enough even when you feel good. But trying to be a good worker, husband and father when you're "dead on your feet" would make any man a nervous wreck!

As if being tired at night wasn't bad enough, I found myself getting upset by almost everything. I was "touchy" in the office, cross and irritable with my own children. I'd start arguments with my wife over the smallest things. I finally realized that something had to be done — so I went to see our family doctor.

After giving me a thorough examination, the doctor explained that my tiredness and nervousness was caused by a lack of important vitamins and minerals in my diet. This deficiency, he explained, caused men and women to feel run-down and irritable. To help correct my condition he recommended I add a good food supplement to my daily diet.

That's when I sent away for a trial supply of Vitasafe High-Potency Capsules that I had seen advertised. In just a few short weeks my energy came back. I felt like a new man, and I was glad to continue with the wonderful Vitasafe Plan. If you feel tired, nervous and miserable as I did, why not see how Vitasafe Capsules may help you, too? Send for your trial supply by mailing the coupon today!

25¢ just to help cover shipping expenses of this

FREE 30 days supply HIGH-POTENCY CAPSULES

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Safe, Nutritional Formula Containing 27 Proven Ingredients: Glutamic Acid, Choline, Inositol, Methionine, Citrus Bioflavonoid, 11 Vitamins (Including Blood-Building B-12 and Folic Acid) Plus 11 Minerals

To prove to you the remarkable advantages of the Vitasafe Plan . . . we will send you, without charge, a 30-day free supply of high potency VITASAFE C.F. CAPSULES so you can discover for yourself how much stronger, happier and peppier you may feel after a few days' trial! Just one of these capsules each day supplies your body with over *twice* the minimum adult daily requirement of Vitamins A, C, and D — *five times* the minimum adult daily requirement of Vitamin B-1, and the *full* concentration recommended by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council for the other four important vitamins! Each capsule contains the amazing Vitamin B-12, a remarkable nutrient that helps nourish your body organs. Vitasafe Capsules also contain Glutamic Acid, an important protein derived from natural wheat gluten. And now, to top off this exclusive formula each capsule also brings you an important dosage of Citrus Bioflavonoid. This formula is so complete it is available nowhere else at this price!

You can use these Capsules confidently because U. S. Government regulations demand that you get exactly what the label states — pure, safe ingredients. The beneficial effects of these ingredients have been proven time and time again.

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So many persons have already tried VITASAFE C.F. CAPSULES with such outstanding results . . . so many people have written in telling us how much better they felt after only a short trial . . . that we are absolutely convinced that you, too, may experience the same feeling of improved well-being after a similar trial. In fact, we're so convinced that we're willing to back up our convictions with our own money. You don't spend a penny for the vitamins! All the cost and risk are *ours*.

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Women may also suffer from lack of pep, energy, and vitality due to nutritional deficiency. If there is such a lady in your house, you will do her a favor by bringing this announcement to her attention. Just have her check the "Woman's Formula" box in the coupon.

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FILL OUT THIS NO RISK COUPON TODAY!

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Yes, I accept your generous no-risk offer under the Vitasafe Plan as advertised in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

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EACH DAILY VITASAFE CAPSULE FOR MEN CONTAINS

Choline	31.4 mg.	Vitamin C	75 mg.	Phosphorus	58 mg.
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Inositol	10 mg.	Vitamin B ₂	2.5 mg.	Cobalt	0.04 mg.
dl-Methionine	10 mg.	Vitamin B ₆	0.5 mg.	Copper	0.45 mg.
Glutamic Acid	50 mg.	Vitamin B ₁₂	2 mcg.	Manganese	0.5 mg.
Lemon Bioflavonoid	5 mg.	Niacin Amide	40 mg.	Molybdenum	0.1 mg.
Complex	5 mg.	Calcium	4 mg.	Iodine	0.075 mg.
Vitamin A	12,500 USP Units	Pantothenate	2 I.U.	Potassium	2 mg.
Vitamin D	1,000 USP Units	Folic Acid	0.5 mg.	Zinc	0.5 mg.
		Calcium	75 mg.	Magnesium	3 mg.

Compare the richness of this formula with any other vitamin and mineral preparation.

SPECIAL FORMULA FOR WOMEN ALSO AVAILABLE.
CHECK COUPON IF DESIRED.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

The Team Approach to SOIL TESTING

By N. C. BRADY

Head Cornell Agronomy Department

A REVOLUTION in soil testing has taken place in New York State during the past few years. This revolution is rapidly changing the attitude of all concerned with agriculture toward soils and the nutrients which must be added to them to give economic crop yields. What is this revolution? Why did it come about?

In the first place, the revolution is seen in the number of soil samples being tested, and the number of farmers being served. For example, in 1954 about 8,000 samples were run by Cornell's Agronomy Department soil testing laboratory. Last year more than 35,000 were run. The number of farmers served was likewise increased.

Secondly, attitudes toward soil testing are changing. Successful farmers see the need for this type of "fertility evaluation". Extension specialists, county agents and vocational agriculture teachers look upon soil tests as convenient "helpers" in their educational programs. The fertilizer industry personnel are recognizing that soil tests can be used to encourage optimum but not excessive fertilizer usage.

Thirdly, there is an increased interest and concern about soils and crops generally, and the need for lime and fertilizer to get best yields. This concern is forced by the cost-price squeeze with which our farmers are faced today.

Why has this revolution in the use of soil tests taken place? Are the tests themselves more refined? Is today's farmer a better operator than the farmer of the early 1950's? Are our educational efforts better today than they were five years ago? Slight improvements have been made in the tests and our farming and educational methods may be better than five years ago, but these changes

alone do not account for the revolution. The secret is teamwork—a team approach to an educational soil testing program.

New York's soil testing team involves most every group which can use soil testing in an educational and service program. It includes Research Extension Specialists at Cornell, all County Agents, Vocational Agriculture students and teachers, agricultural business and industry leaders, United States Government Agencies and most important of all — the farmers of New York State.

Cornell specialists have several functions in the soil testing program. They coordinate the statewide operations, make the chemical analyses in the central laboratory at Ithaca, and set up standards for interpreting the soil tests. They also supply county and local leaders and farmers with bulletins, maps, and other materials for teaching purposes. They work as closely as possible with county agents, vocational agriculture teachers, agricultural industry and others interested in the program.

At the County level, the county agent is the program "coordinator". He also handles and offers for sale the special boxes in which the samples must be taken. Soil test "clinics" are held to show others how to take samples. At these clinics, farmers and agricultural leaders and business men are shown how the soil tests can be used to improve soil fertility programs. Last, but not least, the county agent makes the fertilizer and lime recommendations based on the soil tests, and sends this information to the farmer.

Recent but very effective additions to the soil test team, are over 300 vocational agriculture teachers and over 8,000 vocational ag students scattered throughout our farming communities. Their contribution is in two major areas:

- (1) Education and
- (2) Service

Many vocational ag teachers throughout



Vo-ag students are given instructions in the taking of soil samples. They also learn how to recognize soil differences in the field.

the State are using soil tests and their interpretation to teach students about soils and the crops grown on them. Also students are trained to take soil samples properly. With this training they can take samples for neighborhood farmers or for cooperating fertilizer dealers. Last year about 15,000 samples were taken by vocational ag students, and it is expected that an equal number will be taken this year.

Agricultural industry and business groups are cooperating in two ways:— first, they help supply factual information to farmers relative to soil testing. Pamphlets, radio talks and posters are being sponsored by the National Plant Food Institute, and some bankers and other groups have shown an active interest. Secondly, sample boxes and guidance for taking soil samples are given to farmers by cooperating commercial concerns. The GLF has given sample boxes to its members in large numbers and interest in this approach has been expressed by at least one other fertilizer firm.

U. S. Government Agencies have cooperated very well in making soil tests more effective. For example, the Agricultural Conservation Service's Program for lime payments, is based on the use of soil tests. The Soil Conservation Service technicians are also involved in selecting soils for research to improve soil tests.

Perhaps the most important members of the entire Soil Test "Team" are the farmers of the State. They are concerned with soil tests from beginning to end. They are learning to recognize that different soils must be fertilized differently. When they take soil samples themselves, they are forced to evaluate the cropping and fertilizer history of their fields. When the fertilizer and lime recommendations are sent by the county agents,

(Continued on Page 8)



Paul Sturges, left, the designer, and Martin Russak, owner of the poultry house.

Underground Duct Tempers Ulster County Poultry House

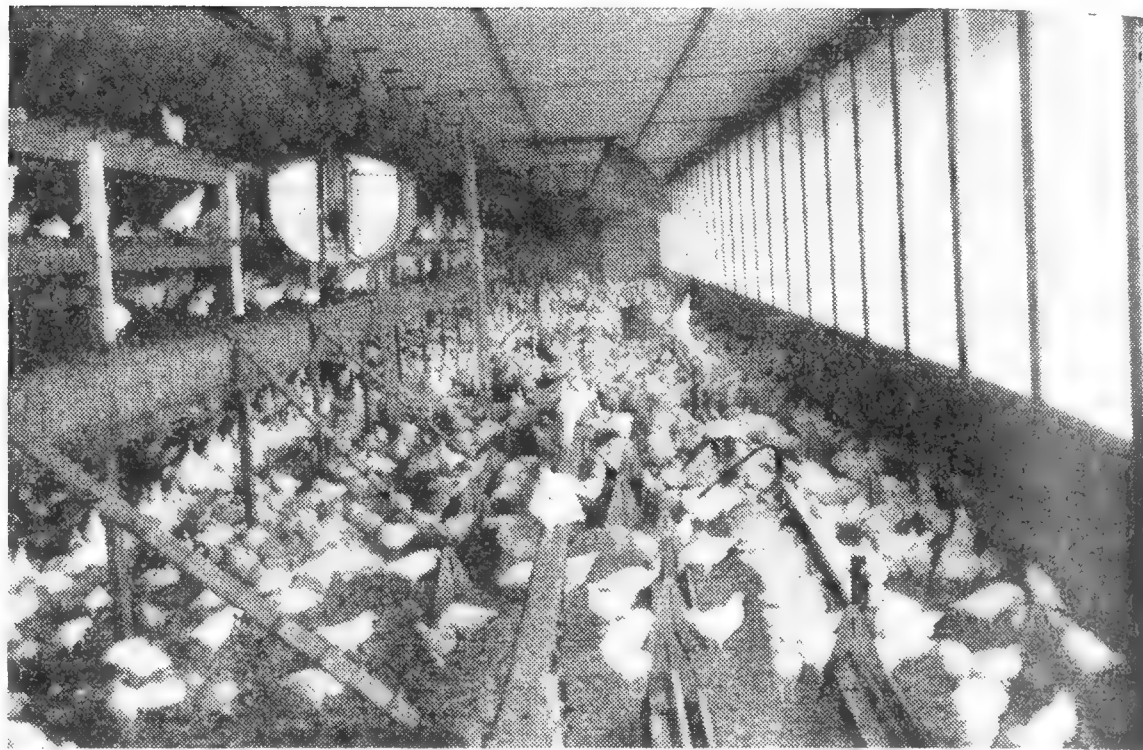
IT IS frequently said that there is nothing new in farming, but I saw something new when I called on Martin Russak, High Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

His poultry house, 126' x 36', has thermopane windows all along the south side, and carries one bird per square foot. The unusual feature is the ventilation system, which was designed by Paul Sturges of Stone Ridge, a heat recovery specialist. An electric fan pulls air through 300 feet of 24" corrugated iron pipe such as is used for road culverts. The tunnel is 8' deep in the ground, which permits the air to pick

up free heat from the ground in winter before being introduced into the house. In summer the air is cooled below the outside air temperature. The fan brings in 3,000 cubic feet of air a minute.

The poultry house is closed tight so that only the air pulled in by the fan enters. During the winter Mr. Russak succeeded in keeping the interior at 44 degrees most of the time with temperatures as low as 19 degrees below zero outside.

In good weather motorized dampers are run by thermostats which permit the fan to blow outside air directly into the house without going through the



The interior of the Russak poultry house. Toward the rear you will note the corrugated iron piping which brings air from the outside. Above it is a deflector to help spread the air. The birds in front are developing pullets, and the farther end of the house is full of producing hens.

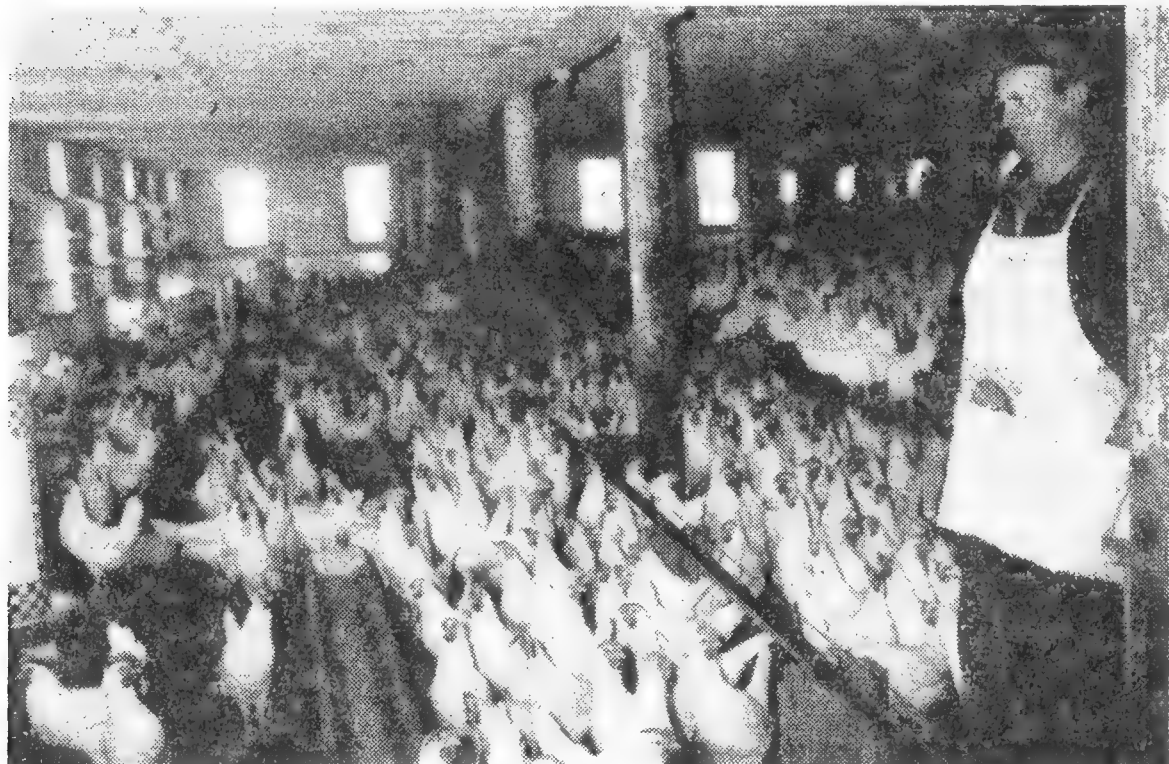
tunnel, the purpose being to keep the drying power of the inside air inside the house at a high level.

In summer a shading ledge keeps the direct rays of the sun from hitting the floor, the house insulation keeps out

summer heat, and the earth-cooled air carries off the animal heat. On the hottest day last summer, in spite of the heavy concentration of hens, the air inside the house was never hotter than the outside temperature.

EDITOR HUGH

Calls on Poultrymen



Aldo Francescotti and one of his pens of layers. Looking into this pen I was unable to pick out a single individual that looked as though she was a non-producer.

Columbia County Flock Lays 285 Eggs Per Bird

WHEN, along with County Agent Bill Barry, I dropped in to see Aldo Francescotti, at Germantown, Columbia County, we found him and a helper building a new brooder house. Aldo plans to raise three lots of chicks per year, and the space he had limited him to two lots. His laying flock consisted of 5,700 leghorns that had been producing for 12 months without a molt, and had averaged close to 285 eggs per bird.

Aldo has a unique arrangement for keeping his two-story poultry house cool in hot weather. Water is piped up to and trickles down the roof. He doesn't have water enough to keep it running all the time, but turns it on occasionally for 15 to 20 minutes. He says it drops the temperature drastically. "I can cool by spraying directly in the pens," says Aldo, "but it takes a lot more time."

I asked Aldo what he considered the essentials for profitable egg production and he listed the following:

1. Get the right chicks. (By that he means a strain that is healthy and lays good-sized eggs with good shells.)
2. Pick out a good brand of feed, stick to it, and follow directions.
3. A good water system is a great help. (Aldo has automatic waterers.)
4. Keep them healthy.
5. Market profitably.
6. Use labor efficiently. (This is essentially a one-man farm.)

Some of Aldo's eggs are sold to retailers in Germantown the year round, and buyers in New York pick up the balance once a week. Aldo doesn't have a refrigerated egg room, but he does keep the egg room wet and as cool as possible.



Dick Hendrickson and Suffolk County Agent Walt Been standing on the range on which the pullets are grown.

Poultryman Credits Alfalfa With \$1,200 Feed Savings

BACK BEFORE World War I, Howard Hendrickson started farming at Bridgehampton, Long Island. Since that time changes have occurred, to meet changes.

Where the farm was once in dairying, and later beef cattle, now the chief source of income is poultry. At the present time Howard and his son Dick have what is essentially a breeding farm. In fact, his was one of the first farms certified and supervised in the State, now in its 43rd year.

Around 2,400 baby chicks are hatched each week during the spring. Hatching eggs are also sold as well as a few ready-to-lay pullets. The market both for chicks and table eggs is principally Long Island, although hatching eggs have been shipped to far countries, including Spain, Egypt, and South America.

The breeding and laying flock numbers 5,500, and I was much interested in Dick's comment that so far as they were concerned the farm is big enough,

and they have no intention of increasing the size.

On the Hendrickson farm the pullets are raised on rotated alfalfa range, and are on the same ground only once in five years. On the range they are housed and tended in 12 brooder houses, and what alfalfa they don't eat is later cut for hay to feed four dairy cows and four steers. Dick figures that he saves at least \$1,200 in feed costs by using the range. The Long Island Railroad runs right past the farm, the feed is purchased in carloads and, as Dick says, "it's only 200 feet to the first laying house."

On the range the water barrels, painted with aluminum paint to keep the water cool, are filled once a week. Feeders are filled twice a week.

Although the farm is relatively small (45 acres on the home farm plus 17 acres range) the rotated ranges make it necessary to raise some crops, primarily wheat and corn, all of which is fed to the poultry.

From the Editor's MAILBAG

ROBBER COONS

MR. WILSON'S letter "Too Many Coons" in the Aug. 16 issue could have been my own. We, too, were robbed of our first planting of sweet corn just a few days—or I should say, nights—before it was "good eating". I believe that a whole raccoon family descended on our patch at once to leave such total destruction in one night.

As to remedies—an electric light hung in the patch only helps them in their work — we tried that — and I've not heard of a repellent to put on the corn.

My father has caught several coons by putting honey on a slice of bread within a circle of steel traps. Keep your cats and dogs in for the night and tell your neighbors, too. A neighbor claims success with an electric fence strung close to the ground.

I personally prefer corn fritters to coon meat, and if any of your readers are able to harvest a few ears before the coons do — here's my Grandmother's recipe.

Sift—2 cups flour, 2 tsp. baking powder, 1 tblsp. sugar.

Add—1 beaten egg, 2 tblsp. melted butter, 1½ cups milk.

Mix and Add—2 cups raw corn.

Bake on a griddle like pancakes and serve with butter or maple syrup. This recipe is enough for about three hungry people. — *Dorothy King, Ballston Spa, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

VO-AG NEEDS CHANGES

IJUST READ your editorial on vocational agriculture and disagree with you most sincerely.

I have interviewed boys by the dozens and have hired several boys to work on my farm summers. These boys have no interest in agriculture whatsoever. Every one of them has scorned agriculture and any of its related positions. They take the agriculture courses because to quote them, "It's a snap."

I realize these boys are still young and the school cannot be responsible for their actions, but can't they weed out the boys who are genuinely interested in farming and those who just don't want to take the complete course?

I'm sure farmers' sons would work out fine, but there are not enough of them to fill the agriculture courses that we have now. Of course most farmers' sons nowadays take a complete high school course and go on to agriculture college.

I'm sure vocational agriculture is a

fine thing but in my opinion it needs some changes to make it worth any help from state, federal or agriculture sources.—*E. H. (Name withheld by request.)*

— A. A. —

HIRED MAN'S HOUSE

MANY ARTICLES have been written in farm magazines and papers about how to keep young people on the farm. From personal experience I have learned that the inadequate housing provided by most farm owners is one of the main problems.

I am an agricultural college graduate and always liked farming. Although there are only two in my family (my wife and myself) I have on several occasions had to turn down jobs which otherwise were very satisfactory because of the poor condition of the living quarters, which are often far behind today's standard of living.

Of course, I have also seen farms with excellent housing for the help, but there are far too few. Those places always have enough and dependable help and little turnover. I would like to know what others think about this. —*M.W., N.Y. (Name withheld by request.)*

— A. A. —

FARM MACHINERY FIGURES

IN BROWSING through the August 16 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST I was, of course, delighted to see the fine picture and comment in regard to the introduction of our new line of farm tractors as shown on the bottom of page 16. The final paragraph of the editorial material seems to me to be incomplete and I suspect that this may have been occasioned by a typographical error.

What Mr. Keeler said was: "In 1957, the International Harvester organization—parent company and subsidiaries—sold about \$561,500,000 worth of farm equipment. That figure does not include collateral production. It does not include agricultural twine. It's just farm tractors, farm implements and service parts. And that total is somewhere around \$150,000,000 more than any other company sold."

Your incomplete quotation from Mr. Keeler indicates that we sold only \$150,000,000 worth of equipment. In addition to the above, Mr. Keeler also stated that to date our firm has produced 3½ million tractors, which is just about 1 million more tractors than any other company in the world has produced.

In conclusion, may I thank you for the fine manner in which you presented the story of our new 1959 line of Harvester farm tractors, commercial tractors and farm equipment. — *Brooks McCormick, Chicago, Ill.*

AMERICAN CREOSOTING CORPORATION

112 South Fifth Street
Louisville, Kentucky

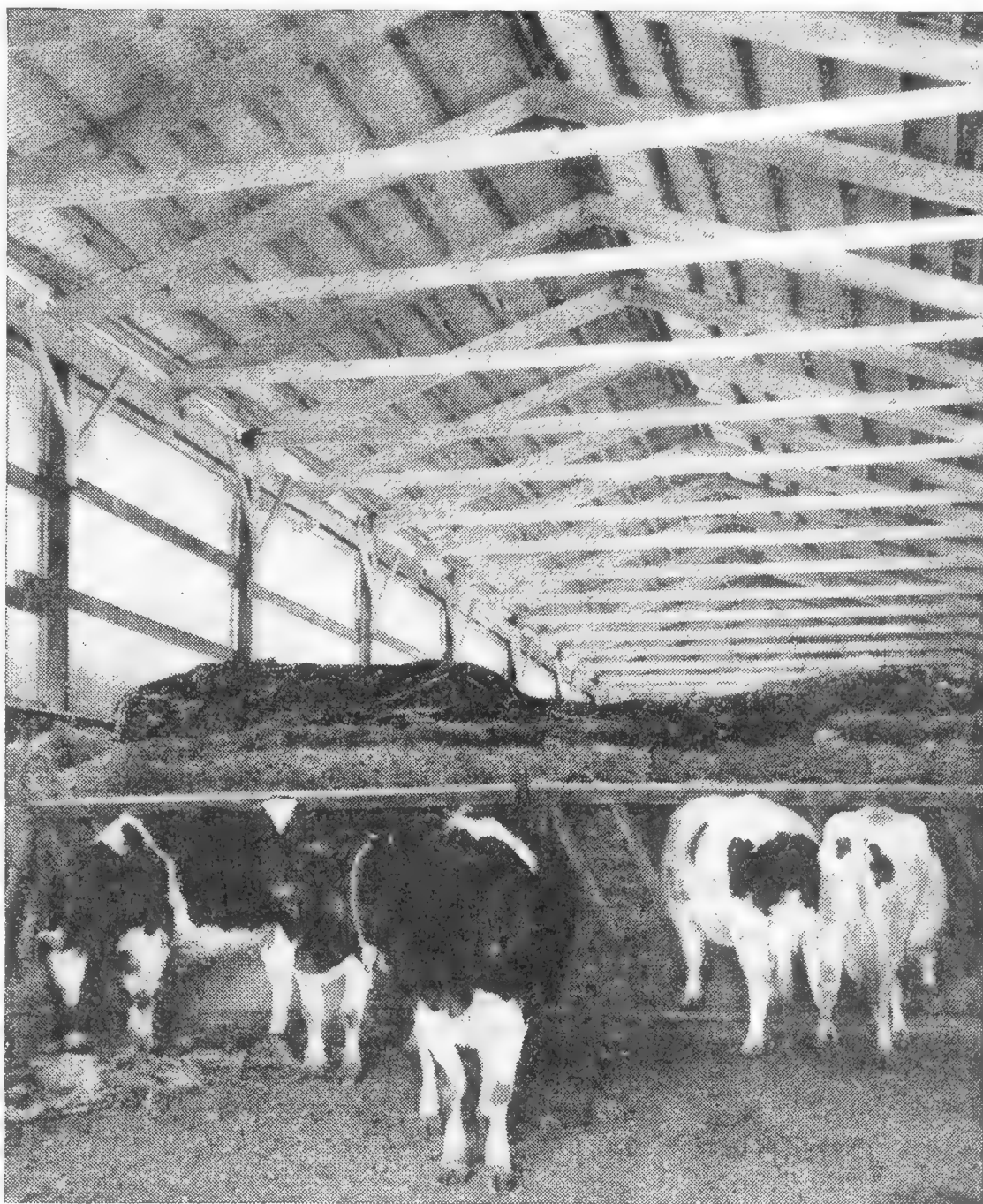
proudly announces the availability of
Pressure Creosoted Barn Poles
through its Subsidiary,
Federal Creosoting Corporation

at

AVOCA, PA. SIDNEY, N. Y.
Phone: Glenwood 7-6741 Phone: 3-5483

Dealer Inquiries Welcomed.

This box silo built of pressure-creosoted poles and lumber stands in a feed barn. The cows feed themselves. The only labor—moving the gates and cleaning. The roof and sides are U. S. Steel Galvanized Steel Sheets.



Put up a box silo . . . Put down your pitchfork

Pitchforks and efficiency just don't go together. Every day more and more good farmers recognize this fact and do something about it. Today box silos are appearing on farms all over the country. And for good reasons:

- Box silos cost less to build.
- Box silos are easier to fill.
- Dairy and beef cattle feed themselves.
- Cut silage feeding time to minutes a day.
- The bonus: more free time and no work pitching silage.

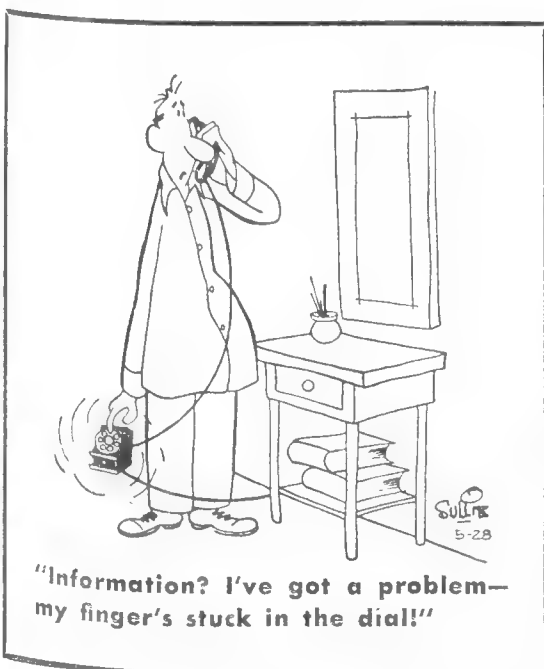
Put up a box silo. The pressure-creosoted wood will keep it up for years. One more point: when ordering your posts and lumber, make certain that they are pressure-creosoted 6 to 8 pounds per cubic foot.

Put up a box silo . . . put down your pitchfork.

See your dealer for our booklet, "Horizontal Box Silos," or write to us direct: United States Steel, Room 2831, 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania.

Note: U. S. Steel does not sell pressure-creosoted wood but supplies creosote to the wood-treating industry.

Sales offices in Pittsburgh,
New York, Chicago,
Salt Lake City and Fairfield, Alabama



Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



GOOD REASON TO VOTE

TOO many citizens fail to exercise their right and privilege of voting on Election Day. One reason, doubtless, is the feeling that one vote more or less doesn't matter much, heightened perhaps by the idea that after all there isn't much difference between the two parties, or the candidates they put forward.

If I get to sharing these feelings to even a small degree, I remember that nothing pleases a corrupt political machine so much as a light vote. That in itself is, in my opinion, sufficient reason for going to the polls.

But there are other and deeper reasons. Locally, or even nationally, the election of one candidate and the defeat of his opponent will make little difference in the kind of government we get. But trends, indicating the direction in which we are going, are tremendously important. The stature of the man himself should count more than the party which nominates him, and, more especially, his integrity and ideals. I would like to cast my vote for the man with the following beliefs and who is willing to fight for them:

1. Government is mixed into too many fields affecting us all.
2. Most government controls do more harm than good, and therefore what we need is more freedom.
3. No man should be required to join any organization in order to get or hold a job.
4. America cannot BUY the goodwill of other countries.

Let's never forget that congressmen are influenced by the opinions of voters. In general, they believe that past votes have reflected approval of policies by their constituents. Therefore, if a majority — or perhaps even a substantial minority — would subscribe wholeheartedly to the ideas outlined above, we would surely see a change in the trend of government.

PRICING CLASS III MILK

NO ONE argues with the proposition that dairymen should get the highest possible price for their milk consistent with market conditions.

Periodically there are claims that class III milk used for manufactured products should be priced higher. On the other hand it is pointed out that there is no profit from pricing it so high that markets will be lost!

An amendment recently approved did give a slight increase in the price of class III milk. Already there is some talk that the increase is too small. At best, putting the right price tag on class III milk is a complicated problem. At present studies of class III milk pricing are being made by the USDA and State Colleges of Agriculture. Their findings should be accurate and impartial. Decisions based on incomplete information can be costly.

The results of the study should help to set a class III price which in the long run will return to the farmer the highest price warranted by market conditions. Putting the Class III price higher than that will hurt rather than help dairymen.

TOBACCO PROBLEMS

GROWERS of tobacco in the Connecticut River Valley are concerned over the development of a homogenized binder which, they feel, may force some growers out of business. If this happens, it is generally predicted that much of this land, some of the richest in New England, will go out of agriculture entirely and become sites for homes and factories.

The chief reason for the belief is the very high assessment, which makes crop growing practical only where the crop has exceptionally high value per acre. Some of the land, it is said, will be used for growing nursery stock for midwestern wholesale markets, but as one man put it: "if all the top land was used for this purpose we'd have a very serious over-supply."

To a lover of good soil it seems tragic to take this type of land out of agriculture, but if it is to be kept for growing crops, someone will need to do some tall thinking and planning.

TOO MANY DEER

THE New Jersey Farm Bureau points out that if the proposed New Jersey Doe Day, explained in our September 6th issue, is to succeed, farmers must cooperate by permitting sportsmen access to their land. To this, Harry Frome, farmer member of the New Jersey Fish and Game Council, adds that "the results will be disappointing unless non-farmers who own land but commute to New York City jobs also open their land to hunting."

Deer damage is serious in New Jersey, and questions are being raised as to whether a one day doe season will reduce the herds to reasonable levels. Be this as it may, giving sportsmen free access to land will go far to take full advantage of the concession.

STILL "A WAY OF LIFE"

"Farming is now a business. It's no longer a way of life."

TO TELL the truth, I'm getting sick and tired of hearing this statement. To be sure, farming is more of a business than it was in Grandpa's time. It takes more capital to run it, cash expenses are higher, and management is more important.

But to me the decision as to whether or not farming is still a way of life is one that every family can make for itself. It is not a question of choosing between farming as a business and farming as a way of life. We can have both.

What is more, farming can be a much better life than Grandpa enjoyed. Let's not belittle the conveniences which make life easier. Let's enjoy them! When it comes to the business of farming, let us give it our best efforts, at the same time refusing to be slaves to it.

We can insist that members of the family have time to enjoy one another, to take part in church and community activities, to learn to appreciate the beauty which is all around us — in short, to continue to make farming "a way of life."

CAUSE OF HIGH PRICES

Why don't you tell your readers the truth about prices? It isn't the high wages of labor that cause inflation. It's unreasonable profits made by business and industry.—M.G., R.I.

ACTUALLY, the cost of the material things you buy is nearly all labor. Raw materials (coal, steel, water power for electricity) cost little as long as they are in the ground or undeveloped. Some people who report the labor cost in an automobile as relatively low haven't included the labor to mine the coal, dig the iron and make the steel and accessories.

Cooperatives who have had experience in running various types of business, generally speaking, find that they have been unable to run a business cooperatively at substantially less cost than the corporations with which they compete. True, they have made modest savings, but the amounts give little support to the idea that the tremendous profits of corporations are the cause of high prices.

REGISTER YOUR PUREBREDS

DAIRYMEN who own purebred Holsteins will be wise to check into the new registering fee schedule effective November 1.

Briefly, the new regulations increase the fee for registering animals over 6 months of age, and those over 24 months of age can be registered only after approval by the executive committee, which, it is planned, will be limited to exceptional cases.

The fees for registering calves under 6 months of age will not be increased for members of state associations and the Holstein Friesian Association of America. It will still be \$1.50 for heifers and \$2.50 for bulls.

It's a good time for Holstein breeders to bring registrations up to date. And it's just as good a time for owners of any purebred animals to do the same.

AN INVESTMENT

THE apple industry, both in the Northeast and nationally, plans an outstanding job of advertising and publicizing this year's crop. The USDA estimate is 126 million bushels, 6% above last year, but considerably smaller than the large crop of 1949. Furthermore, the Northeast, with more than its share of consumers, has roughly a million bushels fewer apples than at this time last year.

Nationally, \$2,000,000 will be spent on apple advertising and promotion, much of it aimed at school children, but some in newspapers, some on radio, backed by tie-in advertising by manufacturers of flour, cheese and other food products.

As is too often the case, considerable time is spent on convincing growers to give financial support to these efforts. If you are growing apples, why not make this investment in your business?

They Say - - - -

This Fall's campaign will find both parties claiming credit for "beating the recession" and blaming the other for bringing it on.—*Author unknown*

* * *

Youth is a quality, not a matter of circumstances.—*Frank Lloyd Wright*



AA's Farm Dollar Guide

POTATO PROGRAM: Secretary Benson has announced a potato diversion program similar to last year for potatoes U. S. No. 2 or better with minimum diameter of 2 inches, or for long varieties, minimum diameter 2 inches or minimum weight of 4 ounces. Diversion program will be available only in areas with a definite, approved program to provide consumers with only top quality potatoes.

Subsidy for potatoes diverted into starch, feed or flour will be 50¢ per cwt. up to December 1 (last year until December 31); 40¢ December 1 to March 1; 30¢ March 1 to April 30. Starch factories have used as much as 18 to 19 million cwt.; this year might use as much as 20 to 25 million cwt.

Reaction of growers varies, some arguing that it helps only certain late-producing areas and that it tends to prevent needed acreage adjustments. Secretary Benson warns that "growers in areas where acreage exceeds the acreage-marketing guides should not expect continued assistance of this type.

TB TESTS: Commenting on TB testing which is being done every three years on clean herds, New York State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets Dan Carey pointed out recently that this testing is expensive and could be practically eliminated in the State if we had an adequate meat inspection program where post and ante-mortem inspections could be made. Then, whenever a diseased animal appeared, a test could immediately be made on the herd from which the animal came. Commissioner feels that saving on cost of testing would go far toward paying for inspection.

FARM IMPROVEMENTS: A good time to make capital investments lies just ahead. Expenditures for improving your farming operations, such as land, buildings, fencing, machinery and others, can be made at lower cost during the next few months than during the next several years. Don't let recession talk scare you. The long-time trend of the economy is up. You should not, however, invest so much that it endangers your financial position. —Doane Agricultural Service.

GAS TAX REFUND: This is practically "the last call" for applying for Federal gas tax refunds. If you filed an application last year, you should have received Form 2240 by mail. If not, you can get one from the office where you pay your income tax. Until September 30 you can claim refund of 3¢ per gallon on gas used for farm purposes between July 30, 1957 and July 1, 1958.

BRUCELLOSIS: Connecticut Commissioner of Agriculture Joseph Gill has notified all Connecticut dairy plants of the State law requiring milk offered for sale in Connecticut to be produced from brucellosis-free animals. New York dairymen who sell milk in Connecticut are being asked to dispose of any reactors immediately and to have herds re-tested within 30 days. Otherwise licenses to ship milk into Connecticut will be revoked.

FEDERAL BUDGET: Government expenses deserve the study of every voter. U. S. Chamber of Commerce estimates that Federal government expenditures this present fiscal year will total \$80 billion, 11% more than last year, and a new peak in peacetime. The President's January Budget message asked for only \$73.9 billion. Only 10% of the \$6 billion increase went for defense, the rest being widely scattered among various government programs. With revenues down, a large deficit is certain, some estimates going as high as \$12 billion.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THE FOLKS I feel most sorry for are those who find life such a chore they're always in a mood so vile you never see them wear a smile. My neighbor's one of those whose scowl makes ev'ry little baby yowl; he always looks just like a gent whose wife has won an argument, his stormy visage is so black I'll bet a grin would make it crack. In all the years I've known that bird I don't think I have ever heard a cheerful sound come out of him, his view on ev'ry subject's dim; his main complaint 'bout me has been that I look pleasant now and then.

I don't care what it is, by jing, that guy finds fault with anything. Whatever the weather we might get, it's either much too dry or wet; if one day's temperature is not too cold, it's bound to be too hot. Sometimes he has an awful pain about low prices

paid for grain, but if they rise a little bit, inflation fears give him a fit. So sour is he, if something should make him start feeling kind of good, he'd call a doctor right away and if the doc would dare to say he found nothing out of whack, my neighbor'd call the guy a quack.

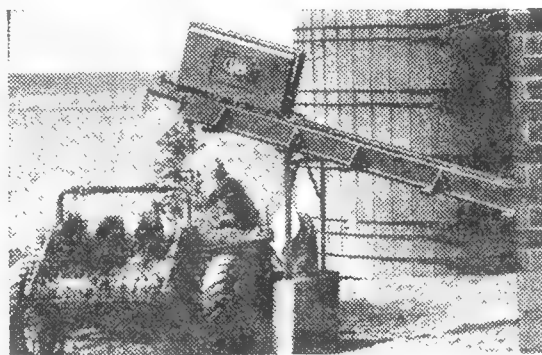
How to plan a low cost barn cleaner installation

Modernizing your set-up? Switching to Grade "A"? Here are some planning tips that can save you money . . . make your future work easier and more profitable.

by Joe Clay

You'll probably install a barn cleaner sometime within the next few years. Even though you may not put in your cleaner until later, it will pay you to plan in advance. Here are some steps that you can take now to help you get the best installation at lowest possible cost.

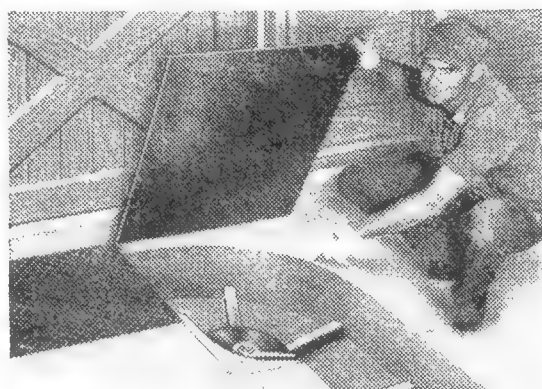
If possible, plan to have cleaner run straight out from end of gutter instead of unloading from side of barn. This can save you up to \$150 in materials and save your cleaner from unnecessary wear and load.



Unload directly into spreader. You'll make a trip to the field and be back in less time than you now spend cleaning by hand.

When running high voltage lines into your barn, be sure to place terminal as close to the proposed location of barn cleaner elevator as possible. If you plan to do wiring in your barn between now and the time you install your cleaner, write to CLAY for tips. Providing for adequate wiring now can save you up to \$50.

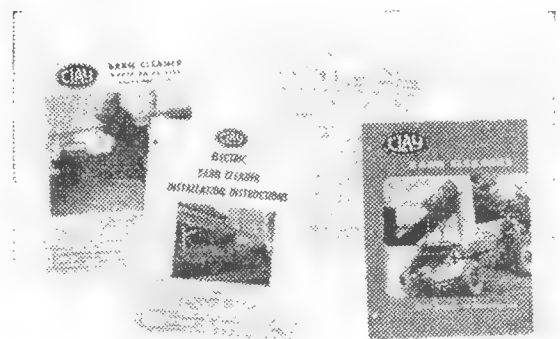
If building or remodeling, check with your local milk sanitarian to make sure that gutters are wide and deep enough for a gutter cleaner. Design your layout so that gutters will run through pens. These gutters can be covered with a false cement top which can be knocked out at time of installation. Doing this now can save you \$50-\$100 later.



It pays to install corner wheels and other cement set-parts well ahead of time . . . especially if you do a major remodeling job.

If you're building or remodeling now and planning on a cleaner later, it pays to order parts that have to be set in cement and install them now. This will save on installation charge later. Also, when laying out your barn, select an elevator location that has good drainage and provides easy access with a spreader. If possible, have the spreader location on the down slope of a hill.

These are just a few of the money-saving and trouble-saving steps that you can take now. For further information, send for CLAY's free *Planning Kit*. It includes suggested floor plans for 20, 30, 40 and 50 cow barns, step-by-step installation procedures, recommended concrete mixtures and even a final check list for all details of correct installation.



This complete installation Planning Kit will help you cut costs and get a better installation.

Clay Purchase Plan lets you put it in now . . . Under new CLAY Purchase Plan you make only a small initial investment when you install your Barn Cleaner. Then, you enjoy benefits while you are paying for it. Ask your CLAY Dealer for more information or write to CLAY today.



Typical CLAY Feeder set-up is shown above.

Free Planning Kits are also available for Silo Unloaders, Mechanical Feeders, Milking Parlors and Crop Driers. Check coupon below.



CLAY EQUIPMENT CORPORATION

981 PERRY STREET • CEDAR FALLS, IOWA

Please send me free PLANNING KITS on

- ☐ Barn Cleaners ☐ Crop Driers
☐ Silo Unloaders ☐ Mechanical Feeders
☐ Send information on Clay Purchase Plan

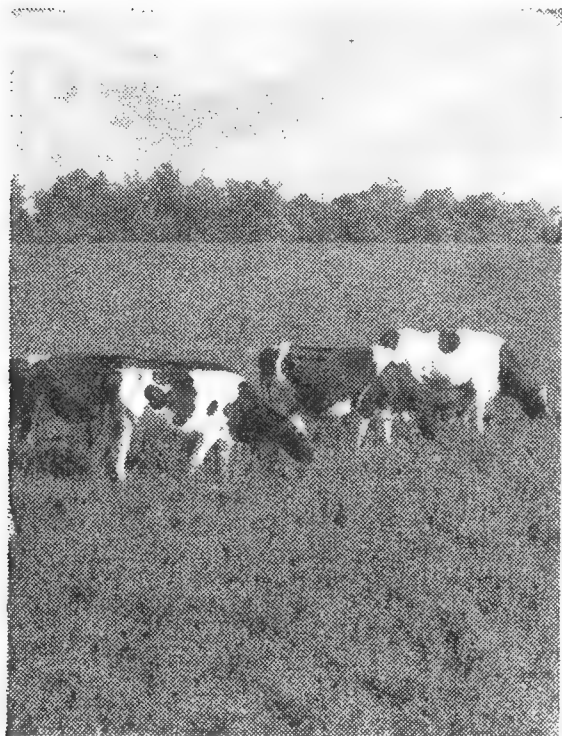
Modern Equipment NAME _____
for easier farming.

ADDRESS _____

STATE _____

HARVESTS SHOW VERTAGREEN ADDS A PROFIT TO PASTURES AND GRAIN!

Growers tried it, and their crop records proved that special formula VERTAGREEN for COMMERCIAL CROPS really **MAKES WHEAT GROW!** Higher quality, more disease-resistant grain, more bushels to the acre—you get all these *Extras* with VERTAGREEN. Be sure at harvest time... fertilize your grain with VERTAGREEN and watch the way this complete, better balanced plant food makes a *bigger* harvest of higher, more *improved* quality grain for you.



Fertilize pastures *NOW* with VERTAGREEN, for a *longer* grazing period and *more productive* livestock.

A GREAT PASTURE IMPROVER—

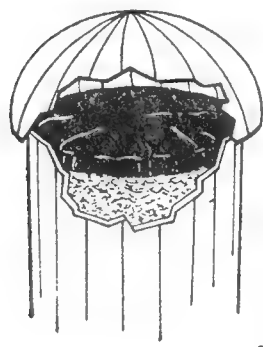
Dairy and cattlemen in this area report a great improvement in pastures fertilized with VERTAGREEN... more grazing per acre of nutritious forage for better milk and meat production per cow at *lower* feed costs. So, cut your livestock and milk production costs... raise profits.

SEE YOUR FRIENDLY ARMOUR AGENT RIGHT AWAY!

*Order Armour's VERTAGREEN, the fertilizer that is *worth* more because it *does* more!



ARMOUR FERTILIZER WORKS



silo caps of
BLACK
VisQueen
TradeMark
FILM
protect best

Airtight To Preserve and Protect Silage, Prevent Spoilage. At Lumber and Farm Supply Dealers or Write Plastics Division, **VISKING COMPANY**, 6733 W. 65th St., Chicago 38, Illinois, Division of Union Carbide Corporation

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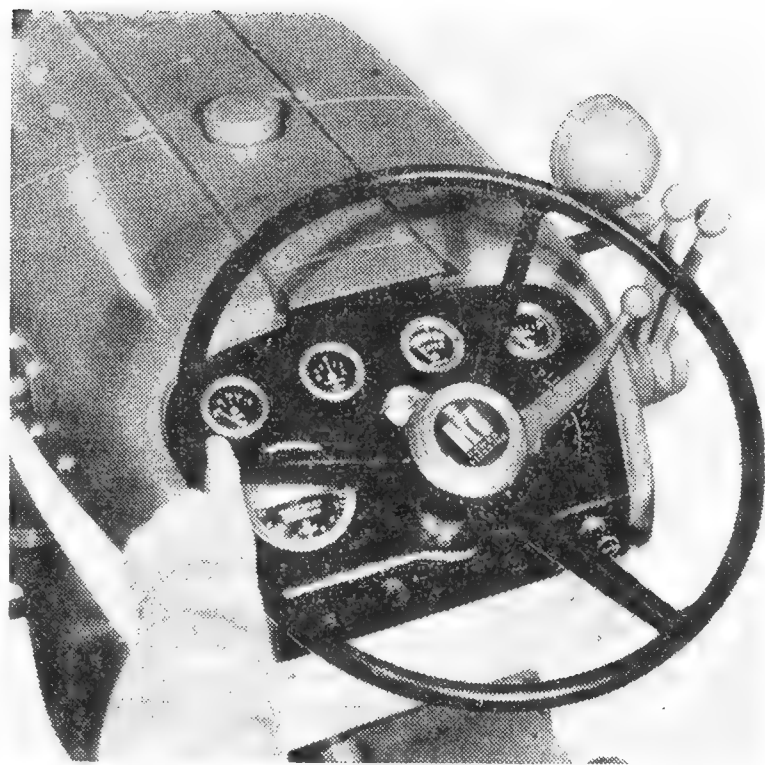


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BUY DIRECT from U. S. Government. Jeeps, trucks, fork-lifts, tents, tools, machinery; compressors, gear reducers, motors, typewriters, hydraulics, tires, camping equipment and 1000's of other high-quality useful items that sell as low as 1, 2 or 3% of the original low Gov't. cost! Send \$1.00 today for complete instructions and list of depots to:
AVIATION SURPLUS CENTER
Dept. A.A., Box 789, York, Pa.

LIGHTNING RODS

NEW SYSTEMS INSTALLED
REPAIRS FOR OLD SYSTEMS FOR U/L MASTER LABEL

Phone or write for Literature and Estimates
ELECTRA PROTECTION CO., INC. Dept. AA
127 NO. LAKE AVENUE ALBANY, N. Y. 4-4149



Power steering gives you finger-tip control for all-day operation without fatigue from steering. It is available on most new tractors, and you can install a power steering package on many older tractors.

POWER STEERING Here To Stay!

By **THOMAS E. CLAGUE**

IS POWER steering worth \$100 to \$125 on your next tractor—or even on your present one, as an attachment?

If you've never used a tractor with power steering, you might say that you can find other places to put that \$100. And you probably can. But the simple fact of the matter is that power steering is here to stay. In recent years, some of the major manufacturers have been building in power steering on about 80% of their models on which power steering is available.

In keeping with the growing trend of higher output per man, our tractors are getting bigger and bigger. Front-end loadings continue to increase. Front-mounted loaders, cultivators, corn pickers, etc., can make steering quite a task—especially the new 6-row cultivators, for instance. In order to lighten the task of steering, some of the power of the engine is used, through hydraulic pressure. This gives your arm muscles a welcome boost.

And for those who pride themselves in not needing any hydraulic help to turn that steering wheel, let them remember that the ordinary steering gear provides a considerable mechanical advantage that they accept without much damage to their pride.

Pride and inertia are probably the two main real reasons that prevent people from buying power steering on a good-sized tractor. You have known people who make a big virtue out of not getting an automatic transmission in an automobile—while all around them are normal, happy people who have been enjoying the advantages of automatics for 5 to 10 years or more. It's merely another case of cutting off the nose to spite the face... or of the whole army being out of step.

There are some very real advantages to power steering; and, although they may not be easily or exactly measured, this does not diminish their importance. We are hearing more and more about fatigue, these days. For instance, manufacturers are spending thousands of dollars on better seats, which cut down fatigue.

And power steering's really great contribution is probably that it reduces fatigue. Of course it's important that you be able to turn the wheel rapidly when necessary, but that need may not occur throughout a very large portion of the total time you spend on the tractor. However, if you can handle it like a breeze, all day long, you'll be less "beat" by night.

If you're fresher, you can think better, sharper, and clearer—and thinking

is the essence of your management, which, according to Dr. Earl Butz, Dean of Agriculture at Purdue University, is the most important ingredient of your business.

Whether you operate the tractor yourself, or use hired help, you will probably find that power steering is well worth its cost. After all, depreciated over a 10-year life, it will probably only cost \$15 or so per year. That might be a small price to pay for improved employee morale. And if you trade the tractor after five years, you'll probably get half your investment back in a larger trade-in allowance. After all, a tractor with power steering will be easier for a dealer to sell as used equipment.

In general you need not be overly concerned about the difference between power steering systems offered by the

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

You can carve your own tombstone by chiseling in traffic.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

various manufacturers. In fact, many designers have worked closely with suppliers of steering-gear and hydraulic equipment in developing power steering for their various models. And the cost is fairly consistent throughout the industry.

You can, of course, purchase a package for installing power steering on your present tractor. You might well ask whether such a package has been hard on steering gears—if your dealer has sold any previously. After all, your steering gears were designed for "arm-strong" power, not the considerably greater hydraulic power—and shorter life is possible when you put power steering on. You might also drive a tractor that has such a package on it, to see if it responds rapidly enough at low engine speeds. This is a problem which may exist with package systems.

If power steering is a luxury on a big tractor, then you must almost consider such devices as extra-cost hydraulic systems, extra-cost easy-riding seats, extra-cost independent power-take-off drives, extra-cost on-the-go speed-change drives, etc., as luxuries, too. They may be, but they increase your productivity, reduce your fatigue, or are convenient enough to be worth their cost to you. Today, more than ever, the world is not interested in building monuments to people for doing things "the hard way"—because "the easy way" is usually a more productive and profitable way.



SAVE \$239 *to* \$870
over other 3-4 Plow Tractors!*

**YOU GET A LOT MORE
 FOR A LOT LESS
 IN A
 FORD**

Yes, that's the way 3-4 plow Ford "Powermaster" gasoline tractors are priced — priced to save hundreds of dollars over comparable models of other 3-4 plow gasoline tractors. *You pocket the difference!*

You save on 2-3 plow Ford "Workmaster" gasoline tractors, too. They are likewise priced low—up to \$471 less than others in this class.*

Ford *diesel* tractors? They too are priced well below others — typical Ford values! Actually, 3-plow Ford diesel tractors are in the same price class* as competitive 3-plow *gasoline* tractors, yet a Ford *diesel* tractor saves up to 50% and more in fuel costs.

So whether you prefer gasoline, diesel or LP-gas engines; 2, 3 or 4-plow power; row crop or all purpose types; Ford has 'em, and you'll save PLENTY. Tractor and Implement Division, Ford Motor Company, Birmingham, Michigan.

*Based on F.O.B. factory suggested list prices of comparable gasoline models, as published when this advertisement was prepared.

SEE YOUR NEARBY FORD TRACTOR DEALER—ask about *EASY TERMS!*

New York State Fair Results

CHAMPIONSHIPS in the various cattle breeds at the 1958 New York State Fair were announced as follows:

AYRSHIRE

Senior and Grand Champion—Kenmore Vanessa, Kenmore Farms, Hornell, N. Y.

Reserve Grand Champion — Kincrest Victory E., Melody Lane Farm, Burke, N. Y.

Junior Champion — Strathglass Comely Annabelle, Strathglass Farms, Port Chester, N. Y.

Bulls:

Senior and Grand Champion — Village Brook Diamond High, Village Brook Farm, South Onondaga, N. Y.

Reserve Grand Champion — Kenmore Red Coin, Kenmore Farms.

Junior Champion — Clovercrest Whip Cord, Winford Chessman, Ellenburg Depot, N. Y.

BROWN SWISS

Females:

Senior and Grand Champion—Walhalla Her Marthina, Raymond Parker, Sr. of Woodbourne, N. Y.

Reserve Grand Champion — Tamarind's Sarissa of Sunset View, High Crest Farms, Leominster, Mass.

Junior Champion — Walhalla Leading Denise, Clayton McEachron, Greenwich, N. Y.

Bulls:

Senior and Grand Champion—High Crest Diamond Jubilee, High Crest Farms.

Reserve Grand Champion — Pearson's Design, New York Artificial Breeders' Co-op, Ithaca, N. Y.

Junior Champion — Concord Gib's Fly Boy, J. D. Hunt & Sons, Woodbourne.

GUERNSEY

Females:

Senior and Grand Champion—McDonald Farms Jolly Token, McDonald Farms, Cortland, N. Y.

Reserve Grand Champion — Gallant Belinda, DeWan Farms, Oneida, N. Y.

Junior Champion — Hanover Hill Pre Eva, Henry I. Christal, Yorktown Heights, N. Y.

Bulls:

Senior and Grand Champion — Rogers Farm, V. Oberlin, C. F. Rogers, Randolph, N. Y.

Reserve Grand Champion — Caumsett Tore, Greystone Farm, Auburn, N. Y.

Junior Champion — McDonald Farms Rival Ace, McDonald Farms, Cortland, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN

Females:

Grand and Senior Champion—PP Betty Burke Posch, Frogmore Farms, Aurora, N. Y.

Reserve Champion — Winfarm Model Alicia, H. C. Winens and Son, Pine Plains, N. Y.

Junior Champion — Freebaer Bonnie Pollydora, Freebaer Farms, Port Chester, N. Y.

Bulls:

Senior and Grand Champion—Frogmore Royal Lancer, Frogmore Farm, Aurora, N. Y.

Reserve Grand Champion—Skokie Creation Woodmaster, Tum-A-Lum Farm, Westerly, R. I.

Junior Champion — Cochran General Emil, General Cochran Farm, Fort Plain, N. Y.

JERSEY

Females:

Senior and Grand Champion—Victoria Welcome Trilby, Heaven Hill Farm, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Junior Champion — Bindle's Melody, Heaven Hill Farm.

Bulls:

Senior and Grand Champion — Prima Donna's Design, Heaven Hill Farm.

Junior Champion — Bindle's Brilliant Lad, Heaven Hill Farm.

SHORTHORNS

Females:

Senior and Grand Champion — Glen Cove Eliza 2nd, Glen Cove Farm, Worden Brothers, Windsor, N. Y.

Reserve Senior Champion — Dudsacres Augusta Aggie, Stewart Dudley, Fredonia, N. Y.

Junior and Reserve Grand Champion—Tulleevin Countess A-1, Tulleevin Farm, Franklin, Ohio.

Reserve Junior Champion — Glen Cove Bridesmaid 2nd, Glen Cove Farm.

Bulls:

Grand and Junior Champion—Glen Cove Highland Lad, Glen Cove Farm.

Reserve Grand Champion — Monmouth Baronet, Hortensia Farm, Holmdale, N. J.

Senior Champion — Glen Cove Golden Cross, Glen Cove Farm.

Reserve Junior Champion — Tujay's Royal Oak, Tulleevin Farm.

ANGUS

Females:

Senior and Grand Champion—Mahrapo Bummer Maid 5, Mahrapo Farm, Mahwah, N. J.

Bulls:

Senior and Grand Champion—Mahrapo mere 1246, Mahrapo Farm.

Reserve — Eilween Mere Corneller 73, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Junior—Elation Barbarosa, Sir William Farm, Hillsdale, N. Y., and Model Farm, Mundelian, Ill.

• HEREFORD

Females:

Champion — Bay Special Lady 24, Bay Manor Farm, Lewis, Del.

Reserve — Tejung Miss Woodrow 8, Pleasant Point Plantation, Beauford, S. C.

Bulls:

Grand Champion — H. H. R. Mischief 117, Bay Manor Farm.

Reserve Champion—Bay Totine 17, Bay Manor Farm.

STEERS

Grand Champion steer was a Hereford exhibited by Cornell University.

SHEEP

Exhibitors of champion rams in the various breeds were:

Tunis — Brooklea Farms, Bath, N. Y.; Chevis—R. C. Gregory, Mt. Vision, N. Y.; Long Wool—George Lohr, Romulus, N. Y.; Columbia—Harry Clauss & Son, Canandaigua; Rambouillet — Twin Pine Farm, Nichols, N. Y.

C-Merino Delaine — Stumbo Farms, Lima, N. Y.; Dorset—Part Time Farm, Norwich, N. Y.; Karakul—R. L. Harris, Fabius, N. Y.; Oxford — George Lohr, Romulus, N. Y.; Shropshire—Twin Pine Farm, Nichols, N. Y.; Hampshire—James McGuire, Oakfield, N. Y.

Suffolk—Sam Westlake & Sons, Marysville, O.; Corriedale—Castalia Farms, Castalia, O.; Southdown — J. W. Cook and Sons, Trumansburg, N. Y.; Champion Wether — Robert Hunt, Ithaca, N. Y.; Champion Pen of three Wethers—Robert Hunt, Ithaca, N. Y.

Exhibitors of champion ewes, by breeds, were:

Tunis — Brooklea Farms, Bath, N. Y.; Cheviot — Mrs. David McDowell, Mercer, Pa.; Long Wool — David McDowell, Mercer, Pa.; Columbia—Harry Clauss & Son, Canandaigua; Rambouillet — Charles and Helen Bunkerhoff, Interlaken, N. Y.

C-Merino Delaine — Charles and Helen Bunkerhoff; Dorset — Part Time Farm, Norwich; Karakul—R. L. Harris, Fabius, N. Y.; Oxford — George Lohr, Romulus, N. Y.

Shropshire — James Lightfoot, Woodbury, Conn.; Hampshire—David McDowell, Mercer, Pa.; Suffolk — John Alexander, South Royalton, Vt.; Corriedale—Castalia Farms, Castalia, O.; Southdown—Judith Carnes, Ithaca, N. Y.

SWINE

Championship ribbons in the swine breeds were awarded as follows:

Berkshire—Boar and Sow — John Bleek and Sons, Williamson, N. Y.

Chester White — Boar and Sow—Frank L. Hollier, Jordan, N. Y.

Duroc — Boar — Happy Acres Farm, Waterloo, N. Y. also All Boar Champ: Sow—Gary Gordon, Scipio Center, N. Y.

Hampshire — Boar — R. M. Warnock, Hilton; Sow—Fred Cooper, Reynoldsville, Pa. (all sow champion).

Spotted Poland China—Boar—Marion B. Tyler, South Byron, N. Y.; Sow—Richard Oderkirk, Bergen, N. Y.

Yorkshire—Boar and Sow—C. J. Shelmidine, Lurline, N. Y.

Landrace—Boar—New York State Veterans Rest Camp; Sow—D. B. Waggoner, Mt. Vernon, O.

— A. A. —

F.F.A. JUDGING

SIX teams were selected at the State Fair to represent New York State Future Farmers of America at regional and national contests during the next three months. Approximately 500 boys representing 31 schools participated in the judging competition.

The winners and their contests are as follows:

Vegetable Crops — Joe Czworka and John Gadonski, Attica, and David Shearing, Letchworth, National Junior Vegetable Growers Association meeting, Biloxi, Miss., Dec. 7-11.

Dairy Cattle — (1) Lawrence Fitts and William Wright, Homer; and Keith Harvey, Marathon; National Dairy Congress, Waterloo, Iowa, Sept. 29, 30; (2) — Peter DeBlock, Middletown; George Wood, Goshen; and Stephen Kraatz, Akron; Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Livestock (judged swine, sheep and beef cattle) — Herbert Sherman and Keith Wilbur, Genoa; and Lee Southard, Cato; National F.F.A. Convention, Kansas City, Mo., October 15.

Poultry — John Finley and Lewis Steck, Falconer; and Fred Lewis, Westfield; F.F.A. Convention, Kansas City, Mo., October 14. (2)—Paul Kleinke and Donald Terhune, Delmar; and John Spaulding, Greenville; Eastern States Exposition.

Other F.F.A. contest winners at the Fair were: Field and Forage Crops—Robert Gorton, Cobleskill; Walter Schager, Schoharie; and John Miller, Sharon Springs. The team received a blue ribbon and cash award.

High individual scorers were Alan Kruger, Wellsville, vegetable crops; Billy Winchell, Richmondville, livestock; Robert Coene, Webster, field and forage crops; Kraatz, dairy; and Klienke, poultry.

— A. A. —

FRUIT DISPLAYS

THE New York State Cherry Growers Assn., Inc. of Rochester exhibit designed by Charles W. Howard of Albion, featuring the fabled story of the Montmorency Red Tart Cherry, was adjudged best in the fruit division at the New York State Fair, and earned the group the \$1,000 first prize.

The New York State Peach Growers Assn. display was placed second in the competition with a cash award of \$900 going to the organization. Western Apple Growers Assn., Inc. used a theme featuring the home of the king of fruits and won third award of \$800.

The Rochester Area Growers Inc. used an attractive display of a wide variety of small fruits to take the fourth place award while the fifth prize went to New York State Grape Growers Co-operative of Penn Yan.

— A. A. —

VEGETABLE AWARDS

ROCHESTER and Genesee area vegetable packagers took down two of the top three awards in the package vegetable display competition during the State Fair.

First prize money of \$550 went to the Onondaga County Vegetable Growers Inc. with a display that told the story of a bountiful nearby local crop. Second place went to the Genesee-Orleans Cooperative Assn., Inc. of Elba, New York. The modern packaging display earned \$450. In third place and winner of \$350 in prize money was the display of the Rochester Area Growers Assn.

The Team Approach to SOIL TESTING

(Continued from Page 1)

farmers must obtain the proper kind and amount of these materials to give the best yields.

What is the net result of this team approach, if it is continued over a period of years? First and most important,—farmers will know more about their soils and their fertilizer needs. Furthermore, they will recognize the place of soil tests as only one of the many tools available to them to improve their soil and crop management practices. They will recognize that economic crop production is essential for their survival as self-supporting farmers and that proper fertilizer and lime useage is a must for economic crop production.

Farmers in New York State (and other northeastern states) are urged to make use of soil tests. For specific information in local areas, growers should get in touch with their county agent. He may supply sample boxes for one dollar each, and give details as to how the sample should be taken. The county agent will know of the activities of vocational agriculture groups, farm organizations, etc., and can refer farmers to them for assistance in taking samples and filling out information sheets.

Some vocational agriculture departments are using soil testing as part of their high school teaching. The students, in cooperation with cooperatives or other fertilizer concerns, will take soil samples from fields of interested farmers. The specific areas sampled will be determined by the teaching needs, and by the number of samples which the county agent can handle. The vocational agriculture teachers will be certain that the information sheets containing cropping fertilizer and lime history, have been properly filled out. The samples will then be submitted to the laboratory.

When the tests are completed at the Central laboratory at Cornell, the results are sent to the county agent. He may write each farmer individually, making recommendations on each field, or he may arrange for soil test discussion meetings with the farmers. These discussion meetings may be in cooperation with the vocational agriculture teachers and students.

The farmers are helped to make their own recommendations, based on soil tests. A new soil test "Slide Rule," developed by Dr. E. C. Dunkle at Cornell, will make it easier for farmers to do this. This slide rule should be available by mid-fall.

Continued use of soil tests will indicate their real value to farmers. All must recognize that soil testing is not a panacea, however. It is not an end in itself, but rather a means to an end,—economic crop production. Farmers of New York State should take advantage of their Soil Testing Team!!

COMING MEETINGS

Oct. 2-5 — Fall Flower Show at Rhodes-on-the-Pawtuxet, Edgewood, R. I. Sponsored by R. I. Federation of Garden Clubs, this is first state-wide flower show in Rhode Island in 19 years.

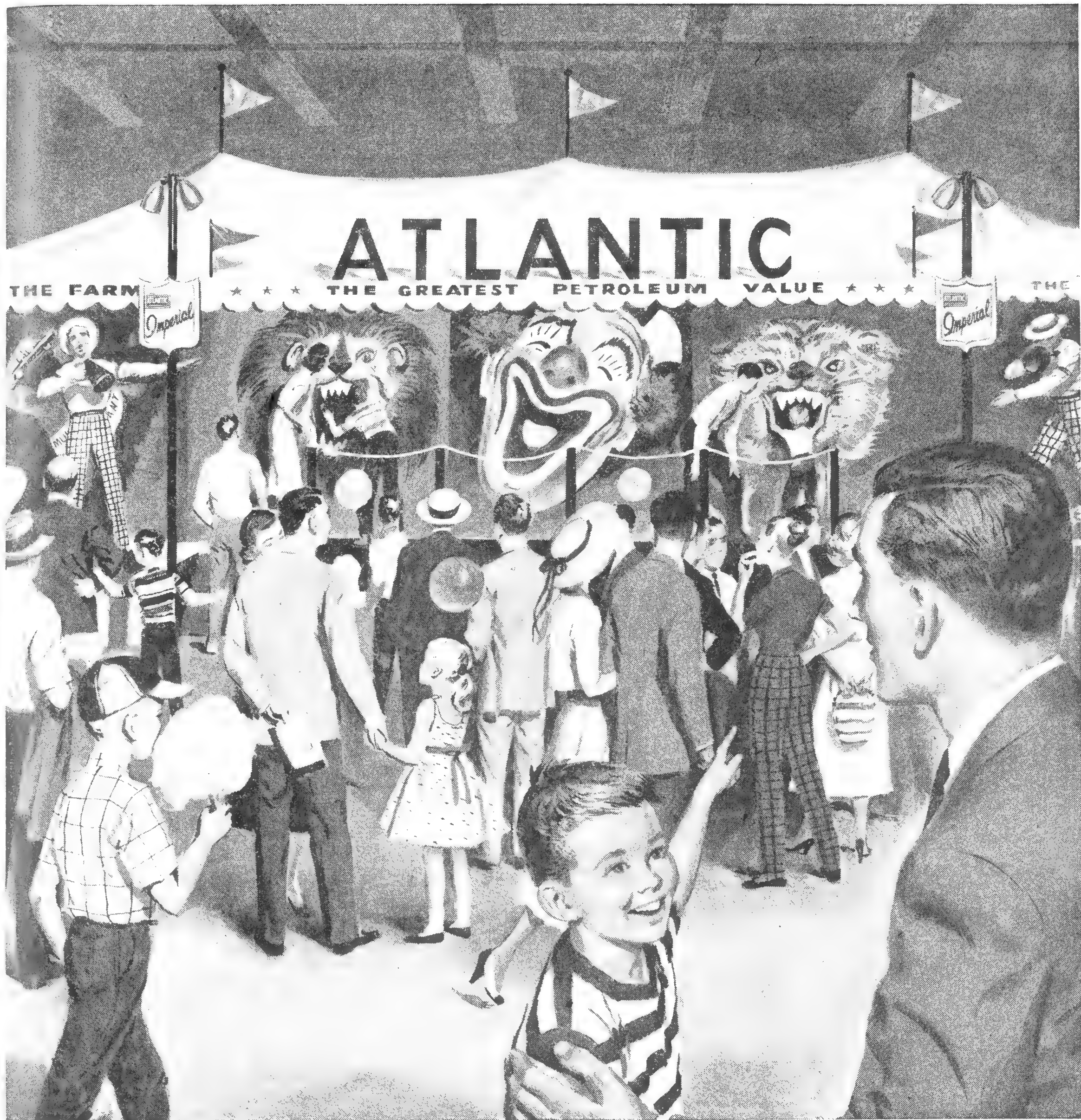
Oct. 7-9—21st NEPPCO Exposition and Convention, Farm Show Building, Harrisburg, Penna.

Oct. 12-15—National Home Demonstration Council meeting, Wichita, Kan.

Oct. 13-16—National FFA Convention, Kansas City, Mo.

October 17—25th — American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Missouri.

Oct. 25 — New England Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Sale, Bull Hill Farm, North Amherst, Mass.



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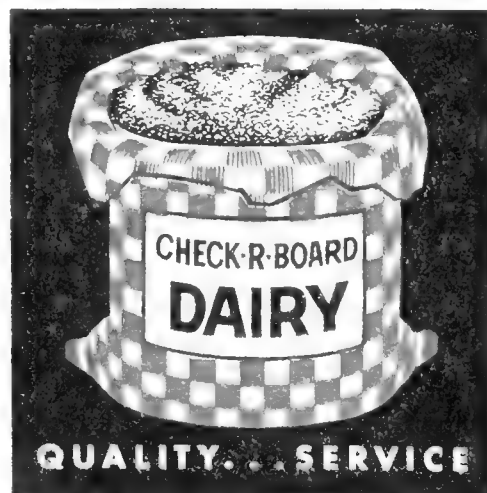
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Milk-Drinking Cows

NO SURPLUS PROBLEM

WHEN MY husband and I read about the cows drinking milk it made us laugh. It brought back the experience we had when we began farming and we hadn't thought of it for quite some time. It was before we shipped blend' milk.

We had some good Holsteins and were flooded with skim milk. We fed all we dared to the calves, the pigs and the hens. We even had one old horse who gratefully drank a bucket of it each milking. However, it went against Yankee thrift to waste any of that warm milk, fresh from the separator.

One morning Jim offered some big pails of it to the cows. A few disdained it and always did, while others eyed it suspiciously and tasted cautiously. Finally, one plunged her nose into it and gulped it greedily down. We hastily offered the one next to her a pail of it and she partook.

That was the end of our surplus problem. (Too bad it can't be as easily solved today). Those big black and white cows completely lost their dignity and reverted to their youth. They bellowed lustily along with their small fry for their drink. Some of them would get down on their knees to drink from the pails as little calves often do. They sucked tongues with their neighbors and acted very silly. They produced very well, though, and gave it all back to us with good measure.

Thank you, Mr. Cosline, for giving us this chance to laugh at things which have been a long while forgotten.

—Daisy Dopp, Glover, Vt.

* * *

WANTED MORE

YOU WROTE about a milk drinking cow and raised the question as to the experience of other farmers.

My husband says he has had two cows, names Pat and Tootsie, that would drink any cow's milk and enjoyed it and wanted more.—Catherin Culver, Port Crane, N. Y.

* * *

COOPERATION

IN A RECENT issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, I read in the editorial page about a cow drinking her own milk.

I can't vouch for dairy cows, but last fall, after we sold some Hereford young stock, two of the cows would stand and nurse each another! Trust an animal to know how to meet an emergency! —Cristine B. Ferrin, Barton, Vt.

* * *

MORE CREAM?

YOU ASKED about experiences with giving cows milk to drink. We have a small farm with five cows. One cow will drink her own milk or any other cow's milk.

Many times when we have extra milk I give it to "Linda." She looks around in anticipation for milk but the other cows don't care for any at all. Last winter, during that snow storm we had, I tried giving the cows milk to drink, as they couldn't get to the brook for water. Only "Linda" would drink it, although a heifer took a small amount. The rest would rather go thirsty.

Also, giving a cow milk to drink will help produce more cream. We raise veal calves, so the only time I can give "Linda" milk is when we only have a few calves or when we are just starting out a few new "bobs." Just let her see a pail of milk! She's right there waiting for it.—Willis Armbrust, Callicoon, N. Y.



New York's 1958 Star Farmer and two of his promising purebred Jersey heifers.

New York Star Farmer Is Full Partner With His Dad

By ANDRE LEPINE

(Teacher of Agriculture, Cazenovia, N. Y.)

ROBERT TAYLOR, 19, Manlius, New York, who was named New York State Star Farmer for 1958 earned that honor (and the \$200 check that accompanied it) through five years of hard work in the F.F.A. and on his father's farm.

Entering the vocational agriculture department at the Cazenovia Central School in the fall of 1953, Bob already owned a small herd of purebred Jerseys that included two cows, two heifers, and two calves.

With the aid and encouragement of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Taylor, Bob increased his herd gradually so that by the time he graduated from High School in the spring of 1957 he owned six cows, three heifers, and three calves. Besides the care of his own project animals, Robert helped or assisted in all the work on this purebred

stalls and sealed off the ceiling. Now they have a modern stable for 30 milking cows and use their old stable for young stock and dry cows. Eventually they hope to expand this pole structure to house 50 cows.

Bob was very active in school affairs: Treasurer and president of his 4-H club, president of his class, treasurer of the student council, chairman of the talent show, on the track team, and president last year of the local F.F.A. chapter.

Robert has won the following Future Farmer Foundation chapter medals: Soil and water conservation, dairy farmer and the much coveted Star Farmer Medal. He also won the American Agriculturist achievement award.

He has been very active on the show circuit and won many trophies. He has also won many laurels in both the 4-H and F.F.A. dairy cattle judging contests. He has in his barn now a purebred Jersey calf won last summer by being high Jersey judge in the tough Delhi judging tour; and a purebred Holstein calf won for being the outstanding 4-H dairy cattle judge in the county.

Last summer he was a member of the Cazenovia team that took first place on the Delhi judging tour and he collaborated with classmates, Marvin Richards and Dick Sears, in winning the State dairy cattle judging championship. Representing the New York State Association at the Eastern States Exposition he placed seventh in judging dairy products and fourth in showmanship.

During the fall of 1956 Robert was one of the New York representatives at the second annual 4-H dairy conference in Chicago. In 1957 he was a Madison County representative at the 4-H Capitol Day in Albany.

Last summer with help of Russell Cary the County agent, a partnership agreement was drawn up between Robert and his father. He purchased half interest in all livestock and equipment and eventually hopes to get equity in the real estate.

With a successful high school career behind him, Robert Taylor is aiming for success in the highly competitive dairy industry. A hard worker, with a love for dairy cattle and a sound background in practical dairying, success is the only prediction that can be made for young Mr. Taylor.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Stability is more essential to success than brilliancy.—Richard Lloyd Jones.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Jersey farm. As early as his junior year in school Robert and his father were thinking in terms of a father and son partnership and made plans accordingly.

At the present time Robert is in full partnership with his father on their 160 acre dairy farm that carries a milking herd of 34. Last year the herd averaged 7,347 lbs. of milk and 396 lbs. of fat.

For the last two years, Robert and his father have been active at Jersey sales buying animals to expand and improve the herd to make it a two man operation. Two years ago they bought a young herd sire "Volunteer Confident Lyndell" at the world famous Brigham Farms in St. Albans, Vermont, and last spring they bought three young cows at the Western New York consignment sale. Last summer they journeyed to the Frontenac dispersal sale at Kingston, Ontario, and purchased three young cows of the popular Brompton breeding.

All this buying along with the raising of their own animals resulted in a housing squeeze so last fall they had a 60' x 33' pole barn erected next to their old barn. During the fall and winter months Bob and his father put in 30 tie

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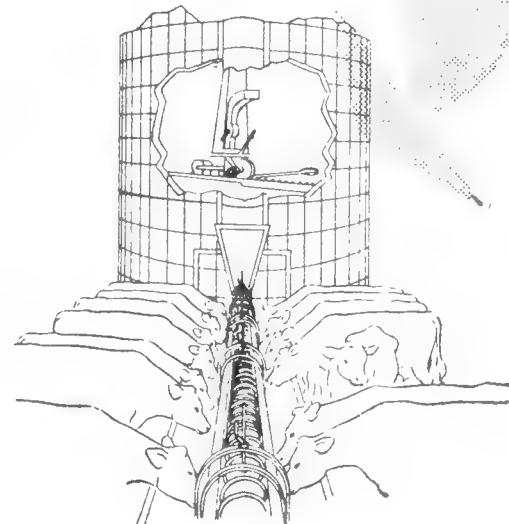
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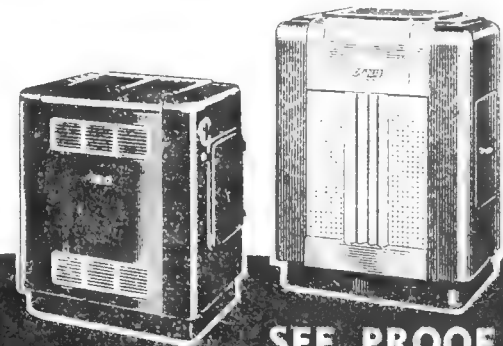
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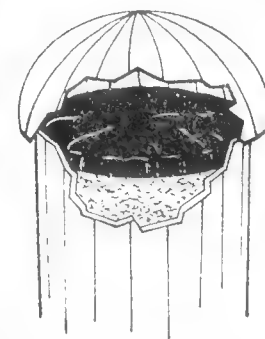
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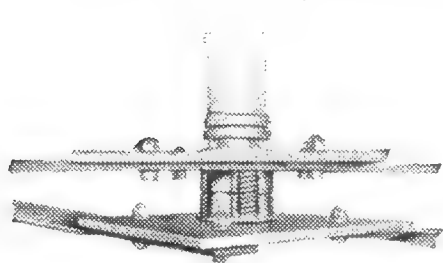
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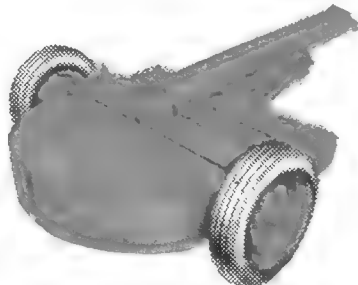
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The QUESTION? BOX



Should sheep be de-wormed before housing them for the winter?

Worm numbers can build up in sheep very rapidly during the winter when feed or water is contaminated by manure. Treatment for internal parasites before the animals are housed for the winter will help to free the sheep flock of these profit takers, says Dr. Sam Guss, Penn State extension veterinary specialist.

One treatment using phenothiazine, followed in three weeks by another treatment using copper sulfate and nicotine sulfate, will eliminate most internal parasites. If you want to be sure that you have eliminated all the internal parasites after these treatments, ask your veterinarian to make a microscopic examination of fecal samples from the flock. After worming the sheep, move them to cleaner ground if you do not plan to house them immediately. Sanitary feeding and watering facilities can be just as important as worm medicines. If hay is fed on the ground during the winter, feed it in a new place each day so that it is not contaminated by manure.

What is the best method for installing aluminum foil in the walls, floors and ceiling of a building as insulation, and a vapor barrier?

Aluminum foil has three values in terms of saving heat:

1. It reflects radiant heat.
2. It prohibits the passage of air, and
3. In multiple layers $\frac{3}{4}$ inch apart, it creates dead air spaces which are as effective as rock wool in resisting the passage of conducted heat. In addition to these, it also serves as a vapor barrier—which creates or eliminates problems depending on how it is used.

Because moisture travels from the warm side of a wall to the cold side, and a house is usually warmer inside

than out, the vapor barrier should be placed on the inside of the wall.

One layer of aluminum foil will prevent air infiltration and help a little by restricting radiated heat. One layer has practically no value in slowing up conducted heat—which is the most important heat loss. To restrict conducted heat, you should use three to five layers of aluminum paper (or foil) spacing each layer $\frac{3}{4}$ inch apart using narrow strips of wood and placing them between the studs, floor joists or rafters.

If you already have the foil on hand, use this first in the wall spaces and between floor joists over the crawl space. Use it also between ceiling joists if the attic is unused, or nail it on the under side of the rafters if the attic is used.

—E. W. Foss

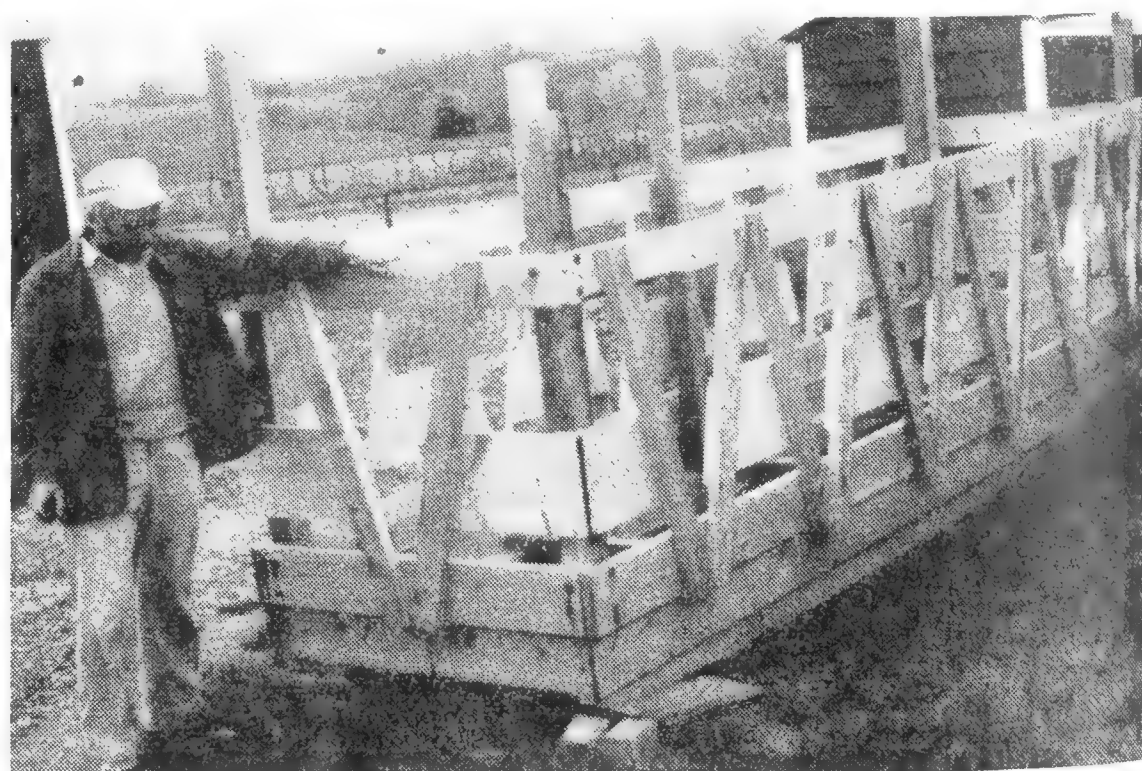
What can I do to reduce excessive moisture on my windows and in my walls?

Moisture will condense from the air on a cold wall whenever that wall or surface is below the "dew point" of the moisture in the air. From a practical standpoint there are only two things you can do:

1. Warm up the surface by placing insulation over your ceilings or walls or using storm windows if you don't have them and

2. Reduce the moisture content of the air in your house. The moisture you now have in the house may be coming from boiling water on the stove, a clothes drier, which is unvented, many shower baths, or a humidifier on your furnace — sometimes moisture vapor comes up from wet ground.

On extremely cold days you are apt to have some moisture condensation on interior windows even though you have storm windows on the outside. Moisture content of inside air would have to be extremely low to not have some moisture condensation at below 0° temperatures.—E. W. Foss



This newly constructed rack is for the outdoor feeding of dry hay.

Brings Feed to Cows

WILLIAM DORPFELD of Athens, Greene Co., N. Y., is planning to use a modified form of zero pasture. Because he feels that it would be difficult to manage an adequate succession of green crops, he will fill his silo with grass, feed this out during the summer, and then refill in the fall with corn.

While he has 17 milk producers at present, he plans to increase this to 25

for a strictly one-man operation. The cows will get exercise in a seven-acre pasture, but Bill feels that by feeding hay in outdoor racks and grass silage in the barn he will be able to keep more cows on his 110 acres.

He hires the silo filled, thus keeping his investment low, but one labor-saver that he is looking forward to is a gutter cleaner, to be installed when he gets his barn re-arranged.



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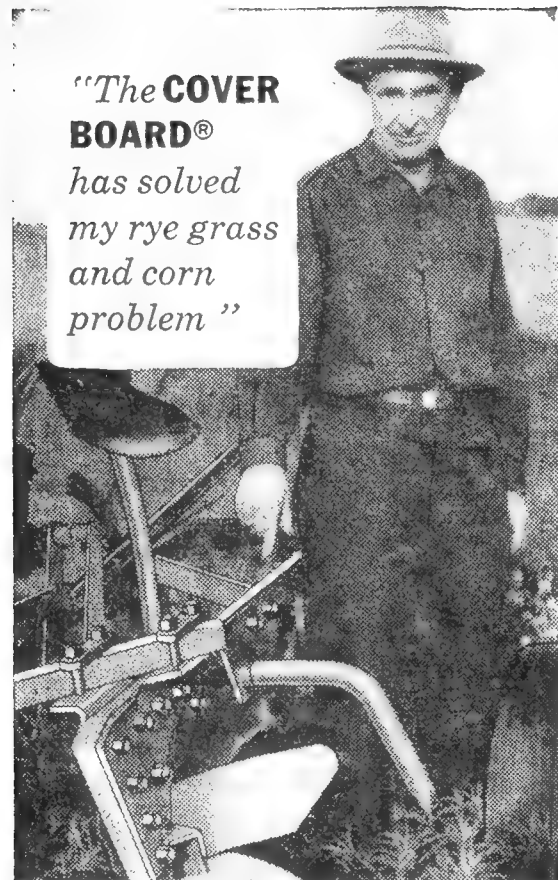
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Visiting Hayfields

By
TOM MILLIMAN

Milepost 372

**N. Y.
THRUWAY**

Golden Acres

THESE acres, near Ithaca, are only five in number. To farmers, they may turn out to be the most important five acres in the whole Northeast. The soil is a heavy, sticky clay loam. It is what is now growing on these acres, in two locations, that makes them important. Birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), gathered from around the world, is being tested for yield, leafiness, persistence, rate of recovery after cutting, seed yield and reduction of shattering, resistance to diseases and insects, and still other characteristics.

The venture is an extension of one which Dr. H. A. MacDonald of Cornell has been carrying on for fifteen years, out of which came the Viking variety of trefoil, the heaviest yielding of any so far known, but which carries the disadvantages of being extremely early in seasonal maturity, and being less persistent than Empire. The enlarged project is a piece of research teamwork between Cornell and the Agricultural Research Service of the Federal Government. With Dr. MacDonald in general charge, the work also has the trained services of (among others) the geneticist, Dr. Robert R. Seanev of the Federal Government, a native of Indiana. These men and others have caused to be sent to them plant material, either seeds or whole plants, of birdsfoot trefoil from Europe, Asia, Australia, New Zealand, North Africa, Japan and North and South America. Several contributions came from behind the Iron Curtain, including Asiatic Russia.

An Extensive Effort

Dr. MacDonald told me that 30 collections of material from our own Northeast are in the trials, each differing from the others in some characteristic, big or little. With four to six replicates, as the scientists call duplicate plantings, the total number of clones or individual plantings adds up to a thousand or more. Each must be evaluated. It is the most searching effort ever made on birdsfoot trefoil, a versatile plant with many variations and more yet to be discovered. The field on North Triphammer Road near Ithaca is completing the second year. The other one at the top of Varna hill on the road to Cortland is in part much older.

The next step will be to discard the weaklings, or those plants which for any reason are considered undesirable, after careful evaluation over a period of years. Then comes selection of the

outstanding specimens, which are superior in all the replications, and multiplication of these until sizable plantings are established and compared with Empire and Viking, the two varieties now most prominent commercially.

The Empire variety, originating by selection from volunteer growths on three Albany County, N. Y., farms is an astounding crop in its value to farmers, including Iowa farmers. Its persistence and self-seeding habit, when either overgrazed or undergrazed, is truly miraculous, as is its highly desirable habit of starting growth late in the spring and remaining green and leafy long after other legumes have shed their leaves and become woody.

Empire seed, because of shattering, is difficult for man to capture, even when seed is abundant. The other disadvantage of Empire is its moderately lower yield, especially when compared to Viking.

Out of the trials now in progress is certain to come something of value. If it is a higher yielding Empire type which delivers more production and more easily recovered seed, then we may reasonably expect many of the millions of acres of northeastern hill-sides to turn to the color of gold each August, as the result of the greatest single advance in Northeastern land management in a generation.

SCREENINGS

The annual gabfest about losing grain corn because of frost is under way, and sharper than usual. The hue and cry comes from men who haven't quite accepted corn for grain in the Northeast, even after its tremendous comeback during and following World War II. The advent of silos put a bad sag into Northeast corn for grain during the first 40 years of this century. Then came grass silage and high support prices in the corn states, plus constantly rising freight rates on corn. So we went into grain corn ourselves, with the help of corn breeders. They haven't fooled us with corn which won't ripen, even in 1958.

The very Congressmen, and Senators too, Republicans all, who for years demanded Secretary Benson's scalp, are now in the heat of the Congressional campaign seeking to be photographed with him, if possible with his arm over their shoulders. It would be enough to make a man throw up his dinner if it weren't for the fact that most poli-

ticians, from the beginning of the Republic, have usually acted in whatever manner would attract more votes. From the first mention of his name prior to his appointment, this writer has supported Benson and his platform.

* * *

At Hayfields we are this fall omitting wheat for the first time in years. Instead, we are growing winter barley of the Hudson variety. When congressional politics keeps the wheat surplus at such mountainous proportions, all due to needlessly high support price it is time for individuals to do what little is possible by growing something other than wheat. Winter barley, with which I've had experience for nearly 20 years, is an appetizing and high yielding feed grain. Harry planned to sow certified Hudson about September 8 or 10.

* * *

Charlie the steer is rounding into condition for mid-October slaughter. He's the fellow who wouldn't stay in the pasture with heifers and dry cows. Harry brought him up to the barns in early June and gradually put him on full feed. We originally had him scheduled for December slaughter, but he'll taste just as good earlier. Still, it is easier to barn fatten steers in cooler weather than midsummer, isn't it? However, this is not to admit that we had much summer.

* * *

Our new hay crimper or crusher has worked well enough to permit the statement that it has saved a day in field curing of hay, except when rain interfered. The use of the crimper requires an extra field operation between mowing and baling, and in Harry's opinion and mine, the improved quality of hay more than pays for the crimping. It is an added gimmick much worthwhile here in the Northeast.

— A. A. —

FEED ADDITIVE BOOSTS BEEF GAIN

A STEER AT South Dakota State College made an average daily gain of 4.33 pounds, about double the State average, during a recently completed 160-day feeding experiment.

The steer weighed 1,405 pounds at slaughter as a long yearling. He dressed 63.8 per cent, graded high choice, and sold for \$30.40 a hundredweight, according to L. B. Embry, animal husbandman, and Paul R. Zimmer, graduate assistant, of the agricultural Experiment Station at State College, who conducted the experiment.

This steer was one of a lot fed "Dynafac," a new chemobiotic feed additive being tested at the station. Embry and Zimmer point out that although this steer made an unusually large rate of gain, the average gain made by the lot was also exceptionally high. The 12 steers averaged 3.1 pounds a day and sold for \$29.51 a hundredweight while another lot, fed the same ration without "Dynafac," averaged 2.79 pounds a day and sold for \$28.15 a hundredweight.

The basic ration for both lots consisted of 67.5 per cent rolled corn, 20 per cent ground alfalfa, 10 per cent soybean meal, 1 per cent bone meal, and 1.5 per cent trace mineralized salt, self-fed. All steers in both lots were also implanted with stilbestrol.

"Dynafac" is rather new as a feed additive, the scientists point out. It is produced chemically, has antibacterial properties, is a surface-active agent and has appeared to be beneficial in preventing feed-lot bloat. Further trials to test the additive in self-fed, high concentrated rations are being planned, say Embry and Zimmer. Armour and Company, manufacturers of "Dynafac," have given the Experiment Station a \$6,000 grant-in-aid for more research on the subject.



A portion of the birdsfoot trefoil test plots near Ithaca, New York.

"Birds of a Feather" and AGE Should Be Together

FOR MANY years we have watched those poultrymen who gathered large numbers of birds together in one building. By large numbers we mean many thousands. We have also observed more records of poor production than excellent production on these large operations. The first few years results are usually satisfactory but soon the whole operation becomes a problem that is most difficult to solve.

Many broiler growers learned (the hard way) that to get top weights, have good health and low feed conversions, they could grow only one age bird in each house. Any compromise usually resulted in poorer birds.

Perhaps egg producers should take a lesson from the broiler grower. It wasn't long ago that egg production was a one flock system, but today few producers still use the one flock replacement system. Most poultrymen bring in replacements twice a year and many have three and four flocks yearly. Because of this later practice, many different aged birds are found in adjoining pens and floors of many large poultry houses.

One House, One Age

We believe it will not be long before egg producers will realize that to get maximum production and maximum income, they must break the laying flock cycle for each house. By this we mean each building will house only one aged bird. When the flock is through its laying period, all the birds will be removed, the house thoroughly cleaned and a healthy new flock of pullets installed to fill the house again.

Records have shown where this system is used, production per bird is as high on large operations as any other size. Production goals of 230 eggs and better, on a pullet housed basis, can be

set and achieved if the flock is housed as a one aged group and recommendations followed for good management, feed and breeding.

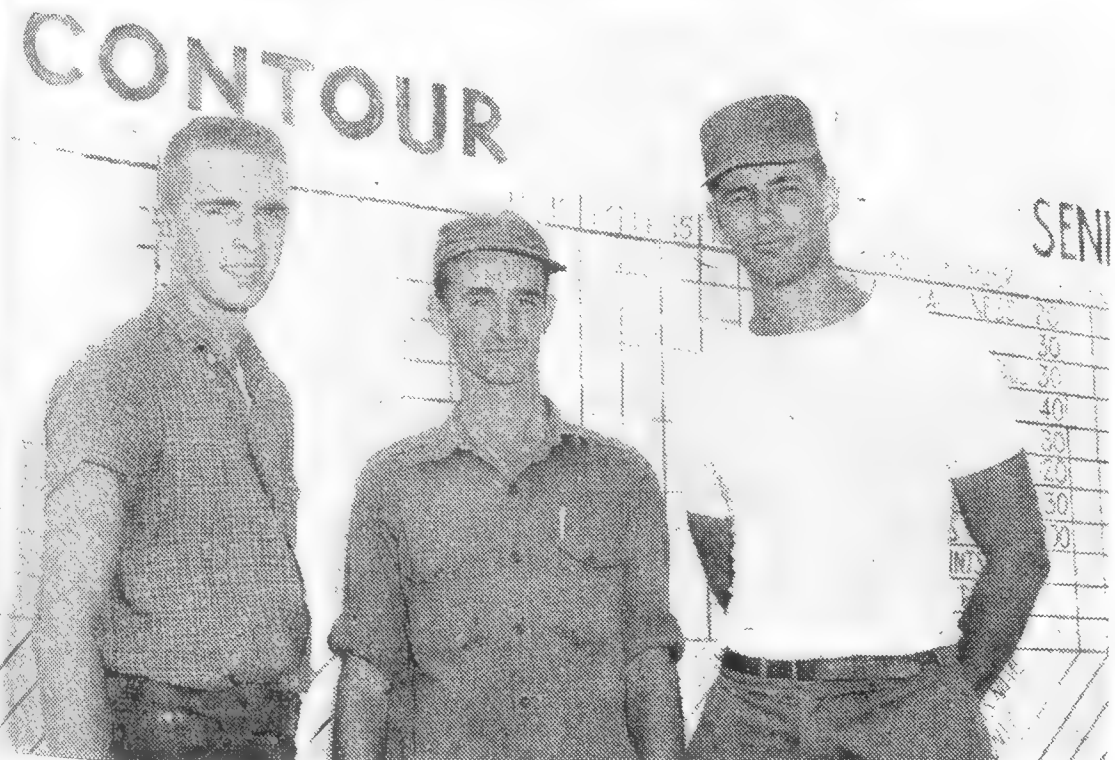
Admittedly, this "one flock for each house" system will be a difficult one to adapt to many established poultry farms. And probably it will not be too important a recommendation for farms of 3,000 birds or less. But for the large operations that are becoming more numerous, it may be worthwhile for the poultryman to plan his operations and future expansion around these recommendations.

Perhaps houses of the future may be standardized for size to a one man unit, of 10,000 layers or some such figure. Here one man would feed, gather eggs, care for equipment and remove dead birds.

The practice of buying started pullets or raising off the farm replacements is becoming more important in Massachusetts. The birds raised away from the layers are usually delivered to the poultryman as healthy pullets ready to do a job. We have seen many cases where three months later these same pullets are "junk" and never even came close to reaching their peak. We do not believe the blame can always be placed on breeding, or the feed or the various management recommendations that were carried out during the early laying period.

Our observations, based on many farm visits, have shown us that the highest production levels can be reached today regardless of the number of birds a poultryman owns. The important factor is how the birds are housed. Thus a poultryman planning for the future, would do well to plan his operation in separate units rather than one or two giant buildings.—*Jack Hough in Massachusetts Feathered Fax.*

NEW YORKER WINS NATIONAL CONTEST



—Photo: Atlantic Refining Co.

At right is Charles (Monty) Stamp, Jr., of Rock Stream in Schuylar County, N. Y., who became National champion in the contour plowing matches at Hershey, Pa., after winning first place in New York. With him are other New York winners: James Bugenhagen, left, of Lockport, Junior Level Land champ; and David Bay, Canandaigua, Senior Level Land champ.

A NEW YORKER and a Pennsylvanian placed one, two in the contour plowing division of the 16th National Plowing Contest at Hershey, Penna., last month. Another New Yorker won second place in the level land event, only seven points behind the winner.

New National Champion contour plowman is 23-year-old Charles L. (Monty) Stamp of Rock Stream, Schuylar County, New York who had won the New York contest earlier in the month. He had also placed third in the State level land contest. Monty scored 374 points out of a possible 400 at the National event.

Second in the contour event was another Northeast farmer, Charles W. Holub, 43, of Harrisburg, R.D. 1, Penna. His score was 364. The Tennessee champion, Mrs. Pauline Blankenship, 36, took 10th place to beat out men from such states as Ohio and Wisconsin!

The level-land contest was won with 370 points by 21-year-old George W. Linniger of Michigan but New York's champ, David Bay, 30, of Canandaigua in Ontario County, was right on his heels with 363 points. George E. Horner, 31, Centre Hall, Penna., was in 7th place.

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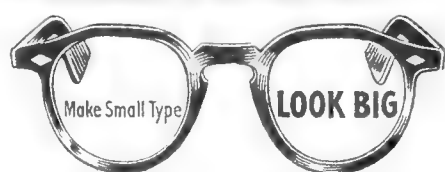
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IF YOUR FARM ownership isn't happy and rewarding, let us tell you how to make it so. Preliminary discussions without cost or obligation. Write Dept. B, Doane Agricultural Service, Inc., 4 E. State St., Doylestown, Pa., or 150 South St., Annapolis, Maryland.

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AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING. Barn cleaners, heavy duty spreaders, silage unloaders, bulk milk tanks, bulk milk trucks, Herringbone milking systems, pipeline milkers, silos, grain and feed storage bins, low cost steel buildings. Terms. Nold Farm Supply Rome N. Y.

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SENSATIONAL GARDEN TRACTOR. Hoes between plants and rows including strawberries. Eliminates hand hoeing. Nothing else like this. Patent 2742840. Also tills. Fantastic offer to first few inquiries. Auto Hoe, DePere 49, Wis.

ST. PIERRE SILOMATIC UNLOADERS. Save 300 hours hand labor each year, stretch silage many weeks longer, eliminate waste and end hazards of climbing. Write for free information on St. Pierre Silomatic Unloaders, Bunk Feeders.

Hay Driers, Barn Cleaners and name of nearest dealer in your area. Manufactured by St. Pierre Chain Corporation, Worcester, Mass.

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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Oct. 4 IssueCloses Sept. 19
Oct. 18 IssueCloses Oct. 3
Nov. 1 IssueCloses Oct. 17
Nov. 15 Issue.....Closes Oct. 31

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NEW LOWER PRICES ON SILO covers and tarpaulins of 4 mil polyethylene, rotproof, waterproof, acidproof and airtight. With new, much improved ties, better than grommets. Prevent spoilage on top of silos with these covers. Cut square and sent with 6 ties to be used as tarpaulin when not on silo. Order 2 feet larger than silo. 14' x 14'—\$6.00; 16 1/2' x 16 1/2'—\$7.00; 18'x20'—\$8.00; 20' x 20'—\$9.00. Portable silos in packaged kit of rustproof fence and Goodrich sleeve, 40 ton capacity \$140.00, 80 ton \$230.00. Tarpaulins: 8' x 12' with 6 ties—\$5.50; 12' x 16' with 8 ties—\$7.50; 16' x 20' with 10 ties—\$9.50. Extra ties at 10¢ each. Inquire about extra strong covers of 6 mil polyethylene and polyvinyl chloride. Plain 4 mil polyethylene sheets for trench and bunk silos, over stacked hay or straw, 500-1500 sq. ft. at 2¢ per sq. ft. 4 mil rolls 16 1/2' x 100'—\$27.00; 20' x 100'—\$32.00; 6 mil 20' x 100'—\$45.00. Postpaid, no COD's. Research Products, H. E. Hiteman, West Winfield, N. Y. Tel. Leonardsville 61F23.

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HAY WANTED—Alfalfa, timothy clover—finest quality. Field or barn loading. S. A. Rauch, New Hope, Penna. Volunteer 2-2081.

FOR SALE: HAY first and second cutting alfalfa-timothy mixed feeding hay; mulch hay; wheat straw; ear corn. James Kelly, 137 E. Seneca Tpke., Syracuse, N. Y. Phone HO-92885.

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ALFALFA, TREFOIL MIXED hay, good quality. Straw and mulch. Guaranteed as represented, delivered by truckload. Stewart's Produce Service, Maplecrest, New York.

3,000 BALES HAY EARLY first cutting, also 1,000 bales second cutting, mostly alfalfa and some Birdsfoot Trefoil. All is very good quality. Max Klenner, Box 17, Springfield Center, N. Y.

HAY—SECOND CUTTING alfalfa. Straw. The price is right, order a load today. Horace W. Bolton, E. Northfield, Mass.

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MOUNTAIN VACATIONLAND—excellent food, reasonable rates. Perry's Hotel, Prattsville, N. Y.

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MEN'S BRIEFS and TEE shirts. Dacron reinforced collars, combed yarn, processed minimum shrinkage, white. Small, medium, large, extra large. Mixed sizes in either. \$6.95 dozen. Postpaid. Check or money order E. Mathers, Stafford, N. Y.

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LAMP BARGAINS. PIANO, Organ, Desk, Tree, Picture, Extension Kraft. Dept. R, Box 701, Evanston, Ill.

PASTEL OR XMAS RIBBON Remnants 100 yards \$1.10 Postpaid. Ribbon Exchange, Box 211, Whitman, Massachusetts.

DO YOU WEAR SIZES 38 to 60? Buy direct from manufacturer. Slips, gowns, halfslips, bed-jackets, panties. Write for free catalogue. Royal Co., 220 West 98 St., New York 25.

RUG STRIPS For braiding and hooking. Send 15¢ to cover cost of mailing samples. Only finest selvages 100% pre-shrunk wool right from the coat factories. No dirty mill ends, and you get the colors you want! Used by leading teachers. Money-back guarantee. Quality Coat Factory, 51 Elm Street, New Haven, Conn.

RAG RUGS: HALF TON prepared material available. Wanted make on shares. R. E. Wirtz, termite, Washington, N. J.

STAMPED LINENS FOR embroidery or painting. Buy direct from manufacturer and save. Send for free catalog. Merrilee, 16 West 19th St., Dept. 710, New York 11, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

'BACKWOODS JOURNAL' — \$1.00 year, 20¢ copy. Log Cabin Life, Old Forge 16, N. Y.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS
(Continued on Opposite Page)

\$80,000 In Awards At Penn Stock Show

The premium list for the second annual Pennsylvania National Livestock Exposition shows a record \$80,000 in cash prizes, ribbons and trophies offered winners at the event at Harrisburg next November. William L. Medford, Chester, the show chairman, said the amount is approximately \$5,000 more than offered last year.

The 1958 "Keystone International" exposition will be held in the Pennsylvania Farm Show Building and Arena starting Monday, November 10 and running through Friday, November 14. Closing date for entries is October 1. Premium lists are now available from the headquarters office, 1831 N. Cameron Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

The exposition, which last year attracted entries of breeding and market type beef cattle, swine and sheep from 30 states and Canada, will have a number of new attractions, according to Leon Falk, Jr., Pittsburgh, president of the Pennsylvania Livestock and Allied Industries Association, Inc., which is sponsoring the show again this year in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture.

Added features for the show which is aimed toward advancement of Pennsylvania and national livestock industries include the following:

Expansion of carcass shows for market steers, hogs and lambs; addition of open class pen lots of fat steers, market hogs and lambs; the 1958 National Show of the American Southdown Breeders Association with \$1,300 in premiums, and addition of Columbia and Rambouillet breeds to the sheep show.

LAMB POOL

A TOTAL of 355 head were consigned at the third Watkins Glen Lamb Pool, held August 27, according to Chairman Irving Davis, Hector. This represented 27 growers from 5 central New York counties.

The lambs graded and sold as follows:

13 # 0 — Prime.....	\$25.00
130 # 1 — Choice	24.00
120 # 2 — Good	22.50
35 # 3 — Medium	20.50
12 # 4 — Common	19.00

In addition there were 10 bucks which sold at \$21.50 down, according to grade; and 35 sheep which sold at \$7.00 down according to grade. Robert Rector, Empire Livestock Marketing Co., Ithaca, was the grader.

Another lamb pool was planned for Wednesday, September 10, with Alfred Howell, Rock Stream, as chairman.

— A. A. —

PIG FACTORY



This Berkshire sow on the Howard Wieland Farm, Osage, Iowa has a new interpretation of multiple farrowing. She farrowed two litters within 17 days, giving birth to a total of 27 living pigs, of which 18 are still living. Mr. Wieland is pictured holding a basketful of pigs from the second litter of 12, while some of the older pigs from her first litter of 15 are shown in the foreground.

— A. A. —

WINS POULTRY AWARD

A NEW YORK scientist was selected by the Poultry Science Association as the recipient of the American Feed Manufacturers Association 1958 award of \$1,000 for outstanding contribution to poultry nutrition research.

Dr. Frederick W. Hill, Professor of Animal Nutrition and Poultry Husbandry, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, received the award at the 47th annual meeting of the Poultry Science Association, in August at Cornell. Dr. E. I. Robertson, John W. Eshelman and Sons Co., and Chairman of AFMA's Nutrition Council, made the presentation.

— A. A. —

NEW LINERS FOR CONCRETE WORK

Among new helps for do-it-yourself farmers are plastic and rubber form liners for use in pouring concrete structures.

Ray W. Carpenter, agricultural engineer at the University of Maryland, notes that liners can be bought in a variety of textured surfaces and patterns to give a pleasing appearance to the finished surface.

Also, as the cement does not stick to the new materials, a glass smooth finish is possible. Oiling of form boards is done away with and there is no warping of the forms because of water soaking.

Liners are good for repeated use.

Safe and Powerful



New Scientifically Designed Charger Farmers Have Wanted! Waited!

Compare These Leading Features:

- Charges felt strongly by animal stock without fear of injury to humans.
- 20 times more short resistant than other leading fence chargers.
- Will not be shorted by green grass or brush; rain or ice.
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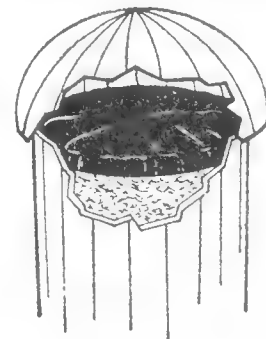
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AYRSHIRE DISPERSAL

Willard Walker's Willow Brook Herd
THURS., OCT. 9, CORTLAND, N. Y.

Farm along Rt. 281 at W. edge of town.
38 COWS—4 BRED HEIFERS—2 YEARLINGS
6 HEIFER CALVES—2 Young BULLS

A well bred herd of Big, Dehorned Cattle. The records of the cows and the dams of the heifers average: 9672M 4.3% 413 F. Actual 2x-305 day records: 9 cows fresh in Aug. 1 in Sept., 5 due in Oct., 7 in Nov., 7 in Dec. There are 9 daughters and 17 granddaughters of the Double Approved and Excellent Strathglass Laird's victory. Cows from this herd have sold up to \$1600. Both bulls are by the \$10,000 Double Approved and Excellent 'Gold C 2nd' and both are from top cows in a great family. There will be Good Values here. HEALTH: Herd is T.B. Accred., Bang's Certified, Calfhood Vaccinated, T.B. and Blood Tested and inoculated against shipping fever within 30 days prior to sale.

— FOR CATALOG WRITE —

TOM WHITTAKER, Sale Mgr., BRANDON, VT.

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MOST PROFITABLE COWS

4% MILK

Big Milkers - Hardy Rustlers
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Write for Booklets
Ayrshire Breeders' Association
85 Center St., Brandon, Vt

Twelfth Annual CONSIGNMENT SALE

Capitol District Jersey Cattle Club
Thursday, October 2, 1958

At Fair Weather Farms, New Lebanon, N. Y.
12:30 P.M. Lunch Available

50 REGISTERED JERSEYS 50

Mostly fall freshening cows and bred heifers; Selected from leading Jersey herds in the Capitol District area.

For Catalogs write: Alfred Partridge,
Windham, N. Y.

TOM P. WHITTAKER

Auctioneer — Brandon, Vermont

DISTRICT FOUR NYABC SALE

(Broome—Chenango—Delaware—Otsego Counties)

Sat.—Oct. 4—Morris, N. Y. 1 P.M.

Sale to be held at the Morris Fairgrounds
(Otsego Co.), Morris, N. Y. Routes 51 and 23.
50 REGISTERED AND CHOICE GRADE 50
HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

(All fresh or close-up—Every animal SELECTED for the sale)—Featuring an outstanding selection of fresh or close-up heifers all by top NYABC Sires. Every animal selected to insure you of getting top replacements ready to give you an immediate return on your investment. You will appreciate their high productions, popular pedigrees and good size. A nice selection of heifer calves will also be offered. A GOOD PLACE TO FILL YOUR REPLACEMENT NEEDS.

Catalogs at ringside Sale in pavilion

Trucking Arranged

Joe Keene, Sale Chairman, Gilbertsville, N. Y.
Phone 102 F 21

HARRIS WILCOX, Bergen, N. Y. Phone 146
Sale Mgr. & Auctioneer

Members State & National Auctioneers Assoc.

AYRSHIRE DISPERSAL

For Carl Ruud, GALWAY, N. Y.

SAT., SEPT. 20, at 12:30 P.M.

15 Mi. from Amsterdam & Schenectady

A real good farmer-breeders herd of 33 HEAD—14 Cows, 5 Bred Heifers, 10 Open Heifers, 4 Heifer Calves. Herd on DHIA test for 11 yrs. Last yearly herd average—10214 M 4.2% 427 F Actual. Several recently fresh and due soon. Complete line of machinery sells including 2 tractors, field chopper, etc. SPECIAL—400 bales 2nd cutting alfalfa, 14' Fiberglass boat, trailer and new 18 H.P. Motor. HEALTH: Herd T.B. Accred., Bangs Negative, Calfhood Vaccinated, blood tested within 30 days.

— Catalogs at the Sale —

TOM WHITTAKER, Sale Mgr., BRANDON, VT.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

MISCELLANEOUS

WHOLESALE PRICES SPORTING Goods Catalog: \$2.50 deposit. Prepaid—refunded first order. Legal will forms. \$1.00. Berkshire Gun Rack. Six Lakes, Michigan.

COMPLETE LIGHTNING ROD SERVICE. Designed for you. Underwriters Laboratories approved. Free inspection. Free survey and estimates. Morse-Collins, Inc., 148-H Coddington Road, Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 4-0445.

PAINT. FACTORY PRICES. \$2.25 gal. for \$5.95 retail value. Free samples. Snow White Paint. Dept. AA, Toledo 2, Ohio.

RUBBER STAMP—UP TO 3 lines \$1.00. Free literature. Champlain Industries. Grand Isle 2 Vermont

"PRUNING MANUAL" "Grafters' Handbook" Complete books on Pruning. Grafting Fruit Trees, Plants. Each \$8.75 Postpaid. Phillips Book Company, Box 453-AA, Ronceverte, W. Va.

NO TRESPASSING SIGNS, prices, sample free Beacon Enterprises, Route 3, Albion, N. Y.

NO TRESPASSING SIGNS, samples, prices free. Cassel, 65 Cottage, Middletown, N. Y.

NO TRESPASSING SIGNS, permanent metal, baked enamel finish. Once up will last for years. Saves time-money replacing. For details—J & E Signs, 54 Hamilton, Auburn, N. Y.

STOVES, FURNACES AND PARTS: coal, wood, oil, gas, electric. Empire Stove & Furnace Co., 793 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

GUARD COWS AGAINST DRAFTS AND DAMPNES

"A NYTHING that lowers a cow's resistance to disease makes her a likely target for the many different kinds of organisms which can cause mastitis," says Richard G. Saacke, University of Maryland extension dairyman. "And among other things, resistance is lowered by drafts, dampness and sudden temperature changes."

The dairy farmer is taking a big step toward protecting his cows against mastitis by providing plenty of dry bedding and keeping drafts in the barn down to a minimum. Saacke says the lack of bedding or too little bedding in stanchions allows the udders to come in contact with the cold, damp floor—and that could be the beginning of a mastitis infection.

In the barnyard, special wintertime hazards are mud, ice and snow. A cow can easily fall if it's slippery underfoot, and get an udder injury leading to mastitis. Anything that reduces the danger of slips and falls indirectly provides protection against mastitis.

An important consideration in loose housing construction is protection against prevailing wintertime winds.

"Keeping the cow's resistance high and avoiding injury is necessary protection against mastitis," Saacke explains, "because it's almost impossible to completely prevent mastitis-causing organisms from coming into contact with the udder. In most cases, they are present in the udders of healthy cows, ready to cause trouble in case of lowered resistance or an injury. Mastitis organisms also are in the manure and soiled bedding, and on the barn floor."

— A. A. —

"HAY BURNING" COWS

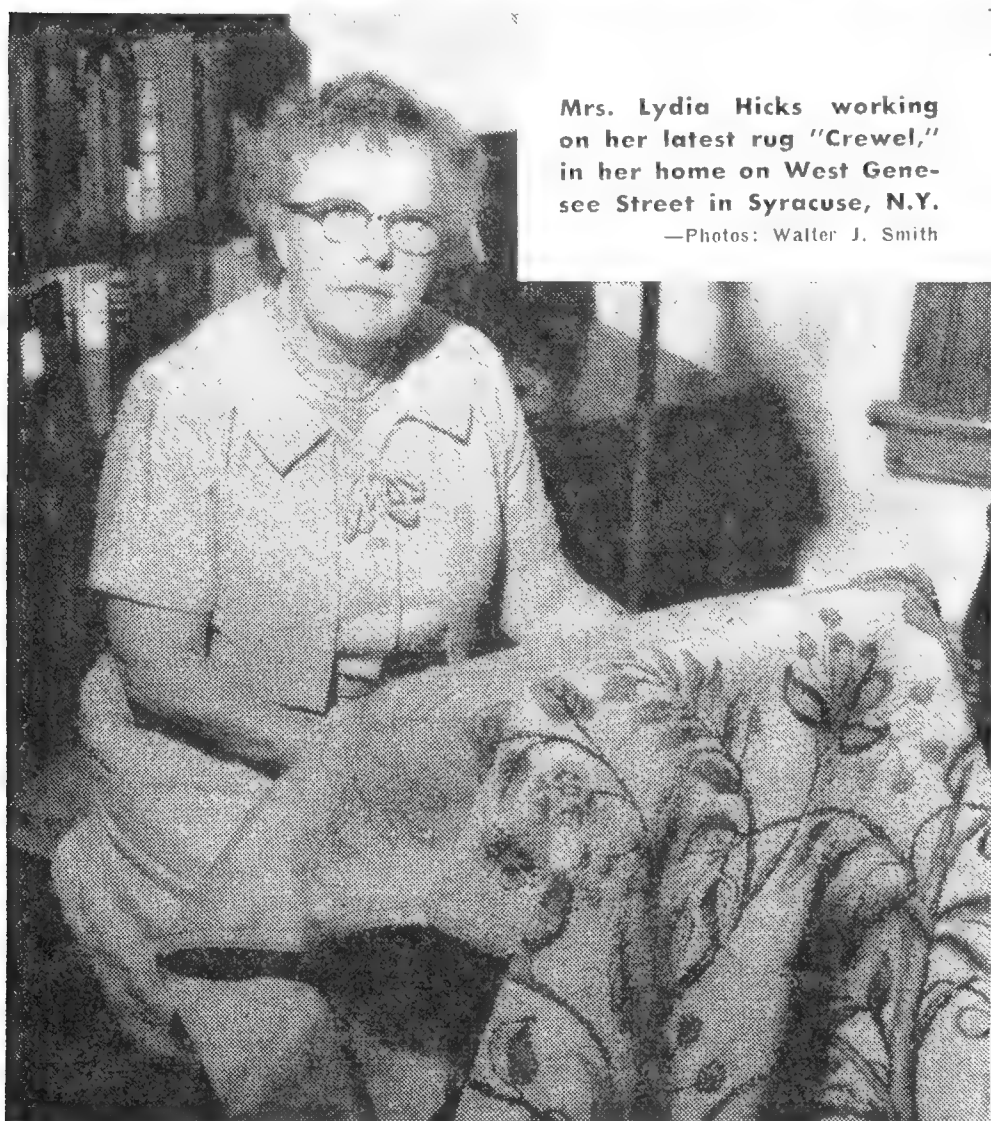
STUDIES are under way by Federal and State workers in Tennessee to find out whether or not there are genetic factors affecting the ability of cattle to convert roughage into milk production and growth. If so, it may be possible to develop types of dairy cows capable of high production on roughage alone. One object of the research is to establish strains of dairy cattle as a source of breeding stock for high milk production, especially in the South.

The research will take at least 10 years, calling for the rearing of all female progeny from each sire from birth to calving, under uniform conditions. During the year the heifers will be pastured with hay and silage to supplement the pasture. After calving they will be divided into two equal groups, one to receive concentrates according to usual herd practice, the other an all-roughage ration.

RUG HOOKING

is My Hobby

By LYDIA HICKS



Mrs. Lydia Hicks working on her latest rug "Crewel," in her home on West Genesee Street in Syracuse, N.Y.

—Photos: Walter J. Smith

MY RUG HOOKING hobby, which began nearly ten years ago, has really ceased to be a hobby and has become a business. Although I am at the "retiring" age, I am doing exactly the opposite, as I have gradually become involved in much more than rug hooking.

I joined an adult education class in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1949 and was fortunate to have a very good teacher, Mrs. Adrienne Bradley, who patiently taught me the fundamentals. I was thrilled and fascinated with my first rugs, and I soon realized that I had found something I loved to do. In fact, I found it was hard to stick to housework and to let my rugs alone. While washing dishes and ironing, I would place my rug so that I could look at it and study it, and then when I found the time I would usually rip out something and improve it.

My second rug, "Rosada," was flown to California to be in a West Coast exhibit and was also shown later in a Massachusetts exhibit. This encouraged me to continue, and by the third year I was an accepted teacher of rug hooking.

When my husband died suddenly in 1953, my hobby and teaching were a great consolation to me. I became even more active in this work, until now it occupies most of my time. I have hooked about fourteen rugs of all sizes up to a 9x12-foot "Persian Palm" oriental which took two and a half years to make. This was exhibited in Worcester, Mass., last year, and also in New York City at the Women's International Institute Show. I was very thrilled when I learned that my rug was one of four to win top awards—a special green ribbon and a silver tray, and I have also had the pleasure of having six of my rugs win first prize at the New York State Fair.

I feel that a good design is most important in producing a good hooked rug. The second requirement is color and knowing how to use it. The third is technique. Anyone who has all three of these, and a little talent thrown in, should be able to produce a thing of beauty. Not being a creative designer myself, I use patterns designed by Mrs. Pearl McGown, whose workshops for

rug hooking teachers I have attended for the last five years.

My work as a teacher of rug hooking has grown until I now have eight classes, with a total of about 100 students. I enjoy teaching and think it would be hard to find more rewarding work than helping all ages and types of people who are eager to create something of beauty . . . to turn an old shawl or blanket or rummage sale coat into a beautiful rug.

I have one blind student of whom I am very proud. She has completed 14 hooked rugs this past year, only using the help of her daughter in placing outlines. She is taking Braille and puts tags on her swatches to help her keep track of colors and shades.

Besides teaching, my rug hooking has led me into another fascinating field. Of course, in order to obtain the soft, beautiful, harmonious shades of color desirable in hooked rugs, one must learn to dye wool and create these colors. There are many accepted methods and formulas, but two years ago I decided I would like to create my own. I set to work, and my kitchen was really a mess all that summer, but it seemed as if nothing could stop me once I hit on the idea of my "Triple-Over-Dye" Method.

I had previously worked out my favorite method of dyeing (the TOD-Jar Method). I especially like this method because it eliminates guesswork and watching, and enables even a beginner to produce gradations of shades with just as good results as an advanced student. It also makes it easy to duplicate colors if you run out of certain shades.

My next step was to create color formulas which would eliminate guesswork and give the lovely, soft, rich shades found in famous paintings. I realized that artists mixed their colors and I decided to do the same thing, simply using dyes in place of paint. I finally found out that for each formula I needed three dyes mixed in the right proportions.

I eventually worked out 103 different formulas, and I wound up with a copyrighted booklet called TOD or "Triple-Over-Dye," which contains these formulas and also instructions for my jar method of dyeing.

To simplify the measuring of small

amounts of dye, I invented a special spoon or measuring device, now called the TOD spoon. It can be used for all measurements in my formulas, and consists of a slender handle or rod, 8½ inches long, with a ¼ teaspoon on one end, and a 1/32 teaspoon on the other. It is easy to double these amounts when a formula calls for ½ teaspoon or 1/16. I find that this TOD spoon saves a lot of time in measuring dyes and insures exact measurements.

In order to show my students the actual colors that result from my 103 different formulas, and to help them select color harmonies, I embarked on another big project. I made up sets of dyed samples, using 3½-inch-long tassels, each marked with the number of a formula. Also, each tassel showed eight different shades of the formula it represented, shading from light to dark.

These proved so helpful to all rug hookers who saw them that they have now been named TOD-KINS and made a permanent part of my rug hooking accessories. They are sold by the set, at both retail and wholesale, and are mounted on plastic which can be rolled into a compact 5x5-inch package.

My two daughters are a great help to me in producing the TOD-KINS. Janet does all the dyeing by the TOD method, and Mary makes the tassels, labels, and assembles most of them.

From a small beginning, the sales of my TOD book, measuring spoon, and TOD-KINS have grown until orders are now coming in from all over the United States. My trademark word "TOD" has been registered and this fall I have been asked to demonstrate my TOD method of dyeing at the 1958 exhibit of the Women's International Institute Show in New York. I will also have a rug in the exhibit.

I never dreamed when I first took up rug hooking that my hobby would grow to such proportions. Rug hooking is like everything else: the more you study and work at it, the more you love it.

(Editor's Note: The first time I heard of Lydia Hicks was when Mrs. Mildred Meskil of the New York State

Department of Commerce wrote me about her. "For the past ten years," she said, "Lydia Hicks of Syracuse, N. Y. has had a hobby of hooked rug making . . . and, lo and behold, she's come up with a successful invention. It seems that it's hard to get custom colors in various yarns, so she created a method and perfected a handy little device for measuring the dyes. She is a delightful person and I think you may want to tell other rug hookers about her."

I immediately wrote to Mrs. Hicks to find out more about her, and her article is the result. I also learned that Mrs. Hicks has two daughters and six grandchildren, for whom most of her priceless rugs are destined.

Both teachers and individual rug hookers will find her TOD booklet and TOD spoon valuable aids in dyeing materials for hooked rugs and achieving lovely colors. Her dye formulas are grouped in "families" of three formulas each, resulting in three beautiful, harmonizing shades within each group.

The colors achieved by the TOD formulas sound truly mouthwatering: a soft brownish rose, a quiet green, a good blue-red, an unusual opalescent; a very dulled blue that is often needed by rug hookers; a soft gold, dull purple-red, soft jade, brown-gold, a lovely soft red, a grayed soft green, a pinkish taupe, a luscious brown-cream, and so on.

A major dye company and a supplies and accessories distributor are now handling Mrs. Hicks' products, including the TOD-KINS she describes on this page. However, she is also handling orders herself, and if you would like to write her, you may send your letter to the following address: Mrs. Lydia Hicks, 2607 West Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y. Here are the prices of her products:

TOD BOOKLET, containing 103 formulas and jar method of dyeing \$2.00.

TOD Measuring Spoon \$1.25

Set of 103 TOD-KINS, each tassel showing 8 shades of a formula color \$20.00

There are special prices to teachers or to anyone buying in lots of six or more booklets or spoons.—Mabel Hebel, Home Editor)



Mrs. Hicks with her 9x12 Persian Palm hooked rug which was one of the top winners at the Women's International Institute Show in New York City last fall. It's insured for \$5000!

September Needlework

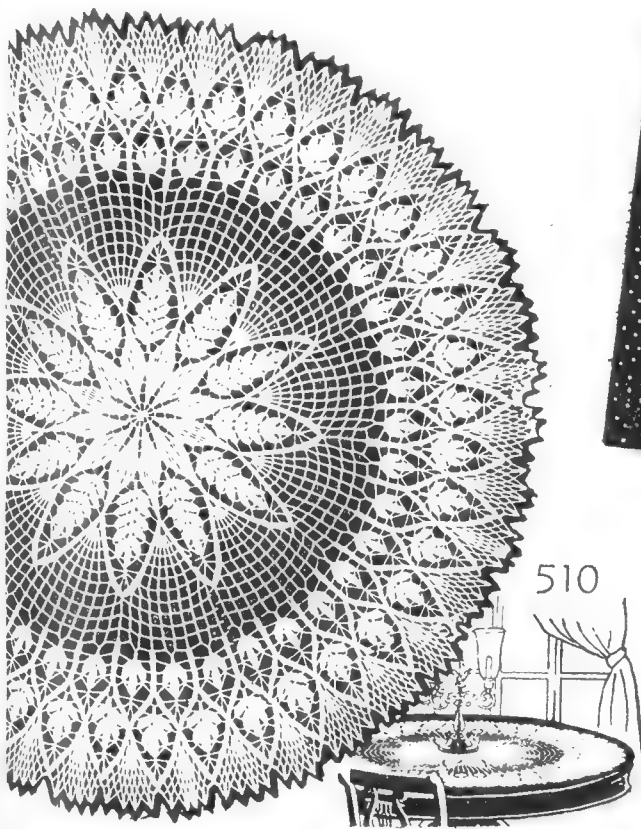


9029
SIZES
12-20; 40

9029. Softly feminine style with scalloped yoke to match or contrast; graceful skirt; with or without sleeves. Printed Pattern in Misses' sizes 12-20; 40. Size 16 takes 4½ yds. 35-in. 35¢

704. Heirloom-worthy crochet starts with an 8-inch square! See how fast the roses grow. Join squares for bedspread, cloth, dresser set or scarf. Easy chart, directions. 25¢

510. Decorative cover for a table or to use as a tablecloth for special occasions. Crochet directions for cloth in three sizes—54- and 64-inches in string; 36 inches in No. 30 cotton. 25¢



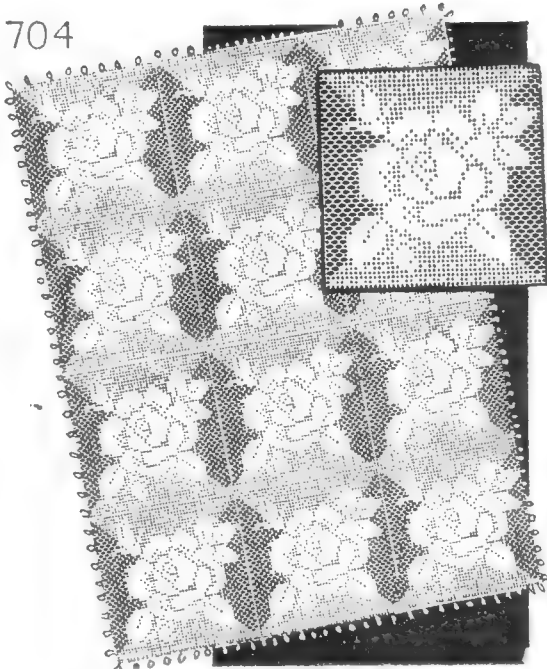
7353. Rope 'em, Cowboy! What child wouldn't love a quilt appliqued with cowboys and horses? Patterns of patches, directions. Yardages for youth and single bed quilts. 25¢

550. Colorful huck weaving turns simple linens into glamorous accessories. Pretty for square-dance skirts, blouses. Five designs from 2¼ to 3¾ inches wide. Weaving charts, directions. 25¢

TO ORDER THESE PATTERNS

Dress Pattern 9029 is THIRTY-FIVE CENTS. Needlework Patterns are TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each. Send orders (with coins) to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 257, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Send an additional 25c for needlework catalog.

704



7353



550



New York State College of Home Economics

Kitchen Curtains

Will you please help me with my kitchen curtains? My woodwork and cupboards are ivory. The walls are papered with a pattern of flowers in pink, red and white, with green leaves on a gray background except for four feet from the floor which is painted pink.

I have plain gray curtains with a figured valance of pink and purple dots on a dark brown background. The gray looks dead, so I wondered if I could use green or red.

It looks as though you have plenty of color without using red or green curtains, although you have not mentioned the size of your kitchen or the floor color, which are both very important. Large rooms can take more color than small ones, but you already have bright cheerful colors in the paper. I hope the pink painted woodwork is a grayed pink, for if it is too bright it will appear to come forward.

I would suggest having a gray valance with your gray curtains in order to balance the gray in the background of the paper. Of course, you might have plain pink curtains. It is difficult to advise without seeing it, but try not to get too much pattern. Gray is always a safe color, as it harmonizes with all colors.

Dyeing Rug

How do you color a faded Olson rug? Can you brush colors on the rug?

—Mrs. A.B., Vermont

I have never tried to color a rug by this method, but see no reason why it would not be successful. Send to George Wells, Cedar Swamp Road, Glen Head, L.I., New York, for his dyes which he uses to dye woolen yarns to hook rugs. These dyes are in many different colors and are excellent.

First, you should have your rug cleaned. Then mix sufficient dye with water, according to directions on the envelope for the size of your rug. Use a flat brush, about 1 inch wide, and brush dye into rug, starting in the center and working out toward the edge. After one side is finished, turn over and do the same on the other side. Put several thicknesses of newspaper under the rug, and extending beyond the edges, to protect floor . . . or do the job outdoors.

Choosing Colors

We have purchased a living room suite and the color of the divan and one chair is a pinky beige. The other chair is turquoise in color. I would like to know what color scheme I would be able to use in the living room for the painted walls, the rug, and accessories. Should my rug be solid in color or contain a design? Should the draperies be solid in color or contain a design.—Mrs. E.R.B., Penna.

It is better to decide on the color of the rug first, as it is the most expensive. A beige-colored rug similar to the color of your divan and chair, and the same color or lighter if you wish it for walls, would tie all of your colors together. If the rug is solid color, which I would advise, your room will appear larger.

If the rug, walls, and furniture upholstery are plain, a figured drapery may be used; it might have rose beige and bright spots of turquoise and rose. The small cushions on divan may be turquoise or you might add a gold one, if it harmonizes with your rug. Brilliant colors should be used in small amounts.

If you prefer, you could use a light

grayed rose for the walls. All walls should be grayed down so they do not stand out, as they are background for furniture. The value (lightness or darkness of the color) depends on the amount of light you have in the room. Light values make the room appear much larger and lighter, as do plain colors.

Instead of using many patterns, different textures are used, so if you wish plain draperies you can use a plain textured material, same color as walls or a light turquoise. Patterned material for draperies will accent your windows, whereas the plain color will make the background appear as one. Either one is correct.

If you do not care for a beige rug, you can use a grayed turquoise and light-grayed turquoise walls. The turquoise is a cooler color than beige or rose, so your choice depends on exposure and which color you both enjoy living with. To gray the color of the background paint, add its complement or opposite instead of black, as the quality is better. The opposite of turquoise or green-blue is orange-red. The opposite of rose is a light green. Try to balance all colors and values in a room.

Rags for Braided Rugs

Where can I purchase rags for braided rugs?—Mrs. J.L.K., Maine

Rummage sales are the cheapest place to find woolen materials for braided rugs.

Following are three sources where you can send for woolen materials by the yard. Be sure to specify woolens and ask for samples of colors:

Hook Art Guild, Post Office Box 57, Cumberland Mills, Maine; Quality Coat Factory, Orange Street, New Haven, Connecticut; J. P. Perman & Son, 52 Bond Street, New York, New York.

Upstairs Hall

I have a 12x12 bedroom with green walls, which is separated from the bathroom by the hall. I would like green and pink for bath, and what should I use for my hall color?—Mrs. F.H., New York

The combination of green and yellow is better color harmony than green and pink for the bathroom, and both should be light and grayed—not bright. A light green or beige for the hall color will harmonize with the other colors.

ABANDONED ROAD

By Inez George Gridley

The wheel ruts scarred the bedrock here and there

Leaving a mark that years cannot erase, Although the saplings sprawl across the track

And roadside walls have tumbled from their place.

A buckboard jolting over thank-you-ma'ams,

Creaking of axle, swinging whippetree. . . There was no hurry, hurry, to this road Where speed was measured by a haw or gee.

My feet remember and will bring me back To hidden pathways in the heart's good season.

I feel the need of walking once again A road that leads to nowhere for no reason.

—Reprinted by courtesy of the Pennsylvania Poetry Society in whose lyric poetry contest this poem won honorable mention.

Need MONEY for Building?



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Your National Farm Loan Association can be the magic that makes needed farm buildings a reality. Land Bank loans are long term loans with up to 33 years to repay. So, don't delay. Start your plans today and give your farm what it needs to make it a better paying operation.

See your local association or write Dept. A-108, 310 State St., Springfield, Mass.



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SAVES UP TO 80% IN FUEL COSTS

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Why "Good-Time Charlie" Suffers Uneasy Bladder

Such a common thing as unwise eating or drinking may be a source of mild, but annoying bladder irritations—making you feel restless, tense, and uncomfortable. And if restless nights, with nagging backache, headache or muscular aches and pains due to over-exertion, strain or emotional upset, are adding to your misery—don't wait—try Doan's Pills.

Doan's Pills have three outstanding advantages—act in three ways for your speedy return to comfort. 1—They have an easing soothing effect on bladder irritations. 2—A fast pain-relieving action on nagging backache, headaches, muscular aches and pains. 3—A wonderfully mild diuretic action thru the kidneys, tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes. So, get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Ask for new, large, economy size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

Science Shrinks Piles New Way Without Surgery Stops Itch—Relieves Pain

New York, N. Y. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made aston-

Wonderful APPLE PIE!

By Alberta D. Shackelton



Alberta D. Shackelton

WHO CAN resist a perfectly made apple pie, with juicy apple slices, delicate spice flavor, and flaky, melt-in-the-mouth pastry? Some vote for the good old-fashioned two-crust variety. Others like it with bottom or top crust only. Below are recipes for five delicious apple pies. Try them all, and serve them warm or cold, with or without cheese, and with or without a topping of ice cream or lemon sherbet.

For general cooking purposes, these varieties of apples are especially good; Twenty-Ounce, Wealthy, McIntosh, Cortland, Rhode Island Greening, Stayman, Northern Spy, Rome Beauty, and Winesap. A tart apple makes the best pie, and its tartness determines the exact amount of sugar required. Lemon juice or a bit of grated lemon peel helps to perk up the flavor of the less tart kind. The amount of flour and water to use depends on the juiciness of the variety. For spice, everyone likes cinnamon, but many like a dash of nutmeg too.

Pastry For the Pie

The pastry is very important, so we will start with that:

2-CRUST 9-INCH PIE

- 2 cups all-purpose flour
- 1 teaspoon salt
- $\frac{2}{3}$ cup shortening
- 3 to 4 tablespoons water

1-CRUST 9-INCH PIE

(Top or bottom)

- 1 cup all-purpose flour
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{3}$ cup shortening
- 2 to 3 tablespoons water

Mix flour and salt. Cut in a little over half of the shortening with a pastry blender until it looks like cornmeal. Blend in the rest of the shortening to the size of large peas. Sprinkle the water a little at a time, over the flour and stir with a fork just until all flour is moistened. Gather the dough together and press into a ball.

For two-crust pie, divide the ball into two parts, one slightly larger than the other (for bottom crust) and round up each part. Press down in the center of the larger part, and roll from center out to edge to about $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thickness, and one inch larger than the inverted pie plate. Keep the edge as nearly round as possible. Use lightly floured board and rolling pin. Carefully fit dough into pan without stretching. Fill, piling the filling slightly higher in the center to allow for cooking down while baking.

Roll out the top crust in the same way, fold in half, make slits (pastry cutter makes nice slits) or your favorite design for steam to escape. (You may want to make slits in it after it

is on pie.) Moisten edge of bottom crust with water. Adjust top crust on pie and press down at edge to seal thoroughly. Trim off edge to pan with spatula and turn up pressed edges with palm of hand. Flute the edge. If you wish, bind with moistened pie tape, a piece of foil, or a moistened strip of cloth to keep juices in pie.

For extra flaky top crust, roll out top crust, as above, and dot with butter. Fold two sides to meet in center and press side edges. Then fold ends to center and seal. Chill and roll as described.

OLD-FASHIONED APPLE PIE

Pastry for two-crust 9-inch pie

- 8 medium apples
- $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 cup sugar
- 1 to 2 tablespoons flour
- $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon nutmeg, if desired
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 2 tablespoons water

Peel, core, and cut apples into eighths. Combine sugar, flour, cinnamon, and nutmeg if used, and place a couple of tablespoons of this mixture on bottom of pastry-lined pan. Arrange apples in pan, piling them a little higher in the center. Distribute remaining sugar mixture over top of apples. Dot with the butter and sprinkle with the water.

Arrange and flute the upper crust, and sprinkle it lightly with sugar. If you wish a shiny top, brush with cream, milk, or slightly beaten egg white before sprinkling with sugar. Bake in a hot oven (425°) about 45 minutes or until apples are tender and crust lightly browned. If top crust browns too quickly, cover with a piece of foil. Serves 6 or 7.

UPSIDE DOWN APPLE PIE

Follow above recipe for Old-fashioned Apple Pie. Before placing bottom crust in pan, spread about 4 tablespoons of softened butter over bottom of pan. Arrange whole walnuts or pecans (rounded side towards pan) up around edge of pan and over the bottom. Sprinkle over the nuts about $\frac{1}{2}$ cup light brown sugar, pressing it down lightly on the nuts. Now adjust the lower crust carefully and proceed as above but don't heap the fruit too high in the center.

After the pie is baked and cooled just slightly, loosen edges carefully with a spatula, place a serving plate over the pie, invert quickly, and remove pie tin. If desired, top with whipped cream or ice cream. This is a rich pie, so serve small servings. Serves 8.

JERSEY APPLE PIE

Pastry-lined (fluted edge) 9-inch pan

- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour
- 3 tablespoons butter
- 5 or 6 medium apples (that hold shape in cooking)
- Cinnamon
- 2 tablespoons water

Combine sugar, flour, and butter and work into crumblike mixture. Place about $\frac{1}{2}$ of this mixture in pastry-lined pan. Core apples and peel. Cut in halves crosswise and arrange in pastry-lined pan with cut side down. Sprinkle remaining crumbs over apples and sprinkle lightly with cinnamon, outlining the holes of the apples. Sprinkle about 2 tablespoons water over apples. Bake in hot oven (425°) about 30 to 40 minutes or until apples are tender and crumbs lightly browned. Serves 6 to 7.

DUTCH APPLE TART

Pastry-lined 8- or 9-inch shallow pie pan

- $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 cup sugar
- 1 tablespoon flour
- 5 or 6 apples that keep shape in cooking
- Cinnamon
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 2 tablespoons cream or rich milk

Combine 2 tablespoons of the sugar with the flour and sift over the bottom of the pastry-lined pan. Peel, core, and quarter apples. Arrange quarters, rounded side up, around the edge and on bottom of pie (one layer only). Fill any spaces between apples with smaller pieces of apples. Cover with remainder of the sugar and sprinkle lightly with cinnamon. Dot with butter and distribute cream over the top. Bake in a hot oven about 30 to 40 minutes or until crust is done and apples tender. Serve plain or with lemon sherbet or vanilla ice cream. Serves 6 to 7.

DEEP DISH APPLE PIE

- 4 to 5 cups tart, sliced apples
- $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 cup sugar
- 1 tablespoon flour
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cinnamon
- $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon salt
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- 2 tablespoons melted butter
- 2 tablespoons water

Rich biscuit dough (made with 1 cup flour) OR

Pastry dough (1 crust recipe)

Combine all ingredients except the dough and place in a deep 9-inch pie tin, square baking tin, or baking dish. Roll biscuit or pastry dough to $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thickness and 1 inch larger than pan. Moisten edge of dish with cold water. Arrange dough over top of dish, tuck edge under, and press double edge to moistened edge of dish with fork.

Bake in a hot oven (425°) 30 to 40 minutes or until fruit is tender and crust browned. Serve warm. Serves 6 to 7.

— A. A. —

PUT AWAY SUMMER CLOTHES

By Helen Powell Smith

INTEREST in fall clothes is uppermost now, but remember that the care you give your summer clothes is important. Sort over your past summer wardrobe carefully and set aside those garments that can be used again next year.

Cottons, linens, washable rayons and blends should be completely washed with good soap or synthetic detergent. Dry them well but do not starch or iron them. They can be folded carefully to avoid sharp creases and then stored in boxes, drawers, chests, or bags in a dark, dry place to prevent mildew. Label each container for quick reference.

Rayons, silks, woolens or other fabrics which cannot be laundered should be dry cleaned. These will come from the cleaners pressed and ready to wear, so put them on padded hangers in suit bags and seal tightly with tape.

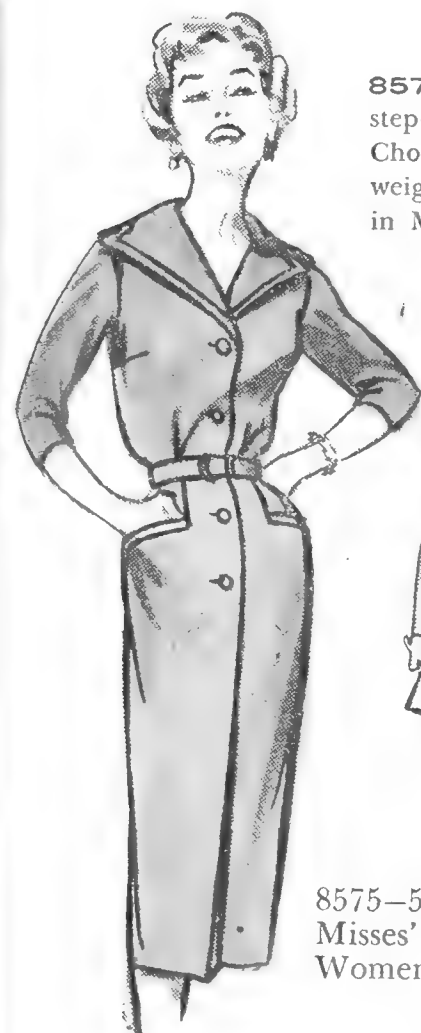
Moths enjoy soft woolens like sweaters, so store your summer ones in glass quart jars sealed tightly—easy to see what you have, too. Many cleaning establishments will moth proof your woolens if you wish.

Brush hats, clean shoes and handbags, and stuff them with tissue paper. Store these in labeled boxes.

Bathing suits and other beach apparel should be entirely free from sand. Rubber shoes and bathing caps may be dusted with talcum powder to help prevent sticking together.

When the first warm days come next year, you will be glad for this extra care you gave these clothes and in a jiffy you can have them ready to wear.

Make yourself something *NEW...*



8575 . . . Perennially fashionable, the spectator step-in, with its own special slenderizing ways. Choose either of two sleeve lengths, tailor it in light-weight woollens, rayons or synthetics. Printed pattern in Misses' sizes 12-20, Women's 40-42. 50¢



8575-50¢
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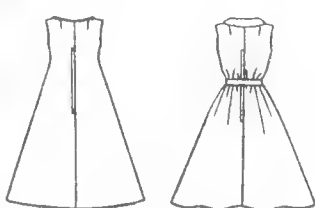
8743 . . . Watch the wonderful things this tailored blouson dress does to your figure! Especially in crepe, jersey or sheer wool. Smartly styled with welt pockets, twin kick pleats in back. Printed pattern in Misses' sizes 12-20, Women's 40. 50¢



8743-50¢
Misses' 12-20
Women's 40



8756 . . . This jumper (or dress) collects compliments wherever it goes. Shown in two versions, belted, with large patch pockets or trapeze styled. Make it in corduroy or wool. Printed pattern in Jr. Misses' sizes 11-13, Misses' 12-18. 50¢



8756-50¢
Jr. Misses' 11-13
Misses' 12-18

8787 . . . So much style yet it's Magic-to-Make . . . the button front overblouse, tied high at the neckline with a bow. Picture it in silk, cotton or wool jersey. Printed pattern in Misses' sizes 12-20. 35¢



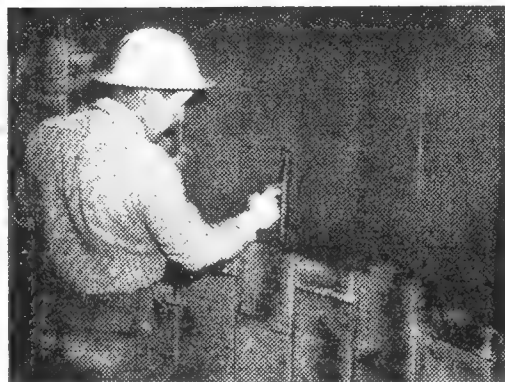
8787-35¢
Misses' sizes-12-20

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please print name, address, pattern size and numbers clearly. Enclose total amount of patterns and send to:

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c/o The Butterick Company, Inc.
161 Sixth Avenue,
New York 13, New York

Patterns will be sent to you promptly by first class mail.

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Workman applies plastic silo coating from inner circular scaffold. Based on Bakelite epoxy plastic, the coating material provides a smooth finish to silo interior walls, sealing the porous concrete against moisture and damaging silage acids. The epoxy coating will not shrink after it is applied and is resistant to heavy blows or scraping from forks and unloaders.

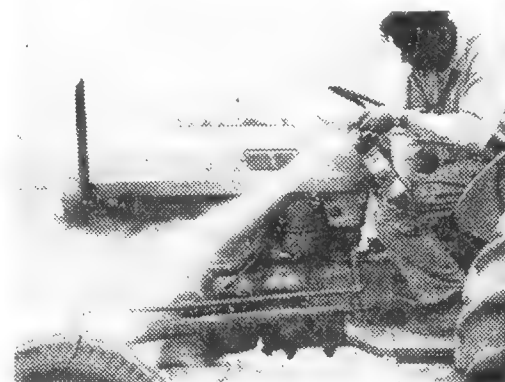
The animal feed products previously manufactured by Consolidated Products of Danville, Ill., now are made and sold by KRAFT FOODS, a division of National Dairy Products Corporation. Brand names affected include Kaff-A milk replacer and Kaff-A Booster Pellets. Both are milk by-products feeds.

Recent formula changes in Kaff-A are said to improve its effectiveness as a milk replacer. Feeding tests on the products are conducted at the National Dairy Products Research Farm at Danville, Ill.

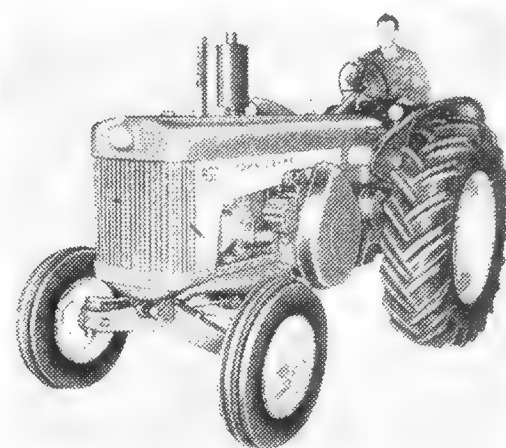
Other products to be manufactured and marketed by Kraft are Consolidated brand edible dried whey, dried buttermilk from the manufacture of sweet cream, and Pex products.

The advertisement on the back cover of this issue contains just about the biggest coupon we've ever seen in an ad. By checking the appropriate squares, you can get information—without any obligation—on (a) the New Surge Bucket Milker and free demonstration in your barn; (b) information on the Surge Pipe Line planning book and installation service; and (c) information on the New Surge Pump and free demonstration offer. If you don't want to tear up your A. A., you can write for any or all the above information to BABSON BROS. CO., Dept. A. A., 842 Belden Ave., Syracuse 1, N. Y.

An improved plastic well casing for rotary, augur and driven wells has been announced by CARLON PRODUCTS Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio. The new product is stronger, yet costs 1/8 less than the company's previous well casing. It is made of an improved high-impact styrene material and is durable and non-toxic. Named Carlon "T", the casing comes in 10 and 20 foot lengths in sizes up to 10 inches.



Ready access to a dry chemical extinguisher can prevent a serious tractor fire caused by faulty wiring. Dry chemical can be used safely and effectively on electrical fires, such as above, as well as on petroleum fires. With this American LaFrance Protex-all extinguisher attached to the tractor with a special clamp, you have protection handy for any fires.



A complete new line of agricultural tractors is being introduced by John Deere, Moline, Illinois. Designated as the "30" Series, these tractors are available in six power sizes and 30 basic models. These include the 1-2 plow "330" Series, the 2-3 plow "430" Series, the 3-plow "530" Series, the 4-plow "630" Series, the 5-plow "730" Series, and the 6-plow "830" Diesel (shown above.)

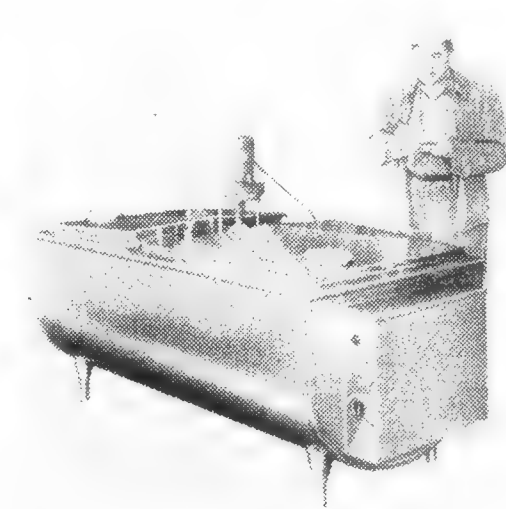
The line includes general-purpose models for one- through 6-row operations, heavy-duty standard models for grain growers, Hi-Crop models, Utility models, plus a Crawler tractor in 4- and 5-roller models.

The ITHACA GUN COMPANY of Ithaca, N. Y. is making a new 22 semi-automatic called the "X-5 Lightning." It has features seldom found on even more costly guns, such as interchangeable front sights, clip loading, and V-type sporting rear sight.

A new two-row mounted corn picker, the Model 17, is announced by the ALLIS-CHALMERS Mfg. Co., Milwaukee. The big capacity of the Model 17 is designed to match the power of the D-17 tractor, which the company introduced recently.

The Model 17 picker has under-slung design which affords better tractor stability, easier attaching to the tractor, better vision and all-around safety. Built-in mounting jacks permit one man to attach or remove the picker without heavy lifting. The divider, gathering snouts and elevator are easily attached without complicated fittings.

A new handbook on "Hidden Hunger in Crops" has been issued by the AMERICAN POTASH INSTITUTE to help the farmer fight hidden hunger in his crops, one of the major obstacles in his path toward highest net profits. The 48-page booklet, free in reasonable quantities, explains how various research tools can be used to guide farmers through the hidden hunger zone toward the most profitable yield levels. It is free through the American Potash Institute News Service, 1102 16th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.



New Sunset Bulk Milk Coolers are designed for easy pouring . . . easy cleaning. 255 gallon model shown is less than 35" high and all stainless steel, inside and outside. For details, write SUNSET EQUIPMENT CO., St. Paul 1, Minn.



Ed Eastman's Page

What's New with Vegetables?

NEAR THE end of August, on one of the very few really hot days we have had this summer, I went up to the New York State College of Agriculture to visit with my friend, Professor Arthur J. Pratt of the Vegetable Crops Department, and to look at the results of this year's hundreds of the Department's experiments and tests with vegetables.

The last of August is a good time to visit gardens for then comes the payoff for all the hard work early in the season. Then is the time to check up on results.

Not only is Arthur a widely recognized expert in the growing of vegetable crops, but he is also a philosopher with whom it is always an inspiration to visit.

It was very interesting also to talk to graduate students Daniel C. Stein and Ibrahim Tahir, who are working with the vegetable tests. Mr. Tahir is an exchange student from Iraq. Incidentally, this policy of exchanging students with dozens of other countries is about the best foreign policy that the United States has.

A Bad Season

This has been a bad season for many gardeners. I have the poorest one I have ever had. Weeds, disease and too much wild life have been especially bad this year. Old Mother Nature never does things half way. Almost always, there is too much or too little. This year in most sections

there has been too much rain. In most summers, there is too little. Therefore, the College is constantly experimenting with moisture control methods. Arthur showed me some experiments over which there was canvas or some moisture-proof material which could be rolled over the different vegetable plots when there is too much rain. It is possible to keep the rain off this way and careful cost accounts with more testing will eventually show whether or not the method is practical.

On the other side of the problem of moisture control is the need of more water in a dry time. Here is where irrigation is a great help. Tests over several years show that irrigation sometimes will double or triple yields.

What About Mulching?

Still another moisture as well as weed control method is mulching. This can be done with a black mulch paper, sawdust or shavings. Old timers used to believe, and I think they were right, that shallow cultivation, leaving a fine surface soil tilth, conserved moisture. However, the cultivation should be shallow; going too deep cuts off roots and injures the crop.

This year, I intended to try mulching with black paper but changed my mind when I found out how much it costs. Weeds can be controlled with it but even though the paper, if taken care of, can be used for two or three years, it is much too expensive when bought in the retail stores. I understand that it can be purchased in quan-



Irrigation is a rapidly increasing farm and garden practice. If you have a nearby stream or pond, it may pay you to install an irrigation system.

ties at wholesale for a reasonable price.

A sawdust mulch is a good bet if you can get the sawdust. It conserves moisture and keeps the weeds down. But, if sawdust is used and plowed under after the first year, plenty of nitrogen fertilizer should be used with it. It used to be thought that sawdust soured the soil. That is not true, but it does greatly increase the need for nitrogen.

Fertilizing the Home Garden

The use of fertilizer on a home garden or a commercial crop depends, of course, on soil conditions and the crop. Of course, if you have good farm manure available, you are in luck, but it will need to be balanced by a commercial fertilizer. The College makes an overall application of one ton to the acre of 10-20-20 broadcast and plowed under. This is at the rate of 5 pounds of 10-20-20 to 100 square feet. That is a lot of fertilizer, but it is practically impossible to get a garden too rich if a good balance of plant food is maintained. In addition to the overall application, row side-dressing of the crop is good practice. For this, use about $\frac{2}{3}$ pound of ammonium nitrate to 100 square feet distributed along each side of the row. For cucumbers, use about half as much.

Professor Pratt says that a good way for a home gardener to apply fertilizer is with a hose. A special nozzle for this purpose can be obtained from a farm store.

New and Old Varieties

The College is constantly working to develop new varieties but it takes years of testing before anything better can be found than we already have. All of the good seed companies have varieties that they have found to be especially good. But if you are having good success with what you are already growing, experiment if you wish with new varieties on a small scale, but don't change your main crop until you are sure. In general, we have found, from our own experience, that many of the hybrids are better than the old varieties, but don't try to save seed from them. There are some non hybrids that are excellent — one of which is the "Fireball" tomato. I think Dr. Henry Munger, head of the Vegetable Crops Department of the College, developed this variety. It is very early, a good yielder, but has small fruit.

Mr. Stein gave me four or five cucumbers, the largest I ever saw. One

was 15" long—and all were excellent quality. The variety is "China."

Belle, Margaret and I have always had fine success with "Golden Cross" sweet corn. It is sweet and tender and a good uniform yielder. But my College friends say that now there are even better varieties. Many of you no doubt have a variety that you like better. Some excellent varieties of sweet corn said to be better even than "Golden Cross" are: "Wonderful", sold by Harris at Coldwater, New York; "Seneca Chief", sold by Robson at Hall, New York; and "Seneca Daybreak", a very early corn, also sold by Robson. There are, of course, many other excellent sweet corns. All of the seedmen have them. Consult your favorite seed catalog and try some of them out.

Like everything else, the problems and costs of gardening are increasing. In addition to all of the other regular diseases and pests, we were afflicted this year with rabbits and blackbirds. I never had any trouble with blackbirds before but this year they got most of our sweet corn. There are good all-purpose dusts and sprays which control insects and diseases, but these, together with other supplies have, like everything else, become very expensive.

Still, with all of its problems, gardening is fun and the payoff with fresh vegetables much better always than can be bought, makes gardening well worth while for the thousands of us who like it.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

I DON'T KNOW where Curry Weatherby got this story, but anyway I am stealing it.

* * *

A retired government worker who now lives in Missouri was visiting in Washington not long ago. While he was there he went around to Dean Acheson's law office and informed a young receptionist that he'd like to see the former Secretary of State.

"Who shall I say is calling?" asked the receptionist.

The visitor replied, "Just tell him it's an old friend."

"I'm sorry," the receptionist said, "but I'll have to tell him who it is."

The former government worker sighed and said, "Oh, just say it's an old tramp that's out of work."

The startled receptionist spotted the twinkle in the visitor's eye and bells began to clang in her memory. "Mr. Truman," she gasped. "Yes, sir. Right away, sir. I'll tell him you're—Oh, my Lord!"



Professor Arthur J. Pratt (left, standing) talking to a group of 4-H members at the New York State 4-H Club Congress.

The 4-H Clubs of New York State recently cited Dr. Pratt as follows:

"In recognition of his years of enthusiastic and devoted service to the 4-H members of New York State and of his significant contribution to the 4-H Clubs' program and in token of the high esteem in which he is held by the County 4-H Club Agents, we present this citation."

This was personally signed by 64 leaders from all the rural counties of the State.

SERVICE BUREAU

CAR INSURANCE RENEWAL

"Today I was forced to pay for an insurance policy that I never received on a car that I no longer own. The company says that, since the policy was not returned in 30 days, nothing can be done about it. I have no proof that the policy was ever sent to me or, if it was, what became of it. One thing certain, I never received it.

"Perhaps if you print this it will prevent others from getting caught in the same trap."

It is common practice for insurance companies to send a renewal policy before the old one expires and if you don't cancel it before the date it becomes effective, you are liable to pay. Most car owners appreciate and expect to receive a renewal.

If you have an automobile insurance policy, it is a good idea to watch for the renewal. If you don't get it about the time the old one expires, write and tell them you either want to keep insured or that you do not want to continue it.

— A. A. —

FRAUDULENT MAIL

MANY OF YOU may wonder how the Post Office Department handles fraudulent advertising through the mails. The following is the procedure used:

When there is a suspicion that the mails are used fraudulently, a hearing is set up. If the General Counsel decides that the mailings are objectionable, a complaint is filed and a copy sent to the person accused of using the mails for fraudulent purposes.

The person receiving the complaint may then sign a form promising to discontinue such advertising, or he may change his method of advertising to conform with the law.

If he feels that the complaint is not justified, he may file an answer with

the Hearing Examiner. In that case he will be entitled to a hearing, which is usually handled in the Post Office Department in Washington, D. C. If the case is appealed in this way, the Post Office Department's Judicial Officer makes the final decision. If the decision is against the advertiser, an order is signed directing the postmaster in the advertiser's town to return the unlawful mail to him marked, "fraudulent" or "unlawful," thus prohibiting any profit from the operation.

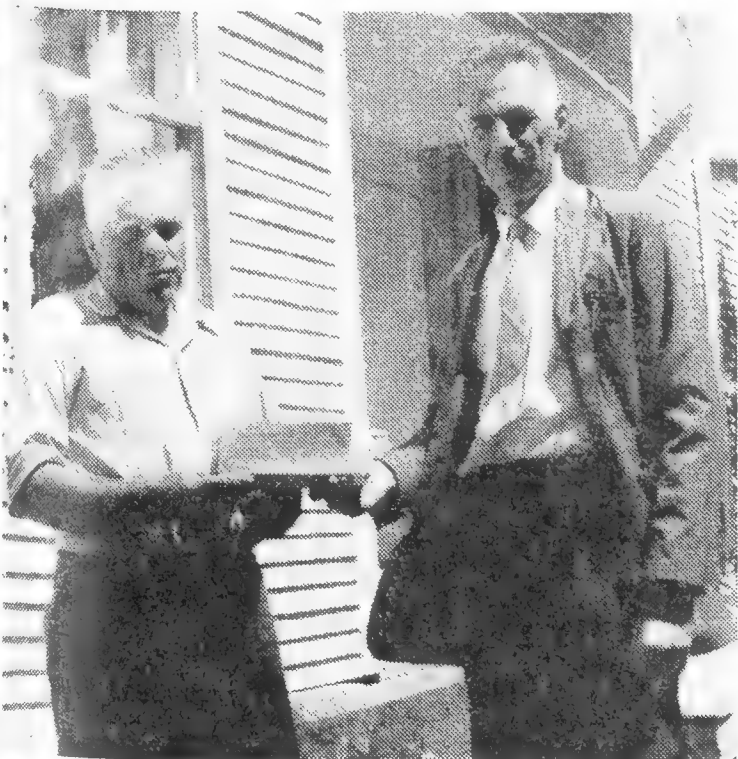
If the advertiser feels that this is unjust, he is at liberty to file a petition in the Federal courts to prevent the enforcement of this order. In this case the Federal court will probably issue a temporary restraining order pending final decision, following which the case goes through the legal judicial procedure.

As you can see, it takes time to deny a person or firm the use of the mail and it is done only after the rights of the person or corporation are safeguarded.

— A. A. —

COSTLY CORN

One Saturday night my neighbor came for some fresh sweet corn. My two sons and I went to get the sweet corn and on the road near the cornfield a car was parked. My son looked in it and found 23 ears of corn in the car. As the keys were in the car, he took them out and hid in the hedge to wait for the would-be thief to come out. After some time we called the state troopers and one came. When the trooper questioned the man about the corn, he denied taking it, and said someone else was with him and ran away. After taking the man before the Justice of the Peace, he pleaded guilty and was fined \$10.00. Maybe this will be a lesson to others who think what a farmer grows is free for anyone to help themselves. — F. J. Hoeffner, Montgomery, N. Y.



Lyle Greene of Potsdam, N. Y. receives American Agriculturist reward from Earl Pattison, our local field representative.

\$25.00 REWARD GOES TO ST. LAWRENCE CO.

ON FRIDAY night, May 30, Malcolm Stacy and Thomas Farns returning to their home, owned by Lyle Greene, saw a car parked next to the gas tank with the hose in the gas tank of the car. When Stacy and Farns stopped and asked the man what he was doing, he jumped in the car and drove off with Stacy and Farns in pursuit.

Meanwhile, the fellow's partner was in the house pretending to use the telephone. When the car drove away, the partner started walking towards Hopkinton. Stacy and Farns chased the first man to Flower Hill, a distance of approximately fifteen miles, where he came to a dead end road and fled to the woods. When he saw them letting

air out of his tires, he shouted that he would give himself up. They started back toward the farm and on the way picked up the other boy. After refusing to accept payment for the gas, they let the boys go.

The next day Lyle Greene, upon hearing of the incident, swore out a warrant for their arrest. They were picked up and given thirty and twenty days, which they served in St. Lawrence county jail.

At Mr. Green's suggestion, we were happy to divide our \$25.00 reward as follows: \$10.00 to Malcolm Stacy, \$10.00 to Thomas Farns, and \$5.00 to Lyle Greene, Potsdam, N. Y.

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Buyers Pay Premium for NYABC Sired Animals !

Buyers recognized the extra value bred into NYABC sired animals at this 1958 dairy sale* too, when they paid an average of \$594. for 20 NYABC sired cows in milk compared to an average for 22 other cows in milk of \$440.

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- ☐ Send me **FREE** information about your **SURGE PIPE LINE** planning book and installation service.

Let me know more about the new Surge Pipe Line Planning Book that shows at a glance the best parlor or stanchion pipe line for me — and how to install it in my barn. Tell me about the **ELECTROBRAIN** push-button automatic pipe line washer. Explain how I can finance a complete pipe line installation on *easy terms with two years to pay*.

- ☐ Tell me about the **NEW SURGE PUMP** and **FREE** demonstration.

Bring me up to the minute on how to move more air . . . milk faster and get more milk . . . with a snappy new Surge pump. Give me the facts on how it can put new life in my milker . . . and make it possible to add more units and more cows and milk faster. Tip me off on how to buy a bigger Surge pump for as little as \$7.50 down . . . 24 months to pay.

CLIP ON DOTTED LINE



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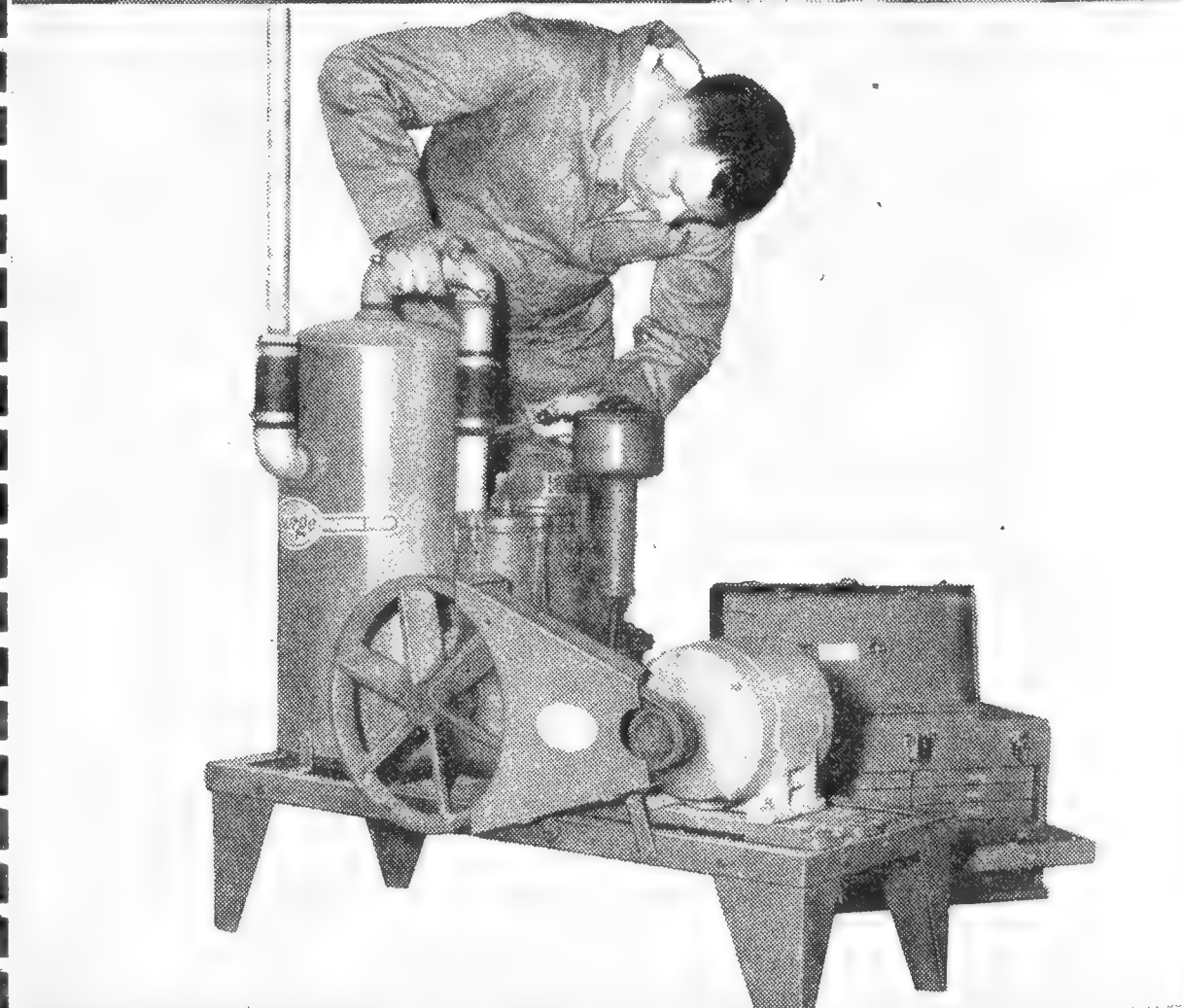
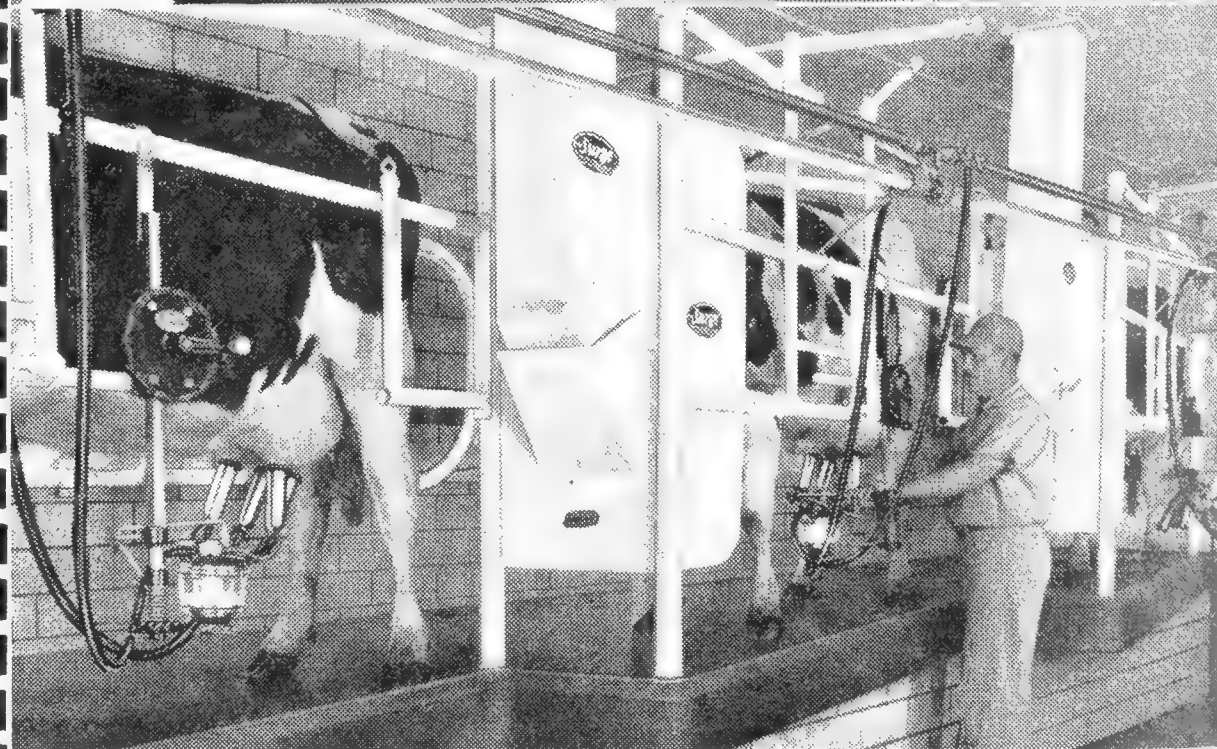
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

In Farming, You Can Have **Profit PLUS Satisfaction**

By HUGH COSLINE

THE chief aim of the editors of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is to help promote a more satisfactory farm and rural life. To reach this goal, I believe two things are necessary: to improve the average financial income and to increase appreciation and enjoyment of the many advantages which everyone in America has.

Looking forward some years, I believe the role of government in agriculture should be lessened rather than increased. While government can and will help by administering marketing orders, by research, especially in marketing, and by controlling plant and animal diseases and parasites, we will continue to emphasize the fact that each farmer can do more for himself than government can possibly do.

We will continue to emphasize the importance of sound farm management aimed at reasonable production per man per hour. Total production per farm can be attained, not by long hours, but by a fine combination of fertile land, adequate equipment and high producing animals. The dangerous fallacy that inefficiency can be ignored because we have enough food and to spare, needs to be exposed at every opportunity. The man who plans to have a satisfactory income must continue to do his job better than the average of his competitors.

Organization Needed

Effective organization of farmers is essential. This is vital for two reasons: meeting concentrated buying power with equal selling power in order to get prices justified by market conditions, and to give food producers a voice in state and national legislative halls.

Farm organizations must be built on voluntary action, never on threat or compulsion.

The aims of these organizations must be in the interest of all the public, and be reached by peaceful means, never by intimidation and force.

To become thoroughly effective, these organizations need more members than they have now. It is not enough to join, pay your dues, and expect the officers to get the results you want. Members must attend meetings, help develop policies, choose officers carefully, and change them if they are not capable.

An individual can take effective steps to improve his farm income. Promises that government will solve farm problems tend to build up unwarranted confidence, along with a tendency to neglect planning of the farm business. Our colleges have studied individual farms and know with considerable certainty why some prosper more than others. You can use and profit from this information.

More and more, management determines income on today's farm, and management implies studying past successes and failures and laying careful plans for the future.

Economic Laws

A good farm income, important as it is, does not guarantee happiness. It is a great help, but other factors loom large.

Satisfaction should never be so great that it tolerates unfavorable situations which can be corrected. However, too many men and women are discontented because they think the grass is greener on the other side of the fence, or because they are looking for the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. They wish conditions were different, therefore fail to enjoy and take advantage of the favorable present situation.

To feel satisfaction, I believe, it is essential

to have a reasonable understanding of economic laws. For example:

Government has nothing to give that it does not first take away.

Consumers cannot use what is not produced.

The profit and loss system gives an incentive for accomplishment which cannot be provided in any other way.

In a democracy, thrift is essential.

Failure to appreciate beauty both in nature and in human accomplishments in art, literature, painting, and other endeavors is tragic. Appreciation of these things can be developed, and parents will be wise to see that their children grow in that direction.

We need to magnify the importance of family life. There is no greater satisfaction than observing the growth and development of children and grandchildren.

We need more emphasis on moral values, the true basis of the freedom of all love. There is a right and wrong, but too often expediency governs our actions. Public indignation is a powerful force which can start action to throttle organized crime and correct injustice.

Hate is a destructive force. Mutual understanding and respect between individuals and groups is constructive.

A Wonderful Future

If we are wise, there is a great future ahead for America and for farming. Good land will be worked, capital will be made available. Returns to those who understand what good farming takes and are willing to provide it will be excellent. Country life has many rewards denied to our city cousins.

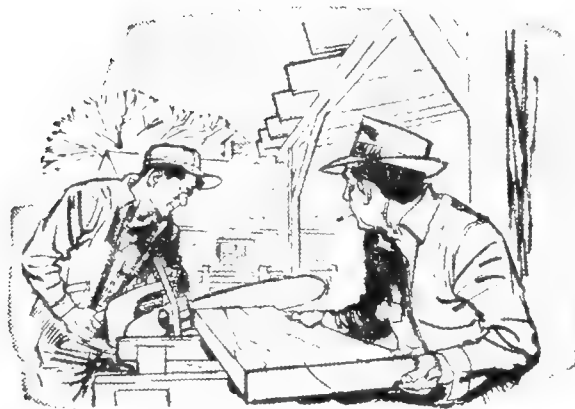
Living on a farm can give financial rewards and inner satisfaction comparable to that found in other fields. Never apologize for being a farmer. Hold your head high and be proud of your calling.



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Also, be sure to get details on the 24 woods-engineered features of the Pioneer Chain Saw. Pioneer Saws, Division Outboard Marine Corporation, Waukegan, Ill.

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LAUREL, Thompson, Dallas H., Fourth St.
WILMINGTON, Atlantic States Tree Expert Co., 3320 Seminole St., Cranston Hgts.
Atlantic States Tree Expert Co., R.D. #2, Concord Pike

MARYLAND

CAMBRIDGE, Shore Marine, Route #50
CHURCH HILL, Rothwell, Ernest J.
CLEMENTS, Guy Brothers
ELLICOTT CITY, Taylor, W. S., Chain Saws & Equipment, R.F.D. #2
EMMITTSBURG, Mort's Sawmill & Planing Mill
FLINTSTONE, Davis & Bridges Sales Service
HAGERSTOWN, Baer's Garage, Route 6
HYATTSVILLE, Chesapeake Supply & Equip. Corp., 4726 Baltimore Ave.
LaPLATA, Gardiner, W. Ralph, U. S. 301
PRINCE FEDERICK, Matteson Supply Co.
TOWSON, Watson's Garden Supplies & Equip., 6 W. Chesapeake Ave.
WHITEFORD, Prospect Store

NEW JERSEY

BELLVILLE, Eastern Rental Service & Sales, P.O. Box 64
FLORHAM PARK, Speedex Sales & Service, 193 Ridgedale Ave.
GLADSTONE, Ellis Tiger Co., Main St.
GLEN GARDNER, Bajor, Felix, P.O. Box 78
MT. HOLLY, Cooney Welding & Machine, Rt. 38
PARAMUS, Outboard Motor Parts Co. Inc., 120 South Route #17
PINE BROOK, Shulman Equipment, Route 46
POINT PLEASANT, Stewart's Marine Mart, Beaver Dam Rd. & Glenwood Dr.
RIVERDALE, Mines Trucking, Rt. #23, R.D. 2

ROCKAWAY, Matcha Machinery Co., 323 Route 46
TRENTON, Runkles, W. G. Machinery Co., 185 Oakland St.
WHIPPANY, Farm Harvesting Co., Whippany Road

NEW YORK

ALBANY, Allied Equipment Co., 46 Broadway, Menands
BAINBRIDGE, Loomis, Carlton
BARNEVELD, Baker, Maurice
BLUE MOUNTAIN, Blue Mountain Lake Boat Livery
CANTON, Gary, Arthur
CHAMPLAIN, Bedard, Raymond, Box 98
CHENANGO FORKS, Pangburn Bros.
DEPEW, Walt's Tree Service Inc., 139 Elmwood Ave.
DeRUYTER, Clay, Charles B.
EAST HAMPTON, Hampton Mower Ser., Montauk Highway
EAST PATCHOGUE, Brady Mower Service, Montauk Highway
FISHERS LANDING, Reed, Gerald E.
FULTON, Burton, Harold A., 202 Division St.
GLENFIELD, Rowell, E. H.
GLOVERSVILLE, McLain, Hager, R.D. #1
HAMILTON, Woods Garage, 19 Utica St.
HOMER, Brown Machinery & Supply, Inc., Homer-Cortland Road
HUNTINGTON, L. J., Van Nostrand Power Tool Co., 100 E. Main St.
HURLEY, T. K. Machinery Co.
INLET, Payne's Boat Livery
ITHACA, Vann's Motor Service, 716 W. Green St.
JOHNSON CITY, DeGroat's Sales & Service, 58 Ackley Ave.
KENNEDY, Brainard, David, R.R. #1
LACKAWACK, Stubby's Service Station, Route 55

LAKE LUZERNE, Anderson, Ernest W., Call Street, R.D. #1
LIVERPOOL, Lamb, A. C. & Sons
LIVINGSTON MANOR, Liberty Tractor Co., Inc., P.O. Box 564
MAINE, Manwaring, George H.
MAMARONECK, Santelle Equip. Co. Inc., 426 Waverly Ave.
MARILLA, Victors Saw Mill & Sales, Bullis Road
MORRISTOWN, Wright's Sporting Goods
NEW BREMEN, Meszaros Farm Supplies
NORTH CREEK, Waldron's Repair Shop, Box 166
NORTH LAWRENCE, M & H Chain Saw Shop
OLEAN, Blumenthal's Sporting Gds. Inc., 234 No. Union St.
OYSTER BAY, Nobman's, East Main St.
OZONE PARK, L. I., Klotz, C., 162-45 Croxbay Blvd.
PINE BUSH, McDole's Service Station
POTSDAM, Yentzer, Dwight, R.D. #3
RICHLAND, Hilton, Lorenzo
ROCHESTER, Monroe Garden Center, 2525W. Henrietta Road
SALEM, Bud's Chain Saw Sales & Service, East Broadway
SARANAC LAKE, Duso Sales & Service, Crescent Bay Boathouse
SCHAGHTICOKE, Pearsall, Ray, P.O. Box 1332
SCHENECTADY, Thru Way Engine Clinic, 3096 Carman Road
SELKIRK, Marge's Marine, Beaver Dam Rd.
SPENCER, Luiska, Walter Poultry Farming, R.D. #1
SPRINGVILLE, Clark Marine Sales, 386 No. Central Ave.
THORNWOOD, Stark Garden Supplies, 578 Commerce St.

TUPPER LAKE, Lamontagne, Joseph, 70 Wawbeek Ave.
WOLCOTT, Wolcott Farm Supply
WOODSTOCK, Misner, Keitha, Rt. 1, Box 323

PENNSYLVANIA

BLOOMSBURG, Hess Farm Equipment, Old Berwick Road
CARBONDALE, Wallis, W. R., Inc., 40 No. Church St.
CENTRE HALL, Lingle, Paul W.
CHADDS FORD, Pyle, Harry & Sons
EASTON, Pasch, Joseph Jr., Motor Service, No. Delaware Drive
EAST STROUDSBURG, Yetter, Van D. Jr., R.D. #2
FAIRFIELD, Spence, Olmer B.
HUNLOCK CREEK, Barcock, Edward
JOHNSTOWN, Cushman Sales & Service, 58-60 Fairfield Ave.
KANE, Modern-Way Supply, Box #120
KENNETT SQUARE, Chester County Timber Service, R.D. #1, (London Grove)
KUNKLETOWN, Anthony, Raymond H., R.D. #1, Box 82
MEADVILLE, Wolff, A. R. & Son, 909 Market St.
MONACA, Jones, Walter L.
OXFORD, Gilbert, R. Paul
PITTSBURGH, Barker, J. & Son Co., 1814 E. Carson St.
Tenos Brothers, 3333 Babcock, Blvd.
POTTSTOWN, Metzler Tree Service, 745 S. Hanover
HONESDALE, Chain Saw Sales & Service, P.O. Box 243
TROY, Warner Co., The, R.F.D. #3
WILLIAMSPORT, Shipman Brothers, 200 Market St.

Outstanding Achievement In Vo-Ag and Homemaking Earns Our A. A. Foundation

Awards For Youths In Northeast

FOR A BOY and girl to be chosen as winners of the American Agriculturist Foundation Award is a fine honor. The program covers the states in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory, that is, New York, New Jersey, northern Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maryland, Maine, Rhode Island and Vermont, and centers around 600 young men and women who are chosen annually by their teachers and principals.

The Award consists of a handsomely engraved certificate and a book. For the year 1957-58 the book was Editor Hugh Cosline's "Live and Learn," something that will help any young person in planning a more useful life.

A reading of the letters and reports received in our offices from teachers and students makes it clear that the Foundation project is accomplishing what we hoped for it, that is, it is encouraging young people to "set their sights" toward being intelligent, self-reliant citizens.

We'll start with the boys, because the project has been running for them two years longer. Their activities range through all phases of farming. Many have been recognized by degrees and awards in the Future Farmers of America. A trait often emphasized by the teachers of agriculture (whose interest in and cooperation with the Foundation project we deeply appreciate) is "the virtue of staying with a job until it is finished, often against odds."

We have often said in the office that it would make an interesting study to trace the careers of former Foundation award winners. Mr. Allen Bailey, teacher of vocational agriculture at Mexico, N. Y. had, as a matter of interest, checked on what became of winners of the Foundation award from his school in the past nine years. He found that two of the boys have established themselves in farming; one is now studying for the ministry at Syracuse University; one is doing DHIA work and becoming established in farming; one is entering Cornell University this fall to study to be a teacher of agriculture. Three of the boys are not engaged in agriculture nor related work.

This year's winner at Mexico Central School is Nathan Mack, who several

years ago started with one purebred Jersey calf and now has seven offspring from this one animal—all heifers!

After four years of high school, William Bagg, a student at Warsaw, (N.Y.) Central High School, has a net worth of \$4,471. His main interest is in farm mechanics, and he has built a carry-all for his tractor, a silage cart, and remodeled a horse barn into a calf barn with small pens. He owns five purebred Guernsey cows and two heifers.

At Easton, (Maine), High School the winner, Richard Wheeler, is an outstanding all-around agricultural student. Donald Smith, teacher of agriculture, describes Richard as "a popular, respected, intelligent student."

William M. Goddard had to get most of his farm work experience away from home. Since entering the agricultural department at Williams High School, Stockbridge, Mass. in 1954, Bill has received credit for over 7,500 hours of farm work experience on five of the best dairy and poultry farms in Berkshire County. In addition, he has raised and retailed more than 600 broilers and fryers in his backyard, and has been one of the best vegetable farmers in the course.

To compensate for the handicap of very poor eyesight, which makes for difficulty in reading and writing, Frederick Blake, a senior at Walpole, (N.H.) High School, has developed a good memory for what he hears. He has been active in local FFA work, in fact has been outstanding because he memorizes his part for the regular meetings as well as for the Green Hand and Chapter Farmer degrees.

Fred was born and raised on a good dairy farm. He and his father milk 40 cows and raise their own replacements. They also grow and harvest their own hay and corn silage. Fred owns eight head of Holsteins (six of them registered) and he has DHIA records up to 510 lbs. fat.

Bridgeton, (N.J.) High School, chose twin brothers for the Foundation award this year. Walter and Wallis Goodwin have both completed four successful years in vocational agriculture. They have raised calves, hogs, tomatoes, corn and pheasants as part of

their agriculture program, and taken part in the sports program in between, especially football and baseball.

Three Pennsylvania boys have carried varied projects that have netted them good money. Larry Ash, Central Columbia School, Esby, has had strawberry projects, fitted a registered Hampshire gilt for showing, and his tree nursery business has earned him an inventory value approaching \$2,000. At James Buchanan High School, Mercersburg, Richard Hoffeditz's labor income from his agriculture projects is \$1,107.43, while Charles Kessler of Middleburg Area High School has earned \$1,411.57 from his 5,000 caponettes. He has rented a house for a year and plans during that time to raise 24,000 caponettes. During the school year he worked for a local feed store, and expects to become a full-time employee upon graduation.

Glennard Purvee, Jr., of the People's Academy, Morrisville, Vermont, has a good dairy program of his own, and a one-third share in the management and profit of the home farm. After representing the local FFA chapter at the National Convention in Kansas City, Glennard did a fine job of reporting the trip to the local Rotary Club.

* * *

And what about the girls? Their activities are many and varied, and they, too, are fine citizens. Of course, homemaking ranks high in interest. As Ann Marie Horak of Red Hook (N.Y.) Central School says: "Even though in the future we will have space ships and trips to the moon, there will have to be experienced mothers who know how to bring up children the right way both physically and mentally so that the children can benefit and contribute to the 'age of space.'"

Margarite Betsinger, her parents, and a younger sister live on a small farm and do all of the work themselves. Peggy helps her father on the farm and her mother in the house, and still finds time to make a large part of her clothing and to enjoy reading and dancing. She was the recipient of the Betty Crocker Homemaker of Tomorrow Award at Boonville (N.Y.) Central School.

At Lake Shore Central School, Angola, N. Y., Marcia Flewelling took the homemaking course in preparation for foreign mission service, to which she hopes to devote her life, while Joan Mapes of Lyndonville (N.Y.) Central School, has overcome the handicaps of having to catch up after rheumatic fever and overcoming a stuttering handicap. Having accomplished this, Joan went on to become active on committees, to sing in the school chorus, and she has charge of the home while her mother works.

At Wamogo Regional High School, Litchfield, Conn., the choice fell on Ruby Harrison, who has done outstanding work in the homemaking department, besides carrying on many outside activities. In December Ruby won a trip to the National 4-H Group Congress at Chicago as the State winner in frozen foods.

At East Corinth (Maine) Academy, the American Agriculturist Foundation Award is thought of as one of the highest awards in the school and given "on the basis of overall excellence in the arts and skills of homemaking." "Mary Jane Noyes fulfills both your and our qualifications admirably," says Mrs. Sylvia W. Smith, homemaking teacher. "A general leader in all phases of



Joanne Dunn, left, of Schroon Lake, (N.Y.) Central School, did a fine job in her family clothing project, making her own dress for the senior trip to Washington.

Jeanette Rossignol, right, Waterville (Maine) Senior High School, has proved herself a leader in her school and Future Homemakers' work.



John J. Hemmerlin, left, of Slippery Rock (Pa.) High School, who has carried vocational agriculture projects in geese, pigs, dairy cows and fruit. He, his brothers, and their father carry on one of the best truck gardening enterprises in the area.

Richard Scammell, right, of Lafayette (N.Y.) Central School, is the proud owner of three purebred Guernsey dairy cows, four purebred heifers, and has 100% interest in milking machines, cultivator, mowing machine, and hay wagon.

school work, she particularly excels in her chosen field of home economics."

During her mother's critical illness, Edna Waskiewicz, a student of Hopkins Academy, Hadley, Mass., took complete charge of the home, of her mother's care before she went into hospital, and of the running of the home. Previous to this, Edna had taken the college preparatory and secretarial course, but this experience decided her that she should have more practical knowledge, and so she changed to the home economics course.

Patricia Batchelder is a member of a dairy farm family. She was chosen by Vilas High School, Alstead, New Hampshire for the Foundation award. Pat plans to attend the University of New Hampshire to prepare for a career in teaching.

Margaret Allen of Bridgeton (N.J.) High School, had three years at a school in Florida before she transferred to Bridgeton High. Her teacher chose her because "Margaret is dependable and shows more maturity than some of her classmates in the related subjects."

At Concord (Vt.) High School, Dianne Carpenter has shown an eagerness to learn and an open mind. Miss Wagner, her homemaking teacher, says she has been a willing worker in class and school activities and is exceptionally helpful at home.

There you have a glimpse of the activities of these fine young northeastern people. They are training themselves to be future leaders in their communities and in the country. More power to them!

Look over the list of schools and students that follows. Where two names are listed for one school, the first is the winner in vocational agriculture, the second the winner in vocational homemaking.

NEW YORK

Adams Center Central School
Addison Central School
Afton Central School

Lorraine Pratt
Duane Berman
Marion Archer

Akron Central School
Albion Central School
Alfred-Almond Central School, Almond

Roger LaMont
Raymond Goodridge

(Continued on Page 32)



Judy R. Slaght of Lockport (N.Y.) Senior High School has many opportunities to use her homemaking skills in her family of nine. Here she is putting the last touch on frozen corn done as a school project.

Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



VOTE "NO"

BEFORE YOU enter the voting booth on Election Day you will want to take time to study the issues and the candidates. For example, in New York State the most important decision may well be on Amendment No. 2 and Propositions 1, 2 and 3. If approved by a majority of voters, they will, at taxpayers' expense, put the State deeper into the housing business.

Proposition No. 2 is the same one that was defeated in 1956 by a plurality of 348,000. With mounting government costs and rising tax rates, it is even more essential that it be defeated in 1958.

To go more into detail:

Amendment No. 2 will lengthen out the public housing debt financing, and increase interest costs by extending the period of temporary borrowing before bonds are sold, from a period of 2 years to 5 years.

Proposition No. 1, if approved, will permit the State to go \$100 million deeper into debt for housing and slum clearance.

Proposition No. 2 permits an additional State debt of \$100 million for housing available to people earning between \$5,000 and \$10,000 a year, in some cases even more than \$10,000.

Proposition No. 3 would permit the State to use \$37.2 million a year to subsidize public housing projects instead of the \$16 million a year which it is now costing.

Be sure to vote NO on Election Day on Amendment No. 2 and Propositions 1, 2, and 3.

DIRECT DELIVERY DIFFERENTIALS

E

At the time of that hearing, dairymen were told that "once you get in you'll lose control and they'll take away your natural and rightful advantages of living close to the market."

The facts are that testimony submitted by the Dairymen's League, the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency, and Mutual, definitely favored retaining the direct delivery differentials!

YOUR OPINION WANTED

THE VALUE of the "parity" concept as a measure of satisfactory farm prices is being seriously questioned in some quarters.

The original idea of parity was that farmers would receive a price with which they could buy the same amount of farm supplies and conveniences as could be purchased during some previous period. The period chosen was one when

prices of farm and industrial goods were considered to be in a fair relationship to each other.

You cannot quarrel with the idea; it sounds good. But in the meantime there have been great changes in efficiency both in industry and agriculture, and increases in farming efficiency have been far greater for some products than for others. Consequently, a price representing 90% of parity on some products—notably wheat—is sufficient to guarantee a profit and encourage continued production far beyond demand.

I sometimes wonder, therefore, if it wouldn't be better for farmers to abandon their insistence on parity (or any percentage thereof) as a measure of prices, but to fasten their eyes on the goal of producing the kind and amount of food and fibre which consumers want, then, banding together in cooperatives, to secure the best prices warranted by market conditions? What do you think?

RUNAWAY HORSES

YOUNG BOYS on farms these days, so they tell me, look forward to the time when they will be permitted to drive the tractor.

It wasn't that way when I was a boy — perhaps because there were no tractors. I longed for the time when I could drive the team of horses all by myself.

Nowadays, and particularly in a hilly city like Ithaca, when a truck gets out of control it does a lot of damage. Well, horses used to run away and, like most farm boys, I had my troubles. Some were funny, some cost money, fortunately none was tragic.

You older readers have certainly had experiences with runaway horses. Let's hear about them! For the most amusing account of an experience with runaway horses which you either saw or were concerned in, we will pay \$5.00. The second best letter will get \$3.00, and the others that we have room to publish will each receive \$1.00. Address your letters to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Contest Department, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., and have them in our offices not later than October 18. No letters will be acknowledged.

EAT MORE APPLES!

OCTOBER 9-18 is National Apple Week. The nation's apple crop is characterized as ample in size, of excellent quality, with good balance as to varieties and among apple-growing areas.

Never before, say those responsible for the effort, have there been such tremendous plans for aggressively advertising and promoting apples. Efforts will be made on a countrywide basis. The National Apple Institute points out that in addition to the efforts of many apple producers and handlers, and the advertising of producers' associations, industry has been interested, and among others, General Mills and Kraft Foods will use "tie-in" advertising to bring apples to the attention of every housewife in the nation. And why not? What fruit, especially here in the Northeast, is more versatile?

All of this promotion takes money. I hope

that every commercial apple grower who reads this has contributed or will contribute.

MORE ICE CREAM

WHILE THE average yearly per capita U. S. ice cream consumption is 3½ gallons, the people of New England eat 5.1 gallons.

Remembering that ice cream is one of our best foods, this may point to a higher average intelligence or a better appreciation of ice cream's nutritional value.

At any rate, if everyone from the Atlantic to the Pacific consumed as much ice cream as they do in New England, two results would be accomplished: health would be better and the production and consumption of dairy products would be brought into closer balance, to the great benefit to all dairymen.

AVERAGES MISLEAD

A NEWSPAPER WRITER attracted considerable attention with the headline "Fifty Per Cent of the Women Marry One Per Cent of the Men."

The quotation was technically correct and referred to a wedding in an Alaskan town where the population was a hundred men and two women. But as is so often the case where averages are quoted, the statement was confusing.

Equal confusion is created by quoting the average income of United States farmers. Many of those included are part-time farmers, retired farmers, or just people living in the country. Unquestionably farm incomes are too low when compared to wages in industry. However, if average farm income is to be used, it should be the average income of well-organized full-time farmers.

Professor Howard E. Conklin of Cornell recently pointed out the error of using averages by referring to the chap who had one foot in hot water and the other in cold. On the average he was entirely comfortable!

TOO MUCH TERRITORY

IT IS BECOMING more and more evident to thinking people that we have been asking altogether too much of government.

One of the tasks that certain people in government have been willing and eager to assume is attempting to guarantee that every person who wants a job has one. The result was the Full Employment Act, passed by Congress in 1946.

Now the idea that it is the government's business to guarantee employment is being seriously questioned, and rightly so. For example, it has been said that full employment and price stability cannot be attained at the same time, and if the goals of the Full Employment Act of 1946 were completely realized, the result would saddle the American people with permanently rising prices and declining purchasing power—in other words, inflation.

The efforts of a few to shrink government closer to its original fundamental purposes, thereby stripping away many costly, ill-advised activities, have been discouragingly slow, but frequent presentation of the bare, unpleasant facts to every voter may still reverse the trend.

They Say - - - -

We need to cultivate fertility in thought as we have cultivated efficiency in administration.

—Norbert Wiener

AA's Farm Dollar Guide

MILK PRICE: The August uniform price announced by Dr. Charles Blanford, Administrator of the New York-New Jersey area, is \$4.57, compared to \$4.68 in August a year ago, and \$4.20 for July '58. Production in the marketing area was 3.63% higher than August a year ago, while fluid milk consumption was down 2.71%.

The New York State September report indicated milk production for the entire State up 1% above last year; for entire U. S. down 1%. June 1 U. S. cow population was 3.5% below June 1, '57, but production per cow continues to increase.

EGGS: Fall peak of egg prices is about due, followed by down trend. On January 1, '59 laying flocks are expected to be 3 to 5% above year previous, and egg production in first six months of '59 is likely to be 4 to 6% above year previous. Heavier production will more than balance record small storage stocks of eggs.

Turkey prices in November and December are unlikely to change much from August prices. Profits likely to be some better than year ago. More turkeys likely to be raised in 1959.

CROPS: Favorable growing weather during August improved crops to a degree promising total production, on the smallest acreage in 40 years, exceeding the previous all-time record by nearly 10%. Here are details:

FEED GRAINS indicated at 6% above last year. SPRING WHEAT crop estimated up 26 million bushels in August, with expected total wheat 53% above last year. FALL POTATO crop prospects improved 2% during August, now indicated as 12% above last year, 16% above average. U. S. APPLE forecast is nearly 127 million bushels, 7% above last year. Indicated PEACH crop, 16% above '57.

SOCIAL SECURITY: Reactions to increased Social Security benefits vary with "receivers" and "payers." If you are a receiver, benefits will be increased about 7% next January 1. If you are paying, tax increases become effective January 1, so you will not pay the increased tax with your Federal income tax for 1958. For 1958, the tax is 3-3 3/8% on the first \$4,200, but for 1959 it will be 3-3 3/4% on the first \$4,800 of your net income. If you hire farm help, the 1958 present rate is 4 1/2%, one-half paid by the employer and half by the employee. In 1959 this will be upped to 5%. Another increase is scheduled for 1960, and others every three years until 1969.

CATTLE GRUBS: Co-Ral, a new systemic insecticide to control cattle grubs has been given an O.K. by USDA. (Co-Ral is sprayed on cows. Another drug is given internally.) It looks great for beef cows (given at least 60 days before slaughter) but unfortunately not for calves under 3 months of age, for cows giving milk or for sick animals. Might be recommended for dairy cows at beginning of dry period of well over 60 days. Drug will appear in milk or meat for at least 60 days after treatment. Drug should be used soon after flies lay eggs.

MILK STRIKE: Statements that the recent ill-advised milk strike was called to "get higher prices for dairymen" should be taken with a grain of salt. It was a strike for recognition, an attempt to black-jack dealers into sitting down and "talking over problems", thus recognizing an affiliate of the Teamsters' Union as a legitimate bargaining agency for dairymen.

Lack of support by a large majority of dairymen indicates that they did not ask for such representation, neither do they intend to accept it.



The Song of the Lazy Farmer

MY NEIGHBOR still talks breathlessly about how proud we all can be to realize the human race is smart enough to conquer space. He thinks there's no more awesome sight than when a man-made satellite, five hundred miles or more on high, goes blinking through the darkened sky. Just think, says neighbor, pretty soon we'll shoot a rocket to the moon, and after that we'll reach the stars and see if there is life on Mars; it's glorious to realize we're members of a race so wise, he says it fills him up with pride and raises goose bumps on his hide.

Well, I'll give credit where it's due, mankind can do a lot, it's true; but our best efforts, actually, are pretty puny, seems to me. A baby moonlet, even one that's big enough to weigh a ton, just don't impress me much, by jing, when I look at the real thing. No man, whate'er his greatest deed, knows how to make a little seed; turn on the biggest man-made light, the sun's a jillion times as bright. We've tried, but mostly just in vain, to find out how to make it rain; what man has ever built a tree, who can produce a bird or bee?



You get cleanest picking, cleanest husking, more down corn with the NEW IDEA One-Row picker. Floating points hug ground contour at all times. Triple gathering chains pull in down stalks. Long husking rolls deliver clean corn to the wagon elevator with a minimum of shelling.

NEW IDEA ONE-ROW PICKER PICKS CLEANEST... HUSKS CLEANEST... GETS MORE DOWN CORN

NEW IDEA picker is engineered for greater convenience, safety, and economy... Includes 10 important features which farmers themselves have asked for

We asked thousands of farmers what they liked most about their NEW IDEA pickers. Here's what they told us: "NEW IDEA pickers pick cleanest. NEW IDEA pickers husk cleanest. NEW IDEA pickers get more down corn." We believe that's why more farmers use NEW IDEA pickers than any other make.

In addition to these three important features the NEW IDEA One-Row picker, shown above, has 10 plus features for greater convenience, safety and economy:

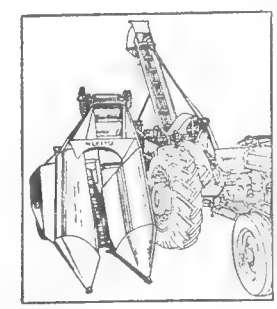
1. 30% reduction in number of grease points through liberal use of greaseless bearings.
2. Bank of grease fittings for simple lubrication of husking bed — a NEW IDEA exclusive.
3. Adjustable ear deflector at top of wagon elevator to level load in wagon.
4. Convenient lever to space snapping rolls, for easier field adjustments, safer operation.
5. Full-length permanently shielded PTO shaft gives increased safety.
6. Snapping unit can be raised and lowered by easy-to-reach spring

loaded hand lift or by hydraulic cylinder.

7. Quick snap-on universal joint coupling to PTO.
8. Adjustable hitch for best trailing in the field or on the road.
9. Stronger wagon hitch for heavier loads.
10. Rubber flights on wagon elevator for less shelling, quieter operation.

Pickers of the Champions. Since 1950, farmers using NEW IDEA pickers have won 61 titles in 57 State, National and Canadian 1-row and 2-row contests. That's a record no competitor can even approach.

See the NEW IDEA One-Row Picker at your NEW IDEA dealer's today, or use coupon below to request free literature.



New Idea Semi-Mounted Picker is close coupled for easy maneuverability on contoured and irregular fields. Gathering unit rides beside tractor for better visibility and easy control.

See NEW IDEA before you buy

NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT CO. DIVISION **Arco** DISTRIBUTING CORP.
Dept. 716, Coldwater, Ohio

Please send me the following FREE literature on NEW IDEA corn pickers:

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| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-row pull-type picker | <input type="checkbox"/> 2-row mounted picker |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-row semi-mounted picker | <input type="checkbox"/> 1-row pull-type snapper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2-row pull-type picker | <input type="checkbox"/> Field sheller |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> 2-row mounted snapper |

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new at g.l.f. 1959 model dairy feeds

For more dairy profits—choose from these new feeds



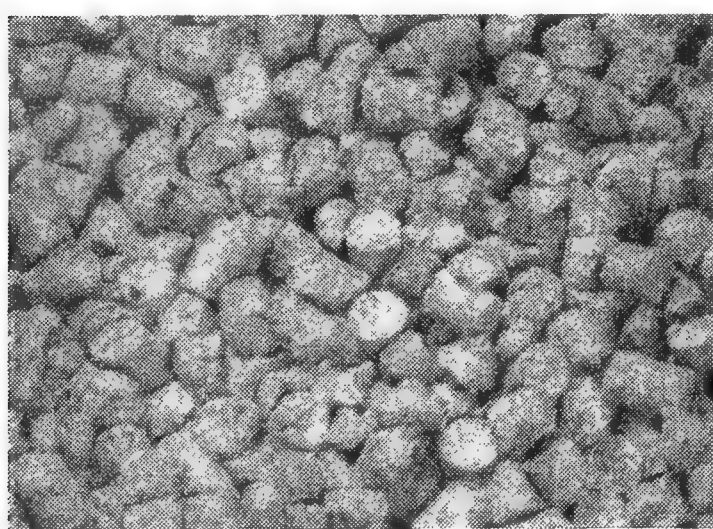
NEW G.L.F. MILKMAKER FORMULETS

The most popular dairy feed in the Northeast is now available 100% pelleted. Perfect for automatic feeding in milking parlors. No clogging or bridging. No dust, no waste. Cows like it; clean it up in a hurry. Regular Milk Maker is still available, too.



NEW G.L.F. SUPERTEST & SUPER EXCHANGE with FORMULETS

These "Feeds For Champions" are more than 1/2 pelleted. Makes for easier bulk handling. High in T.D.N. value. Fixed Formula keeps high producers on feed. Coarser texture means improved palatability, quick cleanup.



NEW G.L.F. 32% HI-PRO CONCENTRATE FORMULETS

Contains 5% Fat

This concentrate with your grain makes a custom-mixed ration comparable to a top-line mill-blended feed. The Formulets give your grist a deluxe appearance. Cows go for the coarse texture.

FORMULETS

are the new, improved G.L.F. pellets. The new G.L.F. Dairy Feeds contain from 1/2 to 100% Formulets. Formulets help make good-looking feeds. The coarse texture, increased palatability, quick cleanup, easier bulk handling and automatic feeding are all bonus values for you.



FOR MORE POULTRY PROFITS
you can bank on these feeds

1959 G.L.F. ALL-MASH LAY

The correct blend of mash and grain to meet all requirements of hard-working hens.

Seasonally adjusted for more eggs per feed dollar. Contains Animal Fat for improved texture and palatability. Saves feeding labor.

1959 G.L.F. SUPER LAYING MASH

A high energy, high efficiency ration when fed with scratch grains. Fortified to meet the needs of high producing hens.

Low net cost per dozen eggs.

NEW, HARDER PELLETS . . .

G.L.F. now offers you a new smaller standard size pellet with uniform hardness. They flow better in automatic feeders. Suitable for all birds over 3 weeks of age.

G.L.F. FAMILY BONUS

An opportunity for your family to obtain these premiums:

G.E. STEAM IRON

MIRRO FRY PAN

G.E. TOASTER

MIRRO DUTCH OVEN

G.E. PORTABLE MIXER BOONTONWARE DINNER SET

G.E. CLOCK RADIO REVERE STAINLESS BOWLS

COLUMBIA BICYCLE (BOY'S OR GIRL'S)

or your choice of any regular G.L.F. Farm Supplies item such as tires, paint, lawn furniture and power tools.

FAMILY BONUS COUPONS

Issued at the rate of four 50¢ coupons per ton (\$2.00) with each ton of G.L.F. formula dairy, poultry or stock feed purchased from September 15 through November 15, 1958.

HOW TO GET THESE PREMIUMS

Buy the feed for your farm at G.L.F. Save your coupons on the handy paste-on sheet. Redeem coupons at any G.L.F. service agency not later than December 24, 1958. You may pay in full with coupons—or make up the difference in cash as you wish.

Only high quality, tested ingredients go into G.L.F. Formula Feeds. This means more milk, eggs and meat per feed dollar invested.

G.L.F. provides a complete selection of feeds and services—designed to meet your needs. For example, bulk delivery, Mill-To-Farm, quantity discounts.

Why not talk bonus feeds with your local G.L.F. man? Take a look at these new, improved feeds. And be sure to cash in on the G.L.F. Family Bonus.

THE **Bonus Line** FOR '59

**BASED ON 20 MILLION
TONS OF FEED EXPERIENCE**

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE INC.

WINTERIZING YOUR Tractor's Cooling System

By THOMAS E. CLAGUE

IF YOU put off the job of winterizing your cooling system, you risk cracking a block if you get a cold snap. But perhaps a greater risk is that in delaying, you'll probably rush the job someday when it has to be done, and lose the opportunity to practice preventive maintenance—which is maintaining top operating conditions so as to get maximum benefit of the long life built into your engine.

Incidentally, your cooling system has a tremendous job to do. It must dis-



The radiator core may have leaks at the top or bottom, where the small tubes join the top tank or the base of the core. Or, the tubes may be damaged at some point in the core-body. Such leaks are usually best repaired by a radiator specialist.

Hoses may get hard and crack, or they may get soft and weak, with material coming off the inside surfaces. These chunks circulate and can clog small holes or the thermostat, and in general, cause poor functioning. If in doubt, install new hoses.

You may have gaskets which seep—and they won't be any better with anti-freeze. Replace them while the system is drained, and avoid having to re-drain later.

Check the water pump, and consult your serviceman if in doubt. Here again, it is easier to service it before you install the anti-freeze.

Core plugs are small steel disks used to seal holes made during the manufacture of the head and the block. If water seeps out around them, they must be replaced. Your serviceman can advise you about installation.

Drain the system after the engine has run long enough to be thoroughly warmed up. Flush the system, and clean it with a chemical cleaner, following instructions carefully. If water doesn't flow through the core freely, consult a radiator specialist.

Select the proper thermostat. Follow your manufacturer's recommendations in this matter. If he specifies a 180° F. thermostat, don't be afraid to use it. After all, that is 32° F. below the sea-level boiling point of water, and engines operate more efficiently and with longer life at higher temperatures.

Check the thermostat before you install it. Put it in a pan of water and heat it until it opens. Use a kitchen thermometer to determine the temperature. Since even a new one might not function properly, find out before you install it.

Check the radiator cap if you have a pressurized cooling system. A spring keeps the cap sealed tight at the mouth



of the radiator tank—which is below the overflow tube. The coolant can't get out the overflow until it heats up enough to build sufficient pressure to push open the cap—which, in effect, raises the boiling point of the coolant. A 9-pound cap raises the sea-level boiling point of water to 235° F.

After you have checked everything and all is made ready, pour in the anti-freeze—after first mixing it with the proper amount of water. Warm up the engine and check for leaks. If you have done a thorough job, your engine should be ready for the coldest days.

Incidentally, don't worry about buying a rust inhibitor. This is only necessary for summer use, then you have only water in the system. New anti-freeze has plenty of inhibitor in it, so you won't need to add any more.



pose of enough excess heat to heat a 6-room house. In doing this, it protects internal engine parts that must run red-hot. And yet, at the same time, it must not over-cool, or the efficiency and length-of-life will suffer—which is why a thermostat is important.

To properly winterize a cooling system, you must.

- Decide which type of anti-freeze to use
- Buy the proper amount of anti-freeze
- Look for leaks before you drain the system
- Drain and clean the system, and repair leaks
- Remove dirt and trash from the grille and radiator core
- Select and install the proper thermostat
- Check the radiator cap to see if it will maintain pressure-seal
- Re-fill the system with new anti-freeze

Which type of anti-freeze should you use—glycol or methanol? It depends upon your conditions. The more expensive glycol products are better suited for heavy-duty service where your engine is well-loaded and runs well warmed-up. The less expensive methanol products will serve satisfactorily in engines which are not loaded heavily or do not run for long periods. You will need a pressurized cooling system—one that uses a pressure cap on the radiator—and a thermostat that opens no higher than 160° F., for the best chances of avoiding boil-away problems.

Methanol is ideal for an engine which is stored but not used during the winter—such as a combine engine. These engines should be protected from internal rusting by use of a well-inhibited anti-freeze instead of standing "dry."

Before you start this job, buy your anti-freeze, making sure you have enough. Your dealer can help you figure out the quantity. Get some cooling system cleaner while you're there.

Look for leaks before you drain the system, because they are easier to see then. Look while the engine is running and as soon as it is shut off—after it is well warmed-up. While tests show that anti-freeze is not "harder to hold" than water, it is expensive and dangerous to lose it through even slight leaks. Check the radiator core, hoses, clamps, gaskets, water pump, and core plugs in the head and block.

Labor saving?

ABSOLUTELY!
with Calcite Crystals!

the 2 in 1 CALCIUM SUPPLEMENT

Whoever heard of saving labor by pouring something out of a bag! Well, if you're a poultryman who uses Lime Crest Calcite Crystals for your laying birds (chances are you do), you have probably already discovered why this calcium supplement takes less work and less time.

The principle reason

of course, is that a single hopper does the work of the two needed for grit and oyster shell—because Calcite Crystals do the work of both. You have half the hoppers to fill . . . half to clean . . . half to keep in repair or replace. That means less work, naturally. (Less equipment cost, too.)

How come?

Calcite Crystals give the laying bird all the calcium she needs and do an adequate grinding job. They usually cost less than oyster shell, too. Compare the prices yourself at your dealer's.

Here's something else—

You know that the more feed you can get into a bird, the more eggs she can lay. With this 2-in-1 calcium supplement, birds have more room for the extra feed that means extra eggs.

Finally—

Calcite Crystals also provide essential trace minerals.

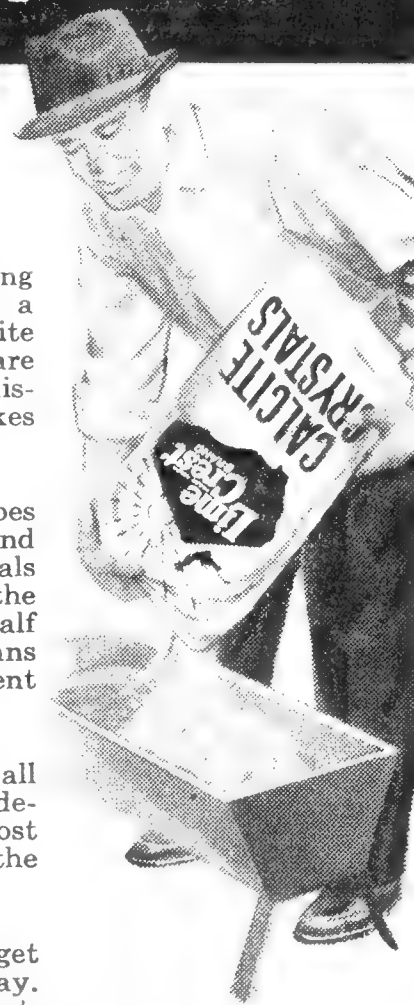
Why buy 2 when 1 is better

See your local dealer

LIME CREST PRODUCTS

Made by LIMESTONE PRODUCTS CORPORATION OF AMERICA, NEWTON, N. J.

World's Largest Producer of Crystalline Calcite Products





ANYTHING BROKEN?

FIX IT WITH OKUN'S REG. U.S. PATENT OFFICE

Plastic Metal

APPLIES LIKE PUTTY...HARDENS LIKE STEEL!

Now Fix-It-Yourself - Save Many Dollars!



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ALSO REPAIR leaks in pipes, basement walls, car radiator, lamps, jewelry, toys, sinks, boat hull plus thousands of other uses.

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Money-back guarantee.

3 oz.	6 oz.	1 lb.
\$1	\$1.85	\$2.80

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HOW TO USE OKUN'S PLASTIC METAL

CHAMPION-BERGER ROTARY SNOW PLOW

Throws Snow 50 to 70 Feet

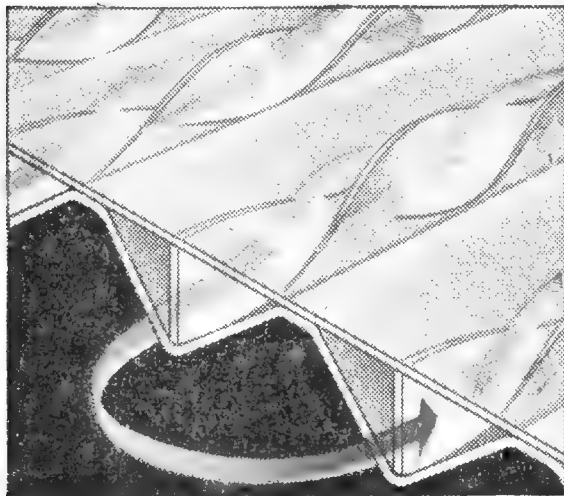
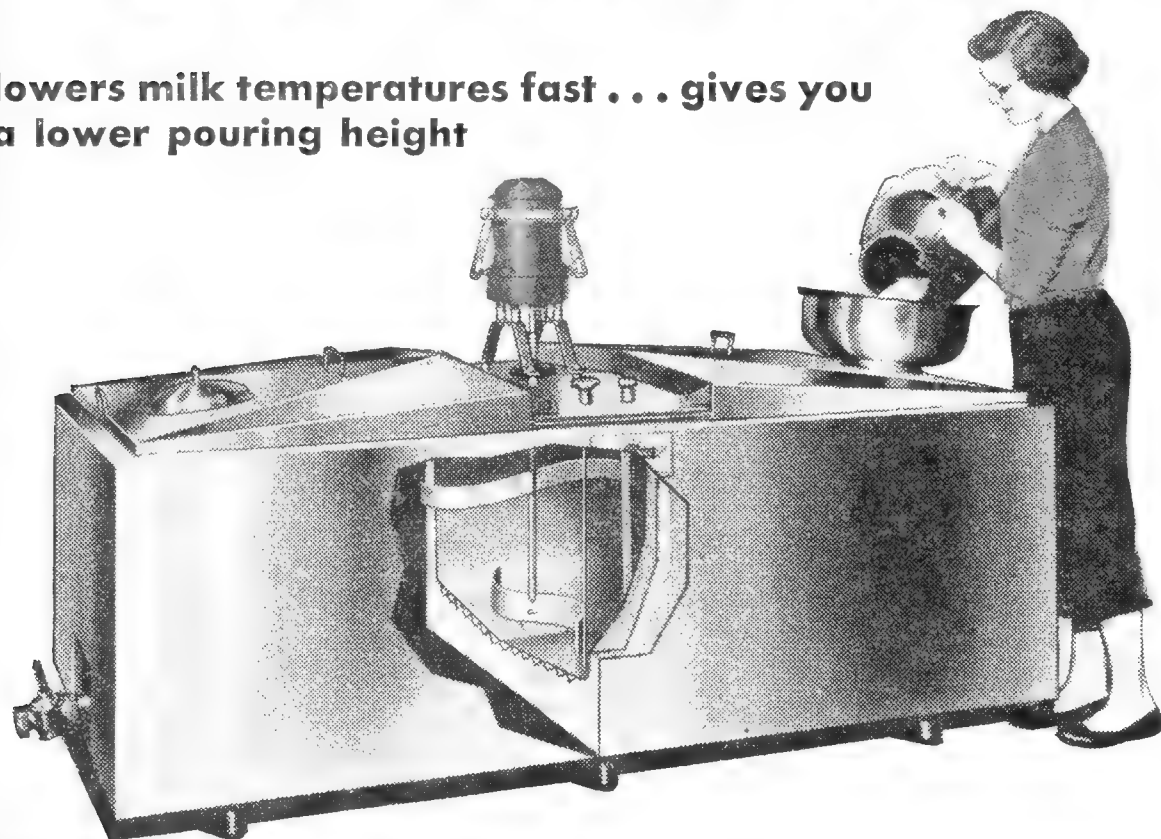
Fits all models of tractors with 25 h.p. or more. Will clear roads in minutes. Eliminates snow banks for redrifting. Anyone with snow problems write:

VALLEY IMPLEMENT, INC.
Warsaw, New York

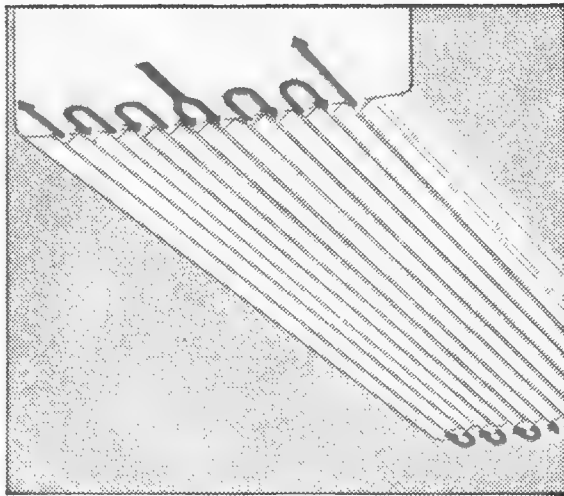


Jamesway SPIRAL JET COOLING

lowers milk temperatures fast . . . gives you
a lower pouring height



SPECIAL SPIRAL RIBBON FREON MIXERS in the serpentine evaporators spin and swirl the combination liquid/gas mixture. The freon does a complete job of heat transfer.



SERPENTINE EVAPORATORS keep freon flowing in direct contact with bottom of milk tank. Drop milk temperature quickly and safely, assure even distribution through multiple circuits.

JAMESWAY'S spiral jet cooling is fast, more dependable. It swirls more coolant against the tank bottom, more heat absorbing liquid to lower milk temperature fast!

Special stainless steel spiral ribbons in the serpentine evaporators do it. They constantly spin the freon jet for maximum cooling — Fast!

It means lower-cooling costs . . . usually milk is cooled before you're out of the milk house. Sani-Kool® tanks give you faster first cooling, lower blend temperatures—less cost to maintain level-cold, and no icing.

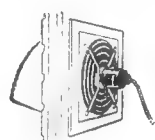
Spiral jet cooling is only one of many Jamesway Direct Expansion bulk tank benefits. Here are more:

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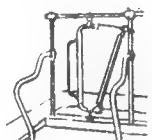
- Full bottom cooling with one, two, three, or even four separate cooling plates — depending upon size of tank.
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- Cold in, heat out with 4" bottom insulation, 2" side wall insulation.
- Choose from 150 to 800 gallon sizes, all with rugged steel frames.

Get the complete Jamesway bulk tank story. See your nearby dealer or write James Mfg. Co., Dept. AG-10-8, c/o your nearest division office.

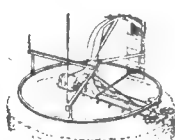
BT-1-8R



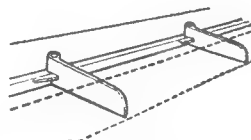
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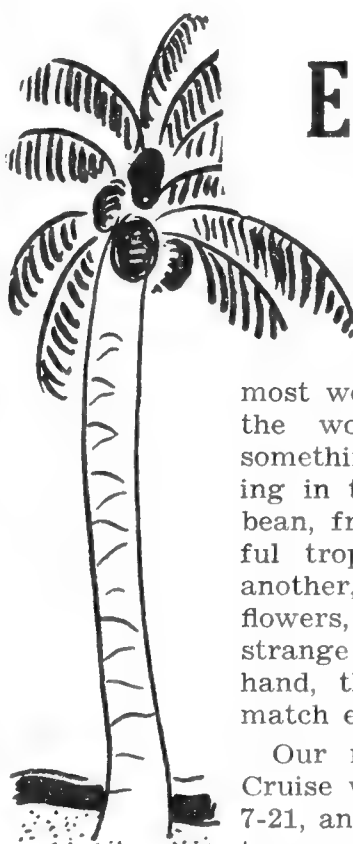
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January 7-21



EVERYONE who has gone on one of our American Agriculturist Caribbean Cruises has returned feeling that he or she has had just about the most wonderful trip in the world. There is something about cruising in the blue Caribbean, from one beautiful tropical island to another, with sunshine, flowers, and new and strange sights on every hand, that is hard to match elsewhere.

Our next Caribbean Cruise will be January 7-21, and we invite you to come with us and

enjoy all the pleasures of this delightful vacation in the lands of eternal summer. Our ship will be the luxurious trans-Atlantic ocean liner, the S. S. Homeric. Forty-eight hours after we sail from New York City, we will be passing Miami Beach and cruising in waters so calm and blue, and under such a brilliant sun, that you will forget that winter is raging back home.

Our five land sightseeing trips will show you some of the most fascinating places in those islands where Christopher Columbus first set foot in 1492. You will feel as if you are on a voyage of discovery yourself, for you will see breathtakingly beautiful lands, colorful people, and hear foreign tongues.

This time we will visit Jamaica, one of the loveliest islands in the British West Indies; picturesque Haiti, with its French-speaking population; the gay city of Havana; quaint Curacao in the Dutch West Indies, where we'll sail right up the wide river that forms the main street of the capital city; and, most fascinating of all, the Panama Canal.

When we visit the Panama Canal, our ship will dock at Cristobal and wait for us there while we make an excursion across the Isthmus to Panama City. Enroute, we will visit the famous Gatun Locks where a special lecturer will describe the actual operation of the Panama Canal. We will see Culebra Cut and Contractor's Hill along our route . . . and from old Panama we will view the Pacific Ocean from the heights, just as Balboa did in 1513. Luncheon that day will be at Latin

America's most luxurious hotel, El Panama, after which we will visit modern Panama City.

On all of our land stops, there will be time for that favorite occupation of Caribbean cruisers . . . shopping for tempting foreign goods and souvenirs at bargain prices!

The minimum rate for this wonderful cruise is only \$505, including the all-expense feature of \$90. But those minimum rate cabins are going very fast, so don't delay in making your reservation. Write us today for a copy of the printed, illustrated itinerary. It includes a plan of the ship, and a list of rates for each cabin.

There is a price for every pocket-book, and you can have any type stateroom, even a deluxe suite if you wish. The price of each cabin is plainly listed, and to this you add the all-expense feature of \$90, which includes everything with the exception of about \$2.50 in land tips to drivers of our motor cars. This must be given personally.

You will greatly enjoy our beautiful ship, with its spacious staterooms, friendly service, marvelous food, beautiful lounges, and broad, sunny decks. Life on shipboard is fun, with plenty of entertainment, good company, and a wonderfully relaxing atmosphere. In charge of our party will be our very competent tour directors, the Travel Service Bureau of Needham, Massachusetts, and they will look after us from start to finish.

Don't let this perfect cruise pass you by. You'll enjoy every moment of it and always be glad you went. Let's hear from you this week, so we can send you the itinerary with full details.

**Mr. E. R. Eastman, President
American Agriculturist
Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y.**

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary for your Caribbean Cruise, January 7-21, 1959.

Name _____

Address _____

Please print your name and address



You have never eaten such delicious meals as are served three times a day in this spacious dining room on board the S.S. Homeric, the luxurious ocean liner that will take our Caribbean Cruise party to glamorous tropical isles next January.

Farm writer and newscaster Lloyd Burlingham reports profit-facts about KAFF-A, now made and sold by KRAFT

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by Lloyd Burlingham

Every way you figure, it makes sense and dollars to *sell* milk and feed KAFF-A Milk Replacer. Calves thrive on it—as I have seen for myself down at the National Dairy Research Farm at Danville, Illinois. KAFF-A contains milk by-product nutrients that help promote calf growth and health. Time and again KAFF-A has proved itself as a profitable replacement for whole milk.

Instead of keeping the calf on whole milk, you put it on KAFF-A and *sell the whole milk*. Naturally the nutrients from whey used in KAFF-A cost you a lot less than whole milk brings. Follow the feeding directions. You'll find KAFF-A costs an average of only 12¢ a day. Yet KAFF-A releases up to 10 lbs. of milk per cow daily. From the whole milk price you're getting, it's easy to figure the extra profit you get.

BOOSTER PELLETS FOR OLDER CALVES

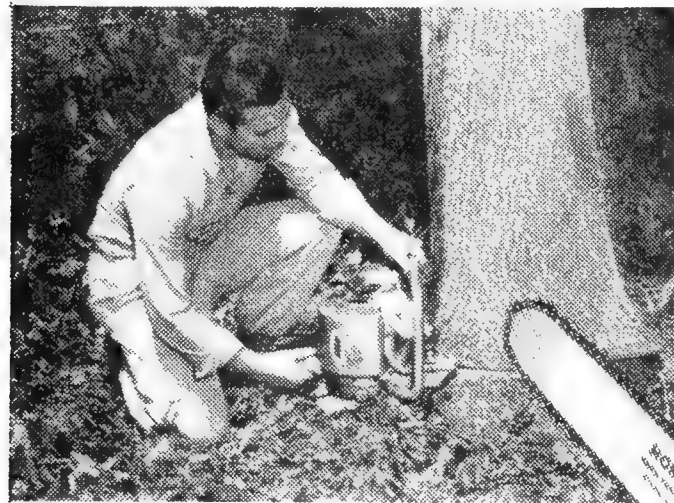
As early as one week old, start your calves on KAFF-A Booster Pellets and feed along with the milk replacer. This can help them keep on coming along fast—with less chance of slowdown or setback during the switch over to solid feeds. Booster Pellets help stimulate rumen activity, increase calves' appetite for roughage, and improve their digestion of grain. Continue the Booster Pellets to balance hay, grain and pasture feeding. It can help you raise strong, healthy heifers ready to breed as much as four months earlier than usual. Your feed dealer can give you the details.

Feed KAFF-A Booster Pellets to your cows. The rich milk by-products help increase rumen activity and roughage consumption. That means lower feed costs.

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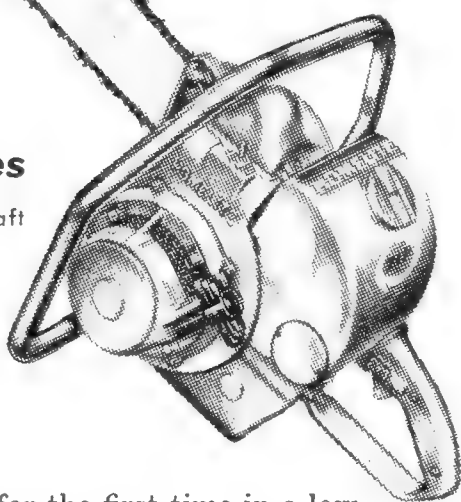


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*less bar and chain

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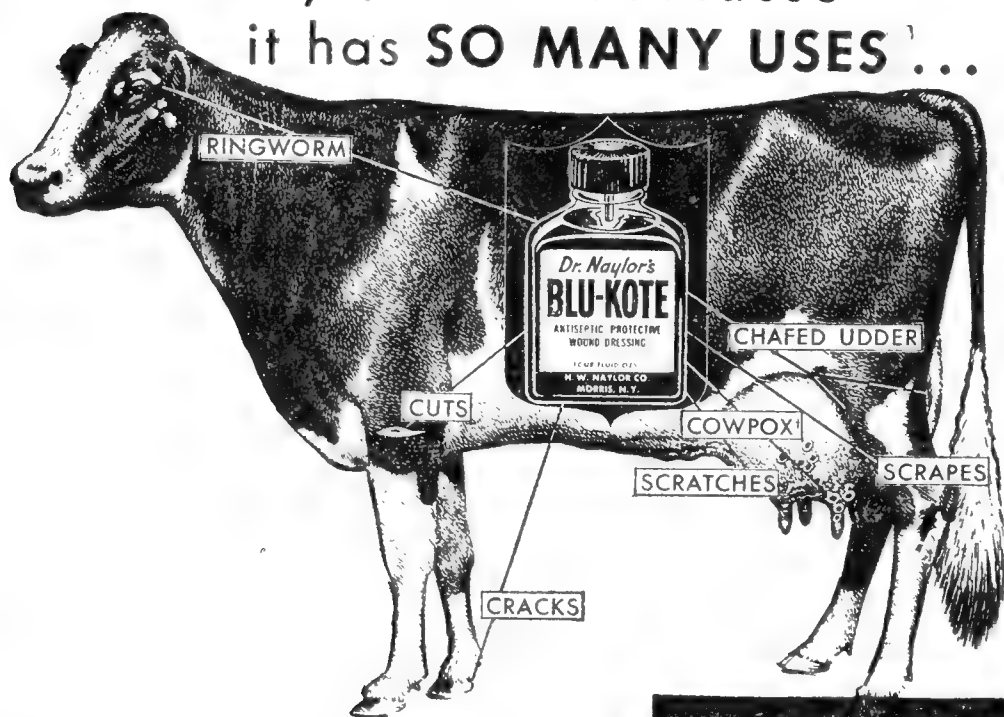


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What it is... BLU-KOTE is an antiseptic, protective wound dressing—effective against both pus-producing bacteria and common fungus infection.

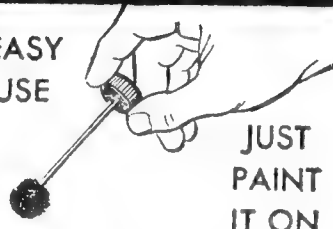
What it does... BLU-KOTE covers the wound with a penetrating coating to reduce pus formation, dry up secretions and promote clean rapid healing. It dries up Cowpox lesions, controls secondary infection†

SO MANY USES... In addition to uses shown in illustration above, Blu-Kote is effective in the treatment of many other skin conditions of cattle, horses, dogs, sheep and goats. Full directions and uses are included in the package. Try a bottle soon — you'll never be without it!

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\$1.00 for 4 oz. bottle
at drug and farm stores
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THE PERSONAL EXPERIENCE CORNER

Bringing the Roadside Stand to the Chain Store

By **JACK LYMAN,**

The Lyman Farm, Middlefield, Conn.

STATISTICS tell us that chain stores now command upwards to seventy-five cents of the consumer food dollar, with the proportion growing each year. Almost overnight, as it were, this super-market phenomenon has hit the American scene, causing a revolution in scores of industries and a complete change in the buying habits of a nation.

I am a fruit grower and a member of an industry that has felt the effects of this tremendous change. The apple-growing industry is one, I must confess, that has in most respects failed to adjust to and capitalize on this chain store age. We bemoan the declining per capita consumption of our product, and put the blame for this on everyone and everything but ourselves. We recognize that our product cannot stand the rigors of the chain store distributing set-up, and yet we have done little to solve this dilemma in the form of better packaging and better handling. In short, we have failed to modify the super-chain's distributing process to suit our product.

The Laurel State Fruit Growers' Packing Association comprises the following Connecticut orchards: Avalon Farms, Bantam; Bishop Farms, Cheshire; Blue Jay Orchards, Bethel; Lyman Orchards, Middlefield; and Rogers Orchards, Southington. It is a small farmers' marketing cooperative, attempting in a modest way to cope with and adjust to the chain store age. We

mental to the group. We use a standardized bag for pre-packaging with our own registered trademark, "Dew-crisp." One acts as spokesman for the group in arriving at an agreeable price structure. This is especially appreciated by the chain buyer, and is a departure from the past wherein he had to make many calls to secure adequate supplies. It is our purpose to stay competitive for comparable quality with other chains, and to maintain a steady high-volume flow of apples. Chains will not hesitate to pay a little more for a high quality product, since experience has shown time and time again that with fruit and produce quality weighs more heavily with the consumer than price.

In entering into this arrangement each of us had to forego a certain measure of independent action which we had long been accustomed to. The advantages have far outweighed the disadvantages, and, what is more important, we are getting good apples to the consumer through the chain store. The chain, in turn, has gotten away from distributing a high tonnage item, while at the same time getting a high quality and attractive apple for display and fast-turnover. The consumer gets what she pays for—a quality apple.

— A. A. —

PLASTIC COVERS FOR PIT SILOS

EXCESSIVE surface spoilage on horizontal silos need no longer be accepted by farmers as something they have to sacrifice to get low-cost silage storage space. Modern plastic sheetings can eliminate this big disadvantage of horizontal silos.

Plastic covers effectively sealed off the air and kept down spoilage in tests at the U. S. Department of Agriculture's research center at Beltsville, Md. Scientists at Beltsville have obtained as good results with horizontal silos as farmers generally get by using the best packing and sealing methods with upright silos.

Only 5 per cent spoilage occurred where a 4-millimeter polyethylene sheet with heat-sealed seams was used on a shallow stack of chopped, untreated orchardgrass. This plastic cover was weighted down with soil at only the edges and center of the stack.

Orchardgrass was also successfully ensiled in bunkers covered with neoprene-coated nylon. Eight pounds of sodium metabisulfite preservative was added per ton of grass. Covers were weighted with sawdust all over and railroad ties at the edges. The silage was good all the way to the surface except for a very small amount of spoilage next to the wall.

Spoilage was also exceedingly low in corn silage packed in a shallow stack with gently sloping sides. This was covered with several pieces of used vinyl and weighted all over with sawdust. The easy slopes were important because the silage could be packed well by driving a tractor over it repeatedly in all directions, and the film could be continuously weighted on the slopes.

Poor results were obtained with 54-inch wide sheets of vinyl plastic joined at the seams with pressure-sensitive tape and weighted only around the edges of the bunker. Though tight at first, the seams puckered later and allowed small air leaks to open up. About 31 per cent of the original silage was lost.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
Our greatest glory is not in never failing, but in rising every time we fall.—Confucius

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
are five Connecticut growers who are proving to our own satisfaction that it can be done, at the same time helping the industry, we think, as well as ourselves.

Basically, the beginning came as a result of viewing with disgust at the store level our own high quality apples that had gone through the chain store distributing process. It was easy to see why apples were a drug on the produce counter. It became obvious that the solution lay in by-passing the chain warehouse and directly delivering our fruit to the individual store. This naturally presented problems, not only in convincing ourselves that we were able to handle this additional marketing step, but also in convincing the chain in question that we should handle it. In fairness to them, their reluctance was justified, in that years past store delivery of individual products had led to many types of abuses. One fact they could not refute, however, was that they were not equipped to do a good job of handling apples, especially McIntosh.

An experimental year with a handful of stores came first. The results were such that they opened more stores to us, and our group of growers became four instead of three. This season, with five in the group, we are servicing 83 stores with results that are extremely satisfying to us growers, the chain, and, more important, the consumer.

Each orchard is responsible for servicing the stores in a given area. The responsibility for quality and grade is thereby pinpointed to the servicing grower, and it is up to him to see that his methods and product are not detri-

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CYANAMID

USER'S REPORT... W. G. TUFTS & SON FARMS, DALLAS, TEXAS



"10% more milk, 75% less mastitis, 85% less foot rot"

"Since we began to use AUREOMYCIN Crumbles in the feeding of our young calves and milking cows on November 15, 1957, we have had an 85% decrease in foot rot, 75% decrease in mastitis and a 10% increase in our already high milk production," reports John F. Tufts, President and General Manager, W. G. Tufts & Son Farms, which ships over 1¼ million pounds of milk a year.

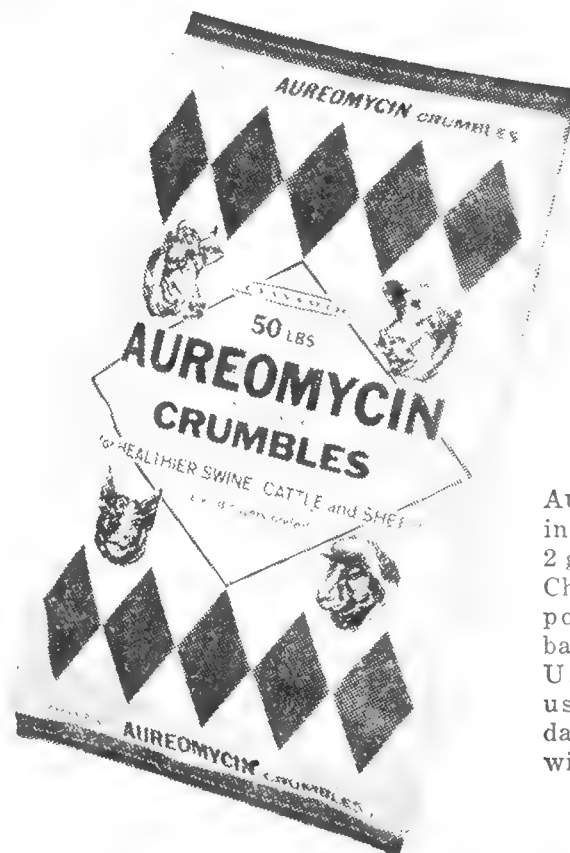
"The disease prevention and increased production effects were noticeable immediately."

AUREOMYCIN Crumbles fight "hidden disease", bring the cow up to a high level of health. This not only helps her produce to the full extent of her capacity, but also helps her system throw off incipient or latent infections.

What AUREOMYCIN Crumbles are doing for Mr. Tufts—and many other dairy-men—they can do for you. Available from your veterinarian, druggist or feed dealer. Write for detailed information.

AUREOMYCIN® Crumbles

CHLORTETRACYCLINE



AUREOMYCIN Crumbles, in 50 lb. bags, contain 2 grams of AUREOMYCIN Chlortetracycline per pound in an alfalfa base. Accepted by the U.S. Government for use with lactating dairy cows. Can be used with any ration.

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Forest Products from Plantations

By JAMES D. POND, Consulting Forester

ONCE YOU have decided, on the basis of soils, drainage, elevation and exposure, what trees are to be planted, there is a further element to be considered in the products to be grown. One of the main reasons for planting trees is to determine the future product. If we let nature take her course, then we must wait until the stand matures to know what products can be harvested.

Some species are suited for a wide range of products. On the other hand, special needs on the farm and nearby markets will often determine the products to be grown. If the nearest pulp mill is more than 100 miles away, it would seem foolish to plant spruces for pulpwood. However, no one can foretell what the advances of technology will develop for wood products in the future.

Later in this story is a list of products which can be grown.

There are exceptions all along the line. A large private nursery in Pennsylvania actually promotes Jack Pine as a Christmas tree species; and a grower near Elmira, N. Y., has sold a number of Pitch Pine for Christmas trees at \$1.00 each in the stump. Douglas fir supplies a good part of our building lumber and framing, yet when

planted in the East does not have much prospect as a timber tree.

Experience in this country with Austrian Pine is limited, yet this tree, with Scotch pine, is used widely in building trades in Europe. So far little research in the East on Austrian, Scotch or even Red Pine has solved

Species	General Products
Austrian Pine	Lumber, Christmas Trees
Jack Pine	Pulpwood*
Pitch Pine	Pulpwood*, rough lumber, ties
Red Pine	Lumber, piling, pulpwood*, posts#, poles#
Scotch Pine	Christmas trees, lumber
Spruces	Pulpwood, framing, Christmas trees
Balsam Fir	Pulpwood, framing, Christmas trees
Douglas Fir	Pulpwood*, Christmas trees
Larches, European & Japanese	Pulpwood*, posts, poles#, piling
White Cedar	Posts and poles
Hemlock	Lumber, framing
Black Locust**	Posts, insulator pins, guard rails

*Only if pulp mill will take these species.
Must be treated for lasting service.
**Plant only on sweet ground like clover or alfalfa.

LOOK—A REAL McCULLOCH ONLY \$149.95



At last, a professional-quality chain saw made for farm use—and for the farm budget! McCulloch's new Mac D30: Easy to carry! Easy to use! Built for hard work . . . toughest conditions. A tool you can depend on.

Mac D30 is the ideal farm saw for cutting sawlogs, pulpwood, and firewood, for clearing land, pruning, limbing or cutting fenceposts. Save money, make money, with a Mac D30 that cuts fast, lasts long—yet costs so little.

LIGHT WEIGHT—only 17 pounds, lightest McCulloch ever built.

DIRECT DRIVE—power for fast, easy "light-touch" cutting.

LUBRI-MAC AUTOMATIC OILING—oils chain directly from fuel mixture, eliminates need for extra oil tank. ONLY \$149.95—complete with 12" blade and long-lasting smooth-cutting PINTAIL chain. Handles blades up to 30". Terms as low as \$3.69 weekly.

Your new Mac D30 is waiting for you at your local McCulloch dealer. Try it. Then buy it!

Write now for free chain saw booklet. Address Dept. CV

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5-8020 A

McCULLOCH CHAIN SAWS

problems of stacking and drying to prevent warping.

The acceptance of larch for pulpwood has started within only the last few years by West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co. at Mechanicville, N. Y. At Lockhaven, Pa. the New York and Pennsylvania Co. will accept almost any species, both softwood and hardwood, yet spruce is about the only species accepted at this company's mill at Willsboro, N. Y.

Christmas Trees

The yearning to grow Christmas trees seems to be almost universal in the eastern states. However, it looks like we are reaching the saturation point. In contract planting this past spring, I planted more than 80 per cent in Christmas trees of about 450,000 trees set in Cayuga and Onondaga Counties, New York.

In Pennsylvania, where state trees cannot be used for Christmas trees, Extension Forester "Si" Simonds has estimated that three million trees from private nurseries are planted each year, but only about one million a year are harvested for Christmas trees. The inventory of trees in New York State nurseries (for 1954, the last year for which we have figures), was about 80 per cent Christmas tree stock.

Unfortunately we do not have figures by species, but U. S. Forest Service statistics on all trees planted, from State nurseries, in 1956 in north-eastern states, are as follows:

State	Private*	Public*	Total*
Connecticut	55	741	796
Maine	73	1,057	1,130
Massachusetts	150	430	580
New Hampshire	58	1,218	1,276
New Jersey	55	1,200	1,255
New York	4,505	23,864	28,369
Pennsylvania	1,348	50,853	52,201
Rhode Island	54	244	298
Vermont	107	2,126	2,233
Totals	6,405	81,733	88,138

* Acres—usually figured at 1,200 trees per acre.

In the entire United States the Forest Service estimates about 35 million trees were distributed in 1956, including millions of wild trees, with a considerable number from Canada. In the Northeast, perhaps six million trees are used. There is a ratio of about seven trees planted to one sold.

— A. A. —

Products manufactured by the wood-using industries of New York State are now valued at nearly \$2 billion dollars annually. Forest industries of the state provide full-time jobs for 126,954 persons with salaries and wages running \$484,104,000 a year.—New York Forest Industries Committee

PROVERBS to Fit The Occasion

READERS QUOTE SOME OLD ONES IN LATEST CONTEST

First Prize Letter

READING your proverbs in the August 16 issue giving opposite advice, brought back to me a few I have often thought about. They are as follows:

"Look before you leap."

"Nothing ventured, nothing gained."

The first one in this pair means to be sure of success before you attempt to do something. The second one means you certainly won't do anything unless you try.

"Plow deep while sluggards sleep and you shall have corn to sell and keep."

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

In this pair, the first one encourages us to work, while others are resting or having a good time; but the second one tells us working all the time makes us dull. (Who wants to be a rich idiot?)

"A penny saved is a penny earned."

"It is better to live rich than to die rich."

The first one encourages us to save it; the second to spend it and enjoy it while you can.

"There is always room at the top."

"When you get to the top, there is nowhere to go but down."

The first here means to keep trying for something better ahead, while the second seems to mean when you get to the top you have had it, and there is nothing ahead.

"Too many cooks spoil the broth."

"Many hands make light work."

Here we are led to believe that too much help spoils things, while the second one says it makes things easier.

I could go on with several others but it is time to get supper for my husband and: "The way to a man's heart is through his stomach"—So, "Let's eat, drink and be merry for tomorrow we die." (Who wants to die?)—Mrs. Arllis Thomas, Swanton, Vt.

MOSS OR POLISH?

IN REGARD to your recent statement concerning old saws with opposite meanings, I submit this one.

"A rolling stone gathers no moss."

"But a rolling stone gets a — of a fine polish."

Meaning, of course, that the stay at one place worker accumulates material wealth of various kinds over the years but the wanderer will get the sharp edges of his ways rubbed off in living with people and will be easier to live with.—M. Ersley, Roxville, N. Y.

SILENCE OR WISDOM?

I WOULD like to submit the following as contradictory proverbs:

In grandmother's day, children were to sit primly and silently, shirt tails

tucked in, braids out of mouths, upon the horsehair couch, while the elders entertained the preacher. And with one giggle, "oh, oh," grandmother would frown and say in a most demanding voice:

"Children should be seen and not heard."

And, yet, how many times has it been written? How many times has it been said, about the meek, shy little children of grandmother's world:

"From the mouths of babes comes wisdom."

—Catherine Dickie, Bennington, Vt.

ABSENCE

I AM SENDING a little something for your contest and I find that they date so far back, their origin is not known. Here they are:

"Out of sight, out of mind."

"Absence makes the heart grow fonder."—C. E. Hill, Richmond, Maine

BURDENS

I AM TRULY a believer of the Bible—yet the 6th Chapter of Galatians, verses 2 and 5—seem contradictory of each other:

Verse 2:

"Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ."

Verse 5:

"For every man shall bear his own burden."

Doesn't it seem so? I have tried to figure it out but with no avail.

Others:

"Don't put off until tomorrow what you can do today."

"Rome wasn't built in a day."

"Don't count your chickens before they are hatched."

"No venture—no gain."

—Mrs. Nora C. Seaton, McLean, Vt.

SOME "DONT'S"

Here is my list of "Don'ts" for your proverbs:

"Don't ride a free horse to death."

"Don't stumble over bundles trying to gather straws."

"Don't watch the spigot while the barrel is emptying at the bung."

"Don't run in circles when you have a straightaway ahead."

"Don't look a gift horse in the mouth —Take him as he is."

"Don't weep over an old dead horse —It won't bring back a colt."

"Don't expect the world to owe you a living—Be glad that it gives you a chance to earn it."

"Don't give the shirt off your back until you no longer need it."

"Don't cross your neighbor's threshold with trouble in mind."

"Don't believe all you see—and only half what you hear."

—W. A. Burkhart, Port Jervis, N.Y.

Poor Roughage Cuts Milk Production

IT is being predicted that roughage below average in quality will seriously cut milk production during the coming winter.

Losses are greater than we often realize. Even when hay is put up without rain, about 35% of its protein is likely to be lost by the time it reaches the haymow. Two or three showers will increase the loss to 40-55%. The cutting date also affects quality, and in many areas haying this past summer was late.

Legumes have most feed value when they are in the early bloom stage, and grass when it is just starting to bloom. When the crop matures to full bloom, the protein content can drop one-third. Leaves are the most palatable and digestible part, and if you lose half the leaves, you have lost half of the feeding value.

Whether you are feeding your own hay or buying it, keep these figures in mind. Usually there is less spread in the price of hay than there is in its quality. In other words, you get more for your money when you buy top quality hay.

If you are feeding your own hay and it is poor, there isn't much you can do about it other than to feed more grain or molasses. You may get a little better results, if you have plenty of hay, by feeding liberally, allowing the cows to pick it over and using for bedding what they don't eat readily.

If total milk production continues below last year, it will improve the supply and demand situation, and could help the price. Fewer dairy products have been manufactured. American cheese from January 1 to mid-August was down 4%, and butter down 2%.

LOOK NO FURTHER



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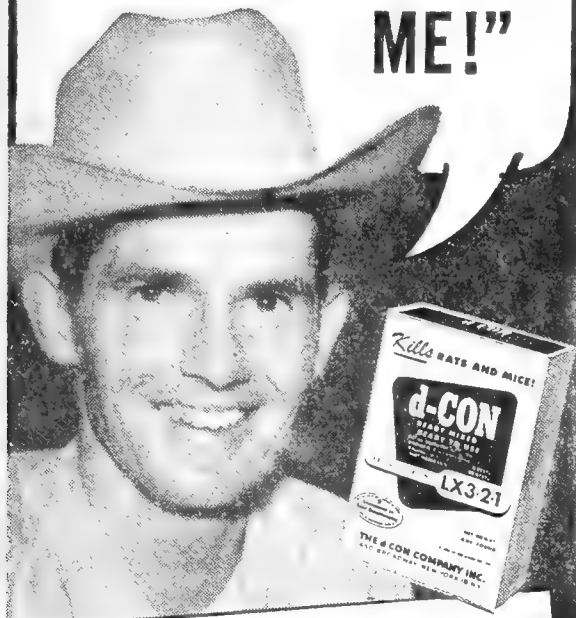
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Some Questions About the Effect of BULK MILK TANKS

By R. D. APLIN
Cornell University

THE conversion from cans to bulk tanks has been very spotty since it began in New York State about six years ago. At the end of July, in the Rochester Market about 25% of the producers had farm tanks and they shipped about 37% of the market's milk. In the Niagara Frontier Market, 20% of the producers had farm tanks, representing 33% of the milk.

Keep in mind that Rochester and Buffalo are both direct delivery markets, and most of the milk is delivered direct from the farm to the bottling plant. The problems involved in shifting from cans to bulk are nowhere near as great in a direct delivery market as in a country plant milkshed, but the potential savings are greater in a country plant milkshed than in a direct delivery market.

We have no accurate figures on the number of farmers supplying New York City plants who have tanks. We do know that a much smaller proportion of the milk is being picked up at the farm from bulk tanks than in the two upstate markets we've just discussed.

The New York State Health Department estimates there are now about 4,800 tanks on New York farms. This represents an increase of a little over 2,700 bulk tanks during the last 14 months.

The principal areas of development of bulk handling in New York are: The North Country, the Hudson Valley, primarily east of the Hudson River, the Western part of the state; the central area, around Syracuse, and in Cortland, Chenango, and Otsego Counties; and the Capital area district.

In the Boston Market, as of the end of January, a little over 14% of the farmers had farm tanks, representing 20% of the market's milk. In Connecticut, approximately 75% of the members of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association have bulk tanks and they ship 87% of the Cooperative's milk. In Chicago, last fall about 41% of the farmers had tanks and they shipped approximately 55% of the milk in the milkshed. In the Philadelphia Market, as of July 1958, slightly over 9% of the farmers had bulk tanks and they shipped 14% of the milk.

Most farmers will have higher costs with a bulk tank than with a can cooler. Of course, the main thing leading to higher costs is the higher capital investment (which includes changes and alterations he has to make in his milkhouse and perhaps driveway) in addition to the tank itself. Also he can expect a higher electric bill since he must cool all of his milk. Of course the added costs he will incur will depend a lot on the size of herd—with the smaller farmer seeing his costs go up a lot more per hundredweight of milk than the man with 60 cows.

WHAT'S AHEAD?

WITHIN five years' time, I expect some dealers in certain areas to be receiving all of their milk from farm tanks. In other words, these dealers will not be operating any can receiving decks in these particular supply areas.

There is a great incentive for a dealer to try to reach 100% bulk operation in an area so that he may obtain some savings from bulk assembly, as opposed to the high cost to dealers of present day bulk operations.

However, in the areas where some dealers are receiving all of their milk from farm tanks, some can plants will remain. Of course, the can plants will be fewer in number and more scattered. Perhaps more and more of the milk that remains in cans will be delivered to manufacturing plants.

In short, I expect the conversion from cans to bulk tanks to move rapidly during the next few years.

Consequently, a producer must ask himself, "What are the possible savings or price premiums I can expect to receive to compensate me for these added costs?" Many savings are possible, but only the dairyman himself can estimate what the savings will be in his own particular situation.

First, let's look at the direct savings on the farm. With a bulk tank, the dairyman can eliminate two sets of cans. Not having to supply cans will save him about 2¢ per hundredweight.

Since the milk is measured on the farm the dealer must stand the loss due to stickage. On \$4.40 milk, experience shows this will be a saving of about 3¢ per hundredweight.

Some claim butterfat tests are higher with bulk, but I don't believe there's any good evidence to back up these claims. Some labor may be saved but a bulk tank alone won't save much labor for most farmers. However, farmers who combine a pipe line milker, or a milking parlor with their bulk tanks are able to realize significant labor savings.

So disregarding any labor savings, I think a farmer can expect savings on the farm of about 5¢ a hundredweight. Most farmers have to look beyond the farm, to lower hauling rates or premiums, to compensate them for their larger investment and higher operating costs.

Present premiums are running all over the map. Commonly they are 10-15¢—some as high as 20¢, and in addition lower hauling rates. With some people receiving free hauling this means that some premiums are running as high as 25-35¢ for bulk milk over cans.

Of course, we realize that the premiums are now a competitive premium to get milk. "How long will they last?" "What figure will the premium eventually settle at?" Again, no one knows the answers to these questions.

In Boston, the premiums started low, i.e., about 5¢ per hundredweight. Now they average 15¢ over can prices. Also producers are paying on the average of 5¢ less for hauling.

Editor's Note: Coming issues will carry more information about bulk tanks and their probable effect on producing and marketing milk.



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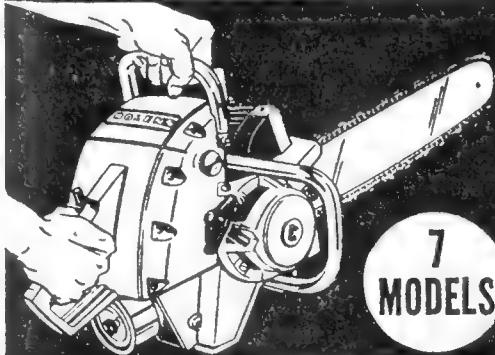
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HANDLING PESTS

MANY TIMES in the past, I have asked for information on various things which you so obligingly gave me, so now I would like to pass on some information that may be of help to some of your readers.

First, in one of the recent issues of your paper, I read about a lady who was bothered with porcupines. It is a very easy matter to get rid of them by trapping. I put a handful of table salt near a stump or some corner where a trap can be placed so that the porcupines would get to it. They will go after the salt, which they are crazy about, and have no fear of a trap. The trap, however, must be a strong one—no less than number two or three—for these animals are very strong and will easily pull out of a weak one. I have caught dozens of them by this method.

I also have just discovered a method of getting rid of yellow jackets that nest in the ground. This year we had six swarms of them nesting in the ground around my home and I was stung many times by them. I have just found that chlordane will eradicate them in one night. I fastened a small can on the end of a pole and put two or three tablespoons of chlordane in it. Just at dark I poured the chlordane into their hole. The next morning there were no bees to be found. It is one of the best ways of getting rid of the yellow jackets I have ever found.

—Clarence H. Gillies, Clemens, N. Y.

— A. A. —

SHOT COW DOG

LAST MARCH and April when they had a ban on dogs because of chasing and killing deer, some untrue sportsman who was trigger-happy shot and killed my three-year-old English Shepherd registered cow dog, while he was making his rounds of the fields as he always had done.

He never chased deer as I broke him of this when he was a puppy, because deer sleep in my woods in back of my farm buildings.

I would have refused \$200.00 for Prince because my wife and I were very devoted to him and now miss him very much. In my opinion very few deer were killed by dogs. They died from starvation due to the deep snow and were later chewed on by dogs and other wild animals. Well, if deer are more valuable than a farmer's cow dog then I will help protect them by posting my farm. — Herbert Smith, Berne, N. Y.

— A. A. —

DISAGREEMENT

I AM writing this letter to voice my disagreement with most that Tom Milliman wrote in his article "A Full

Gut From Hay." First you figure \$4.00 per cwt. for extra milk produced by feeding hay. Why figure \$4.00 per cwt. in these days of surplus? It would be fairer to figure value of Class 3 milk.

No mention is made of labor. A pasture hay rack should be moved every day to prevent accumulation of manure (quite a chore).

While cows get their fill of hay they surely must be neglecting the welfare of the pasture. This would call for more pasture clipping. Surely there must be a poorer distribution of manure.

We in Delaware County depend to a great extent on hilly pastures, and I mean hilly, the kind that must usually be kept in good shape by the cattle. It has been my sad experience to lose some of my best pastures because I fed cows hay while on pasture. Parts of our pastures were solid white clover, but by neglect of grazing they became overrun with weeds 6 feet high.

I believe the remarks of Tom Milliman and Dr. Chance should be made with reservations. — John R. Loeffler, DeLancey, N. Y.

— A. A. —

WHOOOPS!

ISUPPOSE you have been getting several letters in regard to the switch in captions opposite the Guernsey-Jersey winners in the NYABC Show. I am dropping you a line to let you know that at least I read the publication closely enough to observe this error. In spite of that it makes an excellent column with this good display of pictures. — Mason H. Campbell, Dean, University of Rhode Island

Editor's Note: You are right, and we received plenty of letters. We started with the right captions, but somewhere between the cup and the lip there was a slip!

— A. A. —

LAW ON COONS

IN THE August 16 issue of A.A., Mrs. Floyd Wilson asks for protection against coons. Last spring I lost more than 400 pullets on range to coon and foxes. I trapped, hunted with dogs at night and poisoned several of each, but there seemed no end to the pests. I think if enough Granges, sportsmen's clubs and home gardeners cooperated and sent their complaints to the Conservation Department they would get some action. — A. A. Beach, Stamford, New York.

Editor's Note: We were happy to assure Mr. Beach that the New York State law has been extended making it legal to kill coons any time in the year when they are found destroying crops. It is my understanding that this open season will continue until the coon population is reduced to normal. The law requires that the carcasses shall be buried.

— A. A. —

FOR FAIR PLAY

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is my favorite magazine. It is full of honesty and good judgment and will always be welcomed in this home. Your Service Bureau is worth the price of subscription in helping us keep out of the clutches of smart guys.

In one of your issues, I noted criticism of your paper by a union man from Maine. I belong to a union and have failed to find in any issue of A.A. anything against fair play and honest dealings. I think he was an agitator.

—George W. Brown, North Monmouth, Maine

**I WAS JUST
FIGURING...**

by
Cy Watkins



Your calves are the most valuable "babies" of all the livestock on your farm. And to me, they're the cutest . . . though I'm kind of partial to colts, too.

Aside from being cute babies . . . a calf's economic importance is tremendous. Just stop to think a minute. Think of the feed it takes for a cow to "build" that calf. And think of what you spend for feed, labor and management before that heifer gives a drop of milk.

Then compare these costs with the return from several years of good milk production you stand to get if things go right. You make a big investment . . . on the possibility of a good return.

Now this isn't as much a matter of luck as you might think. Assuming that she's got good breeding, then chances are good that sensible management and good feeding will turn her into a fine cow.

What do I mean by sensible management? Well, first of all, the bedding should be kept dry. **YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO SIT DOWN IN YOUR CALF PEN WITHOUT GETTING YOUR PANTS WET.** The pail you feed her with should be clean enough to use in your own kitchen. This kind of care really pays off! Of course, there's a lot more to a good dairy calf program and your Watkins Dealer can give you all the details.

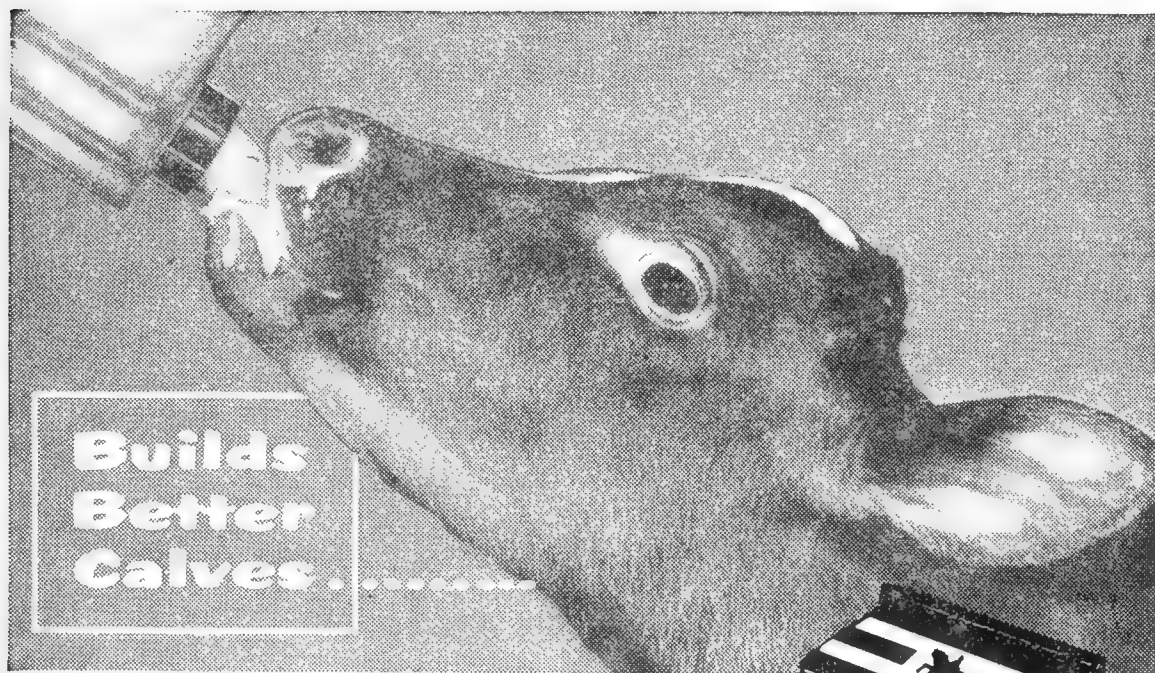
So far as nutrition goes . . . remember you're building a skeleton and organs that will to some extent determine your future profits for many years to come, so build her strong! To help maintain health . . . and produce good growth . . . that calf has special requirements for grains and roughage, proteins, MINerals-VITamins, and I would say antibiotics are a necessity, too.

In the Watkins Dairy Calf Ration you use your own grain, buy the proteins locally, and get the fortification . . . the MINerals, VITamins and antibiotics . . . from Watkins MIN-VITE for Growing and Fattening Cattle and Sheep.

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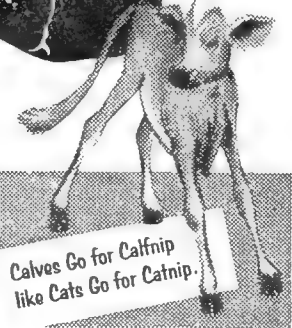
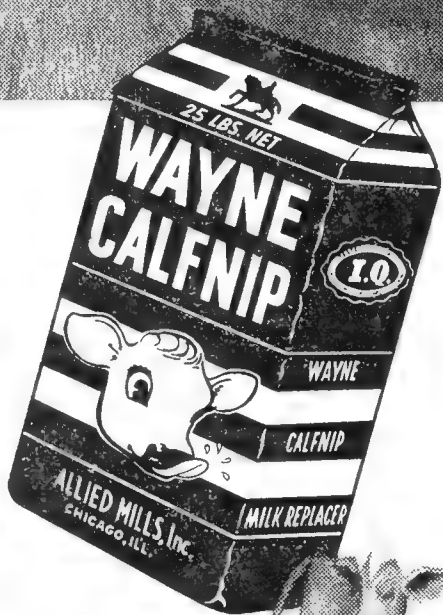




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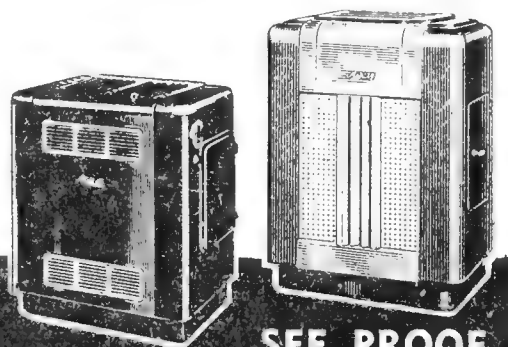
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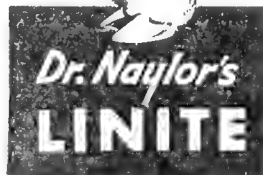
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Visiting Hayfields

By
TOM MILLIMAN

Milepost 372

**N. Y.
THRUWAY**

American Agriculturist Pasture

THIS IS the pasture laid down in the spring of 1958, with oats as a nurse crop. The location is a 16-acre field adjoining the main barns and across the road from the house occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Morrill and their six children. As planned the oats were grazed by the milking herd.

It may be recalled that a mistake (my own) was admitted as to the fertilizer used. The Federal Government will pay something to farmers who establish new legume pastures, but will not pay unless fertilizer with an 0-2-2 ratio is used.

I knew that some nitrogen should have been applied as a stimulant to get the oats off to a quick start ahead of the weeds. But we used 0-19-19 with Borax in excess of 400 lbs. in order to collect something from Uncle Sam. I thus followed the government instead of adhering to sound farming practice.

It was stated here that this field is naturally fertile and has been further built up with legumes, manure, lime and fertilizer over a long period. So I counted on the available fertility to make the oats beat the weeds to the punch. It wasn't enough. Weeds came with a rush, followed by the oats and finally by the seeding. We have a good stand of Narragansett alfalfa, Saratoga bromegrass and Viking trefoil. This was made possible by clipping (mowing) twice and by as much grazing as circumstances permitted.

Also stated here was our intention to keep records on the number of grazing days and the amount of milk produced per acre from the new seeding. Harry was able to do this for a while and then two situations beyond our control crept in.

Eventually the growth of weeds and oats was tremendous. Rain came frequently, and Harry gave up keeping the cows on the new seeding at night for the reason that he was repeatedly made sopping wet from head to foot in rounding up the cows for early morning milking.

The other situation was soft ground and the undesirable punching of the soil by the sharp feet of cattle. So for a time cows were kept at night on another and higher pasture, and turned into the new seeding for daytime only. This destroyed the accuracy of records being kept. All we can say is that this weedy field produced a lot of feed for a new seeding.

In 1959 strict accounting of this pasture will be made in terms of number of cow days per acre, a day being a night as well, and the amount of milk produced in total and per acre while the milking herd is working it. Nothing

but 1958 records have been lost, plus perhaps a little weakening of the new seeding from weeds.

ENCHANTING SIGHTS, 1958

A broad field of oats, light green and newly headed out, rippling in the wind as clearly as the undulating waves of the sea, and prettier. Anywhere in the Northeast, except Long Island and South Jersey.

The pure golden color of ripening wheat, about two weeks before the machine called a combine comes in to cut and thresh. Western New York from Niagara Falls to Oswego and south up through the Finger Lakes region. New York has highest per acre wheat yield in U. S. A., thanks to the variety Genesee and plant breeder Harry Love.

Cherry blossoms in Wayne County, N. Y., in such solid acreages and expanse as to make the Cherry Blossom Festival in Washington, D. C., seem like much ado about nothing.

Red clover blossoms in the solid mass of whole fields, as they appear in Seneca County, N. Y., in the month of August, for the second crop. Fewer and fewer fields of red clover are to be found in the Northeast, gorgeous as the sight may be. Perhaps red clover fields will be a mere memory ten years hence.

Sweet corn in tassels, pale green and as erect in geometric orderliness as an army of soldiers standing at attention on the parade ground, each stalk a thing of beauty in itself, and markedly different in appearance from corn for silage or grain. Livingston, Monroe, Ontario and Genesee Counties of the Lake Ontario plain.

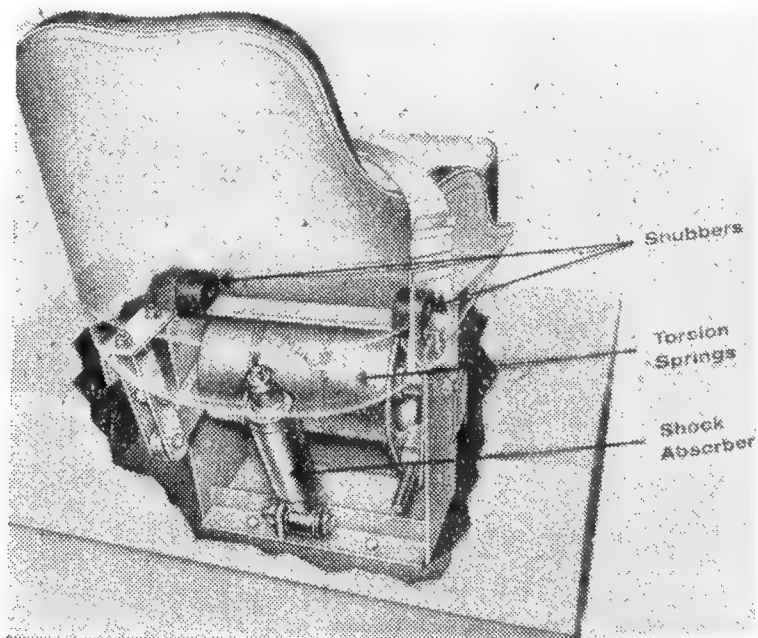
Plants of young lettuce, vividly green and conspicuous in contrast to the black muck soils in which they grow in Wayne, Orleans, Oswego and Orange counties; elsewhere too. Grown mostly by first and second generation citizens of Italian and Polish background, lettuce is a crop requiring much hand labor. Beautiful, but less extensively grown in late years.

Hillsides of northern Pennsylvania and southern tier of New York, plus the Champlain Valley, beckoning with the alluring gold of Empire birdsfoot in full second-crop bloom in late summer. The golden hue is not that of fool's gold, for the promise is as good as old-fashioned yellow banknotes.

Broad fields clothed completely in white, as buckwheat bursts into bloom. Seneca County, N. Y., and here and there elsewhere. Beautiful to look at but not very remunerative. A retreat crop in its acreage.

HUMANE TRACTOR SEAT

A tractor driver is entitled to a better seat than he's had from the farm equipment industry. Here it is as standard equipment on one of the heavier tractors. When a man rides a tractor with a poor seat for 800 to 1,200 hours in a year, the pounding on his spinal column and the shake-up of his guts remove some of his much needed energy. Ever notice how many tractor operators stand up much of the time when driving? Due to rough ground, we need better tractor seats in the Northeast.



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Get full advertised plow capacity

Are you one of the many farmers who is forced to plow with one less bottom or to plow in a lower gear simply because your conventional transmission tractor does not provide the capacity to get through the tough spots? A Case-o-matic Drive tractor eliminates this costly compromise with plow capacity, avoids slow down in plowing speed and stops to down-shift for tough spots. Case-o-matic Drive senses the load instantly and precisely... automatically increases pull-power up to 100% with no clutching, no shifting and no stalling. Case-o-matic Drive torque converter offers you the ideal balance of power-weight-torque ratio to handle tough spots easily. With Case-o-matic Drive reserve pull-power, you get full advertised plow capacity under all conditions all the time.

Save up to 32% in plowing time

Here's how to prove to yourself that a Case-o-matic Drive 600 tractor can save money and time. Ask your Case dealer to show you how you can save up to \$250 in first costs. Now, get out your pencil and do a little figuring. Using the simple acres-plowed formula (cutting width in feet x speed in m.p.h.), you'll find that plowing with 4 bottoms instead of 3 permits you to plow $4\frac{2}{3}$ more acres in a 10-hour day. Or, you can plow the same amount of ground in 25% less time. Do a little more figuring. Since you are probably plowing in a gear lower to avoid stops for shifting, you can also figure that a Case-o-matic Drive 600 tractor will let you plow faster—save at least 5% in plowing time. Then, add still another 2% for time saved on turns at headlands without clutching or shifting. These are real savings.

Get more work done per gallon of fuel

An actual fuel economy contest sponsored by a competitive dealer proved that a Case-o-matic Drive tractor will use less fuel per acre plowed. Here's what happened: a Case-o-matic Drive tractor plowed a 64-inch wide strip nearly 300 feet farther on 1 gallon of fuel than did its competition. In another revealing test, a Case-o-matic Drive tractor completed a specified plowing job in 15% less time, using the same amount of fuel. Because of its double pull-power reserve, Case-o-matic Drive tractors roll right through tough spots normally requiring a much heavier tractor with bigger engines that use more fuel. The reason: Case-o-matic Drive tractors provide the ideal power-weight-torque ratio for maximum engine efficiency and tractive effort with resulting fuel economy for heavy-draft loads on any farm job.

With
Case-o-matic DRIVE
there is no compromise
with tractor capacity



With
Case-o-matic DRIVE
there is no compromise
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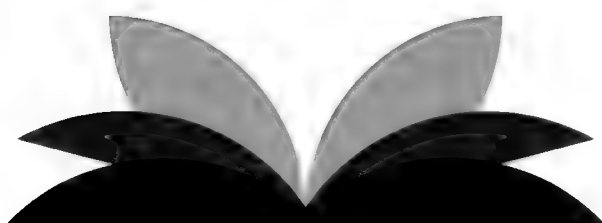
New Case-o-matic Drive 400 tractor pulls 3 bottoms instead of 2. Plow up to 15 acres in a 10-hour day. 4 or 8 speed ranges. Gasoline or LP-gas engines. Choice of standard 4-wheel, row-crop models with dual wheels or adjustable front axle.



New Case-o-matic Drive 800 tractor pulls 5 bottoms instead of 4. Plow up to 25 acres in a 10-hour day. 8 forward speed ranges. Diesel, gasoline and LP-gas engines. Choice of single or dual front wheels or adjustable front axle.

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economy—regardless of how
heavy the job or load.

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Today! Ask your **CASE** dealer to prove to you that the foregoing statements are not just claims but demonstratable facts.



Prove to yourself that a **Case-o-matic DRIVE** tractor will cut your plowing time as much as one-third, make measureable savings in fuel consumption.

Make this time and economy test. Put a measured amount of fuel in the tank. Hook onto a heavy draft load. Prove to yourself that a Case-o-matic Drive tractor will do more work per gallon of fuel, do more work per hour to cut your farming costs. See your Case dealer today.

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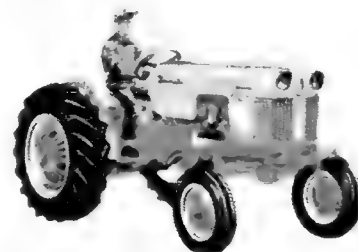
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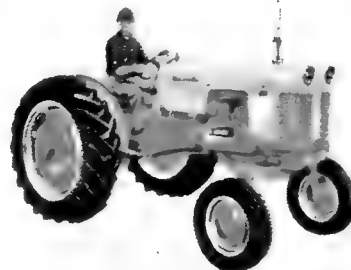


300 3-Plow Tractor; diesel, line, LP-gas, distillate fuel; 4-speed, 12-speed tripl-range and shuttle transmissions; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axles.

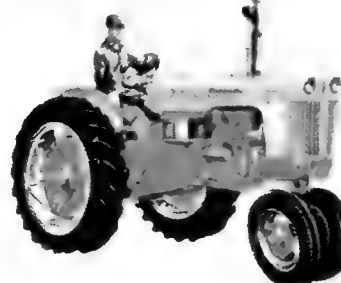
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310 Hi-torque 42 gross horsepower Case engine with 3-speed transmission. Hydraulics, PTO, belt pulley, toolbar-dozer combination and 3-point Snap-lock Hitch.



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500 3-4 Plow Tractor; gasoline, LP-gas; 4-speed, 12-speed tripl-range, shuttle transmissions; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axles, complete hydraulics.



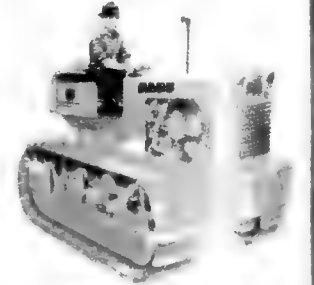
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900 6-Plow Tractor; diesel or gas; 6 forward speeds; standard 4-wheel; power steering and control hydraulics; deluxe Ride seat.



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Stamatios Cavados, right, of Greece, is shown on a conservation tour in Oneida County with Robert Peck who had visited Greece as an IFYE in 1952.



Honor Youths Who Started IFYE Program

By MARTHA E. LEIGHTON
(Associate N. Y. State 4-H Club Leader)

FOUR New York State young people took steps in 1947 that in ten years have literally covered the globe. Their steps, their faith in people, their desire for better world understanding, and their enthusiasm were instrumental in setting up the International Farm Youth Exchange Program.

This program is an exchange of rural youth between the United States and 60 other countries. It is an exchange which in ten years, has taken nearly 900 U. S. farm youth into rural homes around the world, and has brought more than 1,000 young people from these countries to American homes and communities.

Among the 4-H Club boys and girls who took the lead in turning this bold idea into action were New Yorkers, Germain Marion of Hammond, St. Lawrence County; Donald Sullivan, Potsdam, St. Lawrence County; Ann Dickinson, Etna, Cortland County; and Bernard Stanton, Westerlo, Albany County.

"Why not an exchange of world youth?" they thought. "We should have an opportunity to learn first hand the traditions, beliefs, and ways of life in other lands."

Germain and Don were particularly concerned, for they had served in France and Italy during World War II and returned home disturbed about the lack of opportunities for youth in those countries. They had seen the suffering and ravages of war. And they were convinced that opportunities such as those afforded by 4-H Club work would help to give these innocent boys and girls a new lease on life. What's more, if world youth got to know and understand each other better — friendships rather than warships would be the order of the day.

It wasn't long before the four young people, all Cornell University students, approached State 4-H Club Leader Albert Hoefer and asked for contacts in Washington to present their proposal. Within a month, the youths found themselves in the Nation's Capitol conferring with government officials. Here not only was their idea accepted with favor and enthusiasm, but they found that others too, had been thinking along the same lines.

So in June 1948, 17 U. S. farm youth — the first group of International Farm Exchange delegates were on their way for three months in farm homes in seven European countries. The same year, six exchangees from Denmark and France came to live on United States farms. It was the first test of a new experiment in international relations.

The success of this first exchange opened the door, and by 1951 IFYE was an established program. It grew rapidly, both in the number of youth and the number of countries who took part.

Young people now started to visit Asia, the Mid-East, Africa, and the Pacific. Trips to these areas brought con-

tacts with different cultural patterns, different agricultural and homemaking patterns—and greater depth of experiences for both inbound and outbound delegates.

The experiences of New York's 23 delegates to 21 countries have been many and varied. Their new insights are typical of those of all the youth and host families in the world who have participated.

Our delegates pretty well sum up their impressions this way: "The biggest thing I learned on my trip was that people are much alike the world over. They may have different religions, skins of different color, and speak different languages, but they are kind and trying to improve their way of life."

But what became of Gerry, Dan, Bud, and Ann? They too have had many experiences in the past ten years.

Germain Marion of Hammond, graduated from Cornell in 1947 and went to secure his Ph.D from the University of Wisconsin in 1951. With his wife and three children, Gerry now lives in Manhattan, Kansas, where he is associate professor of dairy husbandry at Kansas State College.

Donald Sullivan, now Director of the Oklahoma Region of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, was also a St. Lawrence county boy from Potsdam. He received his degrees from Georgetown University and John Hopkins University. In 1949 he was appointed to the National Commission for UNESCO with several assignments abroad. Dan, his wife and two children live in Tulsa.

After graduation from Cornell University, Ann Dickinson of Etna, became Mrs. John Murray. Ann continued her interest in 4-H Club work and served as a local leader for several years while they lived in Illinois. Ann and John with their three children spent 1955 in India. John was advisor to the Indian Government on rural communication. Now John is Head of the Department of Rural Communication at the University of Delaware.

Bernard Stanton, born in Albany County, is the only one of the four now in New York. He graduated from Cornell in 1949 and received his M. S. and Ph.D from the University of Minnesota. In 1950-51, having won the Elmhirst Scholarship, he too had an experience abroad while he studied at Oxford University. In 1955 he attended the International Conference of Agricultural Economists at Helsinki, Finland. Bernard, his wife and two children live near Ithaca, where he is associate professor of farm management at Cornell.

On this, the 10th Anniversary year of the IFYE Program, we pause to honor these four young people who dared to dream when they were students at Cornell back in 1947. A dream that has affected and will continue to influence the lives and futures of thousands of rural people around the world.

Business or Pleasure?



News, weather forecasts, market reports and other agricultural information are important to modern farm families. We know because of the letters the mailman brings to us at Northeast Radio Network headquarters in Ithaca. Over the years the former Rural Radio Network developed programs to meet these needs.

Your mail tells us that you and other rural folks enjoy good music, too.

We had facts like this in mind when we made arrangements to carry the programs from WQXR . . . the FM radio station of the New York Times.

We believe that the WQXR programs of fine music and hourly newscasts combine well with the 6:15 a.m. to 7:30 a.m. daily farm programs and the four times daily Weather Roundup.

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DeRuyter	WRRD	105.1 mc.
Ithaca	WRRR	103.7 mc.
Jamestown	WJTN	93.3 mc.
Niagara Falls-Buffalo	WHLD-FM	98.5 mc.
Olean	WHDL-FM	95.7 mc.
Troy-Albany-Schenectady	WFLY	92.3 mc.
Utica-Rome	WRUN-FM	105.7 mc.
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Ithaca	WHCU	870 kc.	Schenectady	WGY	810 kc.
Jamestown	WJTN	1240 kc.	Scranton (Pa.)	WEJL	630 kc.
Massena	WMSA	1340 kc.	Syracuse	WHEN	620 kc.
Newburgh	WGNV	1220 kc.	Utica-Rome	WRUN	1150 kc.
New York	WRCA	660 kc.	Walton	WDLA	1270 kc.
Niagara Falls	WHLD	1270 kc.	Watertown	WWNY	790 kc.
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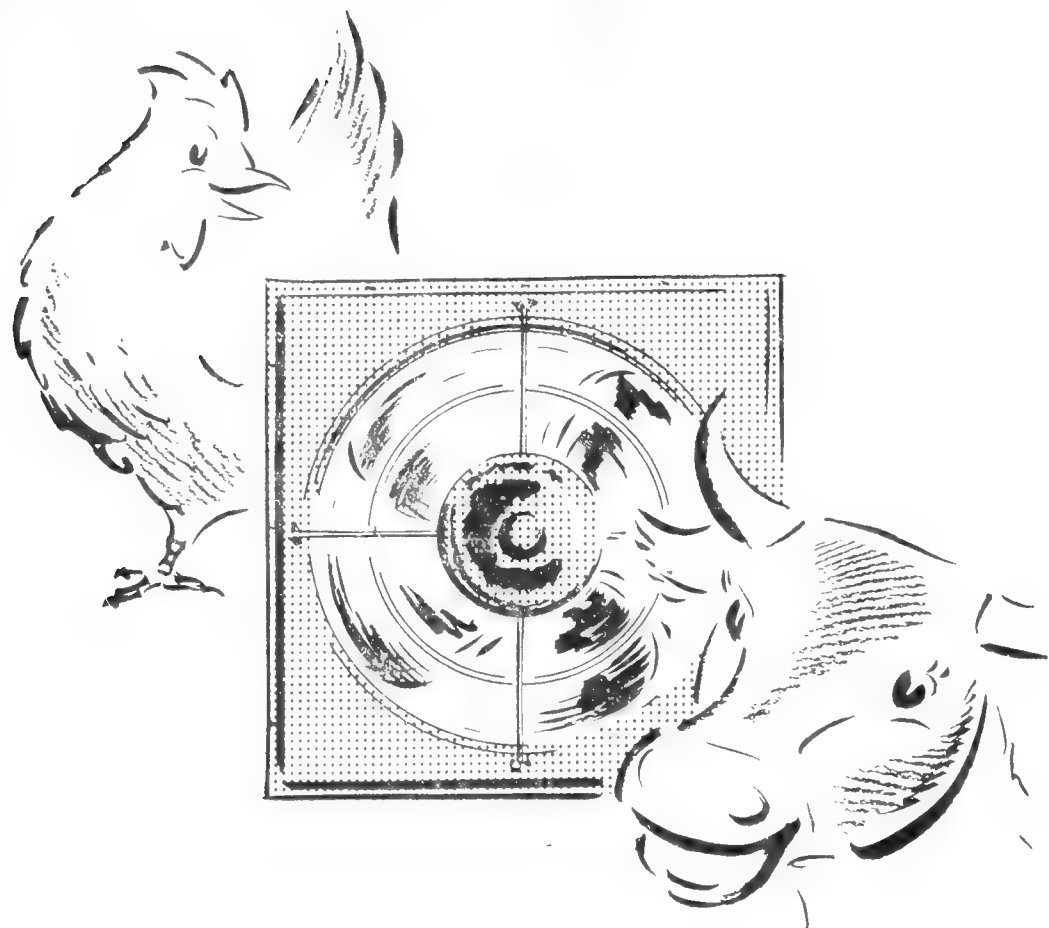
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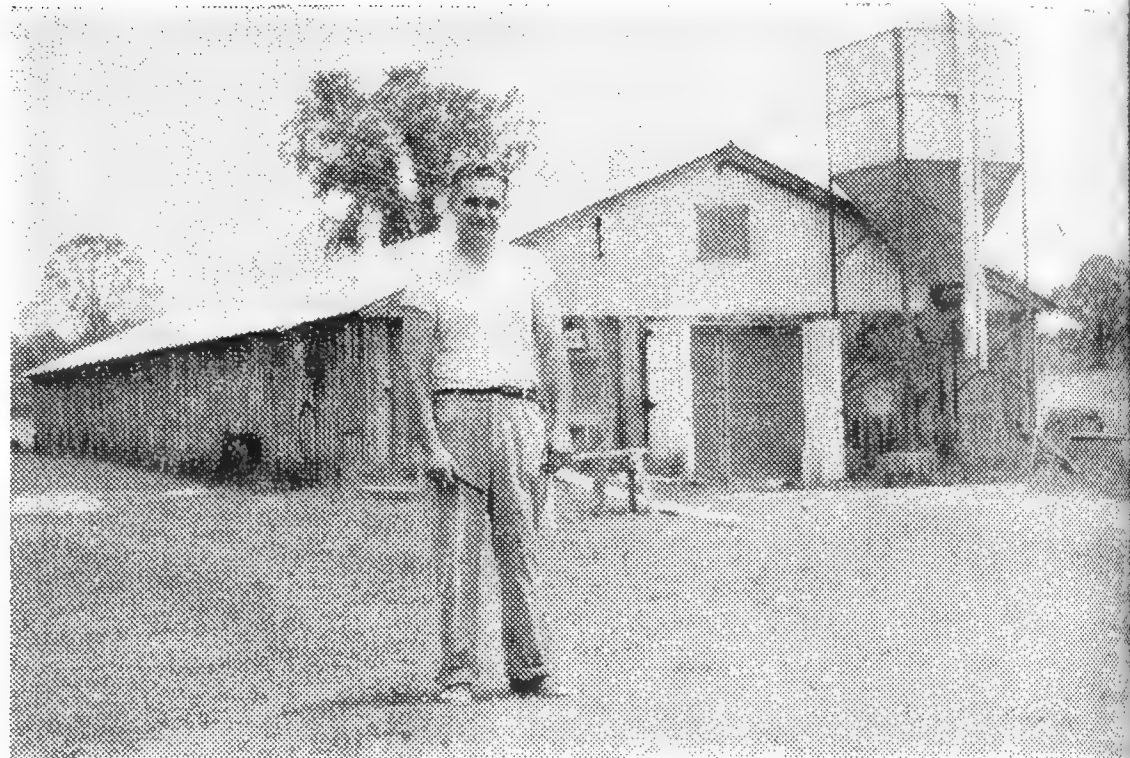
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Exterior view of Foster's caged layer house with outside bulk feed bin. Building is wood with aluminum roof and front. A reversible fan is located just above door. Doors are screened for summer use.

Poultryman Happy with Multiple-Fan Ventilators

By CHARLES L. STRATTON

CAGED LAYER operator James S. Foster of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, puts in a full day working in his compact 32' x 130' specially designed caged layer house that holds 1950 birds. He is putting some unique ideas into practice.

He obtained building plans from an aluminum manufacturer and modified them to suit his needs. As the truck-wide double screen doors on one end are entered, you face the three central double tiers of cages and the two outside rows of single cages.

All the eggwork and packing is done on the left just inside the door. Here also is a small office and a telephone for taking orders. Right alongside is a small insulated egg cooling room equipped with a cooling unit. This egg handling setup is neat, efficient and a stepsaver. Foster simply opens the outside screen door, backs in the station wagon, and loads up with cased eggs

for delivery to his commercial outlets.

On the right hand side of the entrance there is a chute from the outside 4¾-ton metal bulk feed bin. A carrier is used to carry both feed and eggs.

He claims the basic structure of this wooden building can be built for about \$5,500. He cuts costs somewhat by working right along with the carpenters. He points out that he put his money into the roof instead of the floor. Although he used a 4-inch blanket type insulation (aluminum coated on both sides) under the corrugated aluminum roof, he has done some experimenting along these lines since then and says he would have preferred a ¾-inch tongue-and-groove fiberboard (with a vapor barrier between aluminum roofing and fiberboard), and tack aluminum sheeting on the underside of the rafters for a dead air space.

He did have trouble in the winter

(Continued on Opposite Page)



SCHUYLER DAIRYMAN LIKES SLOT-TYPE INTAKE

SCHUYLER County dairyman Charles Morris of Mecklenburg, New York, points out to Hubert Rhodes, right, New York State Electric & Gas farm representative, the slot-type fresh air intake for his 60-cow dairy stable.

The intake extends around the stable. The cool fresh air from the loft blankets the stable walls and prevents condensation.

Charles, who farms with his son-in-law, Donald Gage, has a side-by-side fan installation. One fan, in a duct, draws air continuously from the floor

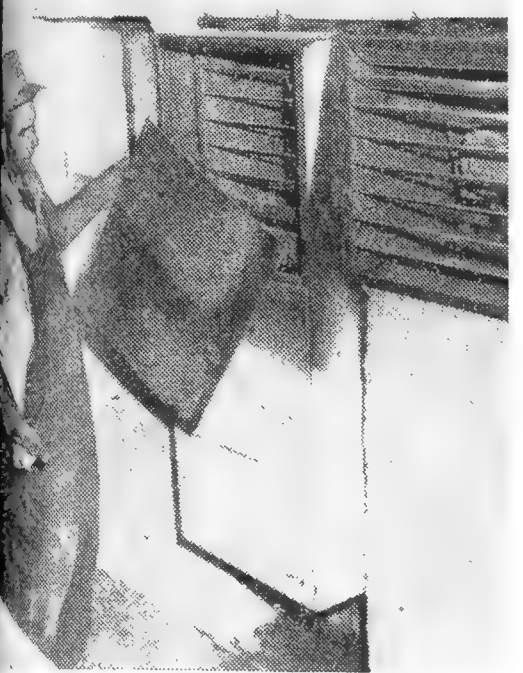
while the other is controlled by a thermostat to draw air from the ceiling when the temperature rises to 52°.

Charlie says, "Our ventilation system makes the air in the barn as good as it is in the house. You don't get that stuffy smell common to some dairy stables."

The Morris farm has about 500 acres of which 300 is tillable. Broiler hatching eggs and birdsfoot trefoil seed production are two minor farm enterprises. This year over 6,000 lbs. of trefoil seed was harvested.

(Continued from Opposite Page)
with moisture problems and found test strips of aluminum sheeting in one section proved satisfactory. He claims with this method he would not only get the heat reflecting quantities on both sides of the paper sheeting but that he could have lowered insulating costs as well.

The exterior of the building is wood, but the interior walls are lined with Thomasite fastened to the studding to form a dead air space. As a ventilation aid (also a storage space) he added



Ventilator Check-Up

STEBEN County dairyman Gilbert Quick of Campbell, N. Y., is shown above checking his ventilation system for winter.

The fan in the duct, at left, operates continuously taking used air from the stable floor. The fan on the right maintains an even stable temperature. It is controlled by a thermostat to start when the stable temperature reaches 42° and runs 'till the temperature drops to 48°.

Gilbert, who operates a 28-cow dairy farm in the valley between Campbell and Savona, is very pleased with his ventilation system. He says, "Before we put in our system, water dripped from the ceiling and moisture was everywhere. Since we installed our fans, the stable and milk house are dry, the cows are healthier, have better appetites, and milk better. It's better for the barn and farmer, too. I wouldn't be without it."

In the picture below, Quick points out the bored-hole fresh air intakes for his stable. Tempered fresh air is drawn from the barn loft which is usually 10° warmer than outside air.

This means that more air can be moved through the stable on a cold day and still maintain a 50° stable temperature. "The warmer and tighter the stable is, the more air can be moved through and the better the ventilation system will work," says Quick.



ed a wooden deck over the three center tiers of cages. He feels this platform aids in tempering the air to make interior temperatures warmer in winter and cooler in summer.

Six Fans, One Thermostat

Professor William Sanctuary of the University of Massachusetts helped Foster with ventilation problems in order to provide an even over-all temperature and air circulation. Six ridge ventilators, each equipped with a fan capable of moving 700 cubic feet of air per minute for a total of 4,200 cubic feet of air per minute, operate off a single thermostat.

The air is expelled from the building in summer. In winter, fans are reversed, pulling in air which is tempered by warm air before it hits the interior walls of buildings and circulated among the cages. It is then expelled through baffles above the windows in the south side. All other windows are sealed in winter.

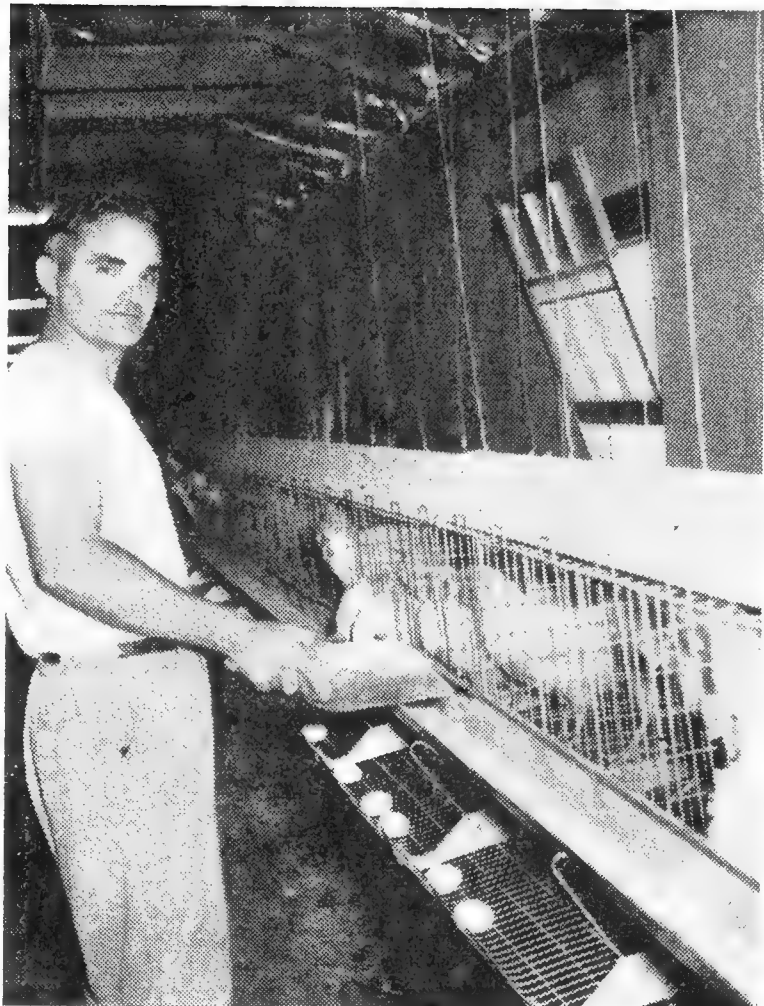
Foster claims this ventilation system has proved to be satisfactory and very economical. He points out that when a cold snap dropped outside temperatures to a minus 34 degrees, inside temperature was 38 degrees above zero. No preheated air was used.

Extra Fans for Summer

Maximum summer cooling is provided by a 24-inch reversible fan installed directly over the double doors at each end of the building and two reversible 20-inch portable floor fans.

He allows an 18-inch clearance between bottom and upper deck cages to provide maximum air space. This method

Foster uses a scoop to hand feed single row of caged layers along each outside wall. Double tiers of cages are in center of building. Six ventilator fans in roof, plus aluminum insulation in roof help keep temperature and moisture right the year 'round.



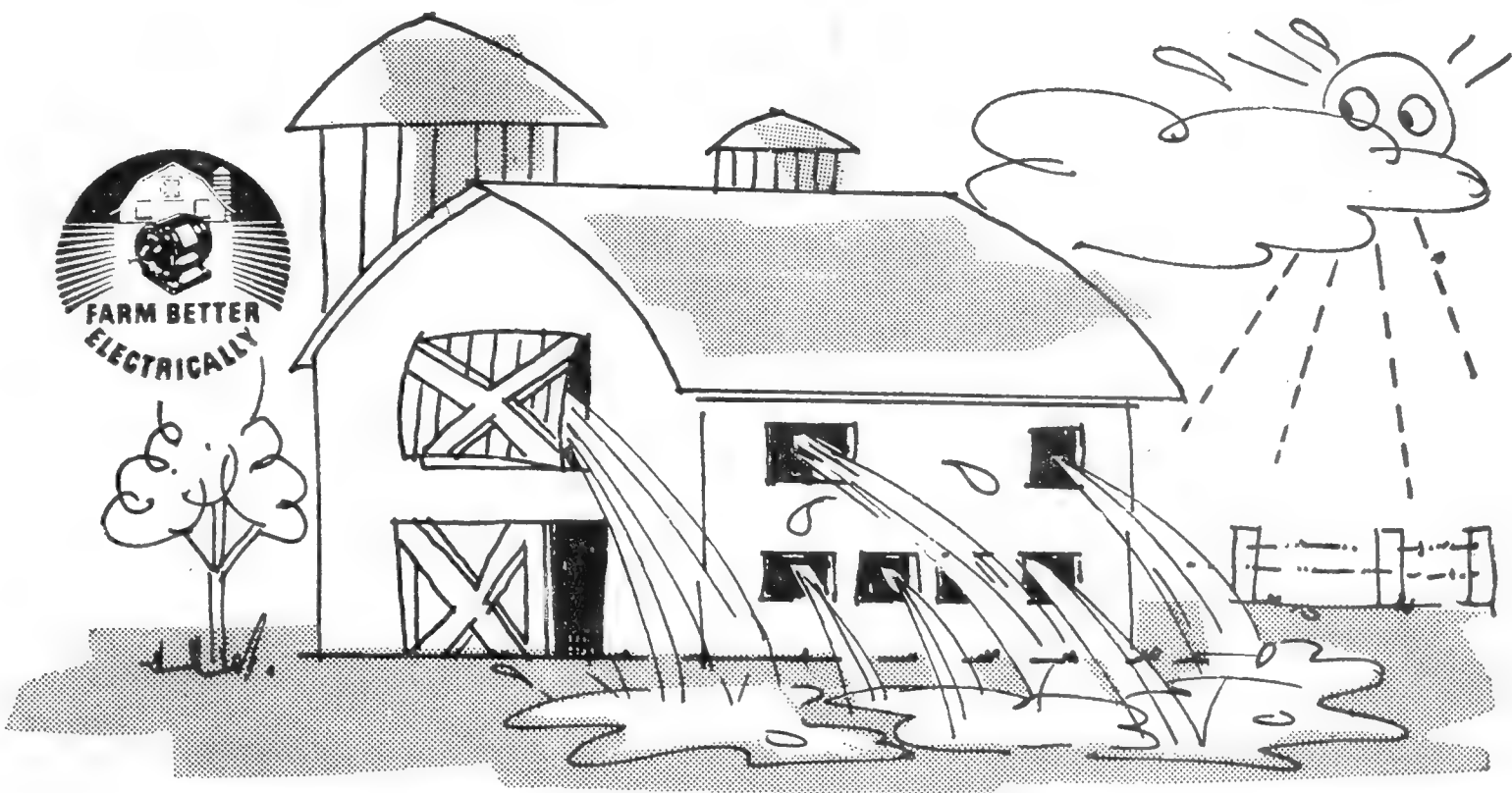
od has a drawback in that the top tier is rather hard to feed. Shoulder high feeding is required but he intends to remedy this with an automatic carrier arrangement.

Foster feeds calcium crystals sprinkled over the mash a couple of times a week to avoid what is called "cage layer fatigue." He claims birds never eat

calcium unless they need it and they go after it "like candy." If he stops this supplemental feeding he claims eggshells get soft and other bad symptoms develop.

A pump in the right hand corner of the main entrance keeps the troughs, equipped with automatic floats, filled

(Continued on Page 25)



How Many Gallons of Water Will Your Stable Handle?

Barns are built to shelter and protect cows, hay and equipment, not collect the water vapor cows breathe out. Yet, many barns try to get rid of this water with improvised methods.

The results? Rotted sills and joists, health hazards to farmer and herd alike, uncomfortable working conditions, possibility of hay losses through mildew, and heavy, penetrating odors.

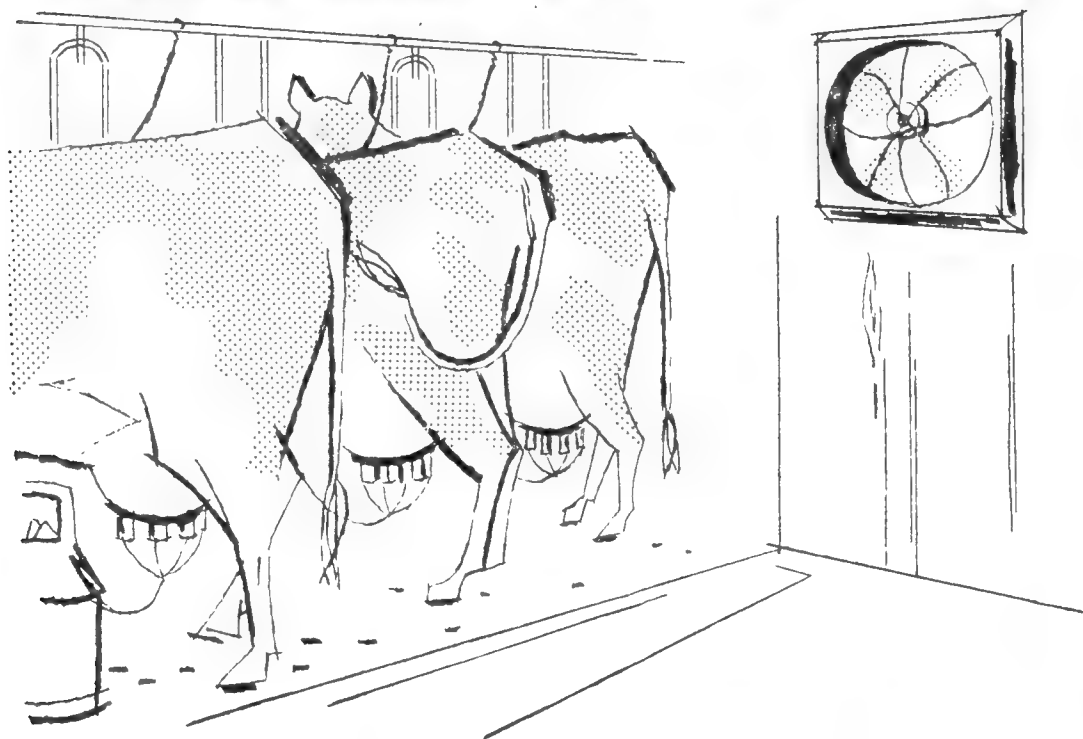
Modern farmers control water vapor simply and inexpensively with an electric

ventilating system. A thermostatic control holds temperature even, and helps maintain steady milk production. Moisture damage is eliminated, and the barn is a more pleasant place to work.

You can protect your herd and barn with an electric ventilating system. It gives you a greater return for the investment than almost any other equipment you can buy. See your farm equipment dealer now.

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Electricity brings the farmer greater efficiency, increased production, better health and vastly increased hours of leisure.

To take just one example: Electric Fan Ventilation increases milk production for the dairy farmer. It extends the life of his buildings. It prevents drafts. It provides plenty of clean, fresh air. It controls stable temperatures.

Electric service, supplied by privately-owned, tax paying electric companies, brings you so much, yet costs so little!

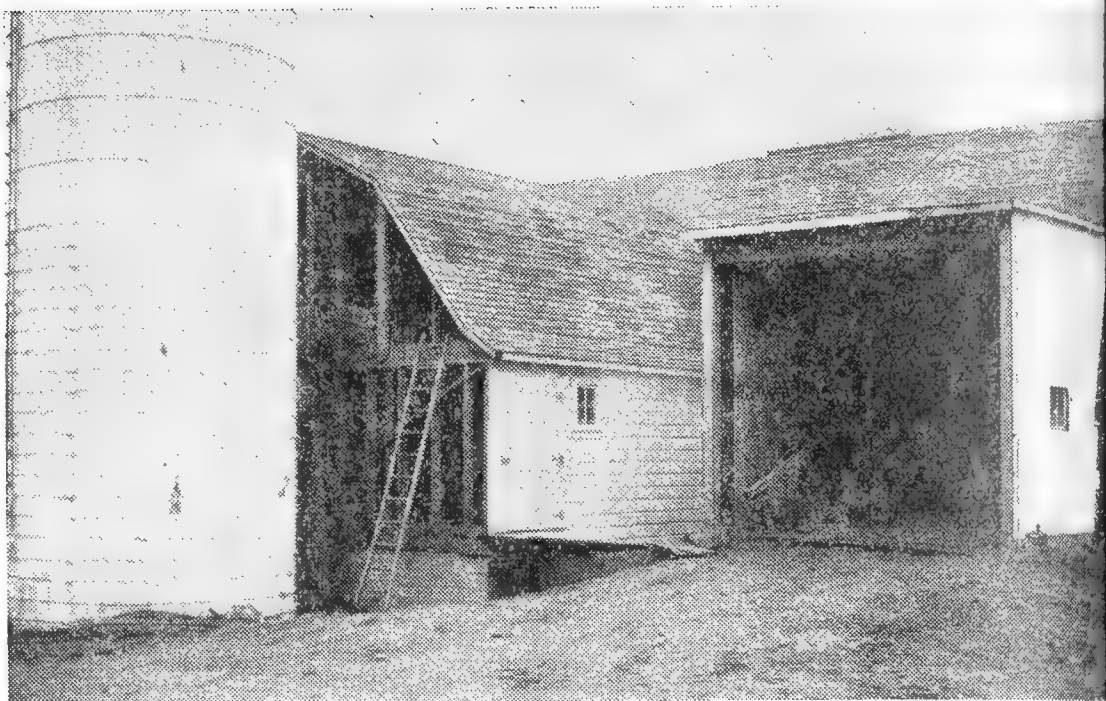
For expert help and advice in planning the greatest efficiency and economy for your farm, contact your Farm Service Representative.



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A two-story feed and silage room is a labor saver. Grain rations are stored on the second floor; silage and grain carts are kept on the lower level. This remodeling at the Warner farm in Butler County.

My Dairy Barn Remodel or Rebuild?

By A. ROGER GROUT
(Extension Agricultural Engineer, Penn State)

MANY Pennsylvania Farmers are in the process of remodeling their dairy barns to take care of more and larger cows, and to save labor. The farmer must make the decision whether to remodel an existing barn or to build a new one. A good look at the present barn will help the dairyman to decide.

First Consideration.—Is the barn the right width? Is it long enough? Are the posts in the right place?

It is desirable to have two rows of cow stalls lengthwise of the barn. A width of at least 34 feet inside the walls is usually required. Stalls should be

from bulges and sags? Are the walls straight and plumb? Bulges or sags anywhere in the structure may indicate failure of framing members or foundation. Many a barn has been brought back to usefulness by jacking it up and putting in a new concrete block wall with plenty of window space. This is possible when the building is sound but should be avoided if the framing has serious defects, or if the location is not suitable.

Remodeling may be done entirely on the existing barn, or a new section may be built on. Sometimes the old barn is used only for hay and straw storage with a new stable built on the side.

Requirements Cited.—In general, it is best to use an existing barn as much as possible to save cost, but it should meet these requirements:

1. Suitable size to make a good stable.
2. Sound basic structure.
3. Well located relative to other buildings.
4. Well-drained location.
5. Accessible from the road.

In any building or remodeling, plan carefully for the years ahead, since this is usually a once in a lifetime job. Experienced assistance is important, and may be obtained from your county agent or from barn equipment manufacturers and fieldmen.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A community is like a ship; everyone ought to be prepared to take the helm.—Henrik Ibsen

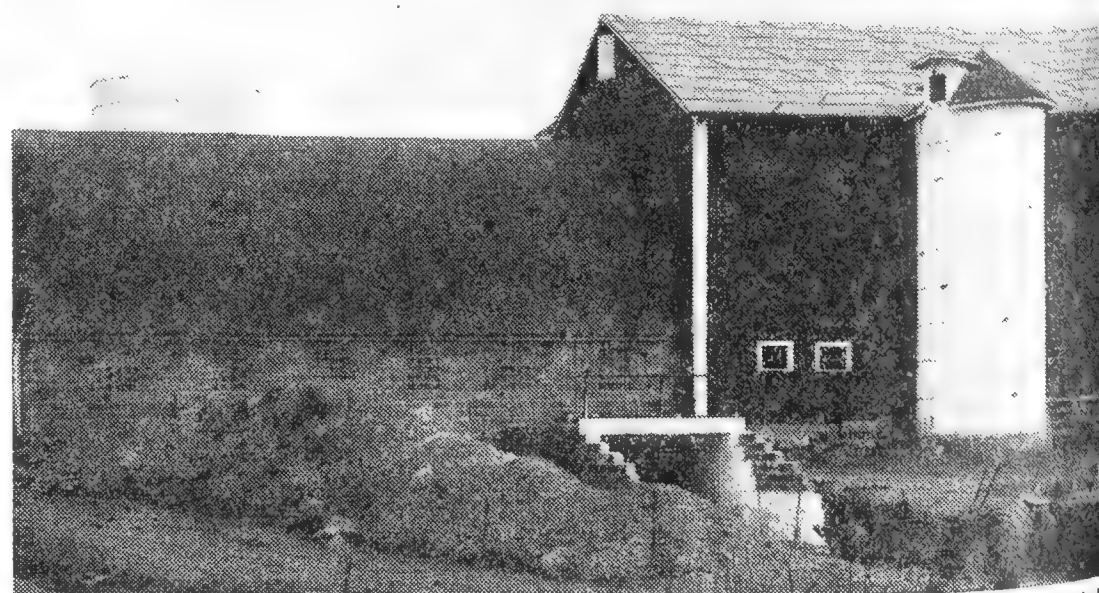
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

four feet or more wide and at least five feet long, depending on the size of the cows and the kind of stall. Do not skimp on stall size, since your cows will be larger in the future. Many barns need a new section added to get enough space.

Large wooden posts are usually replaced with steel columns. A post in an awkward spot may be moved by use of two posts supporting a bridge beam.

Second Consideration.—Look at the outside of the barn. Is the ridge of the roof straight? Is the roof surface free

From: "Science for the Farmer" Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station.



Many dairy barns can be enlarged to make an efficient unit. This remodeling job adding a two-story dairy stable, including a pit, under the barn for tractor and manure spreader. This setup is R. C. Truitt's in Clarion County.

INJURIES FAVOR MASTITIS

EXPERIENCE with mastitis proves that prevention is better than cure. During experiments with identical twins at the University of Minnesota, handled and fed alike, one of the twins developed a severe type of mastitis which resulted in one quarter being completely destroyed.

This cow's production during her first lactation was reduced 69 pounds of fat and 2,000 pounds of milk compared with her twin. The losses continued during her next lactation, and it is estimated that during her lifetime

the loss of production will be equivalent to one full lactation. In addition, of course, there is the cost of veterinary treatments and the lesser sales value of the damaged cow.

Professor C. G. Bradt of the New York State College of Agriculture, who reported this experience, urges dairymen to avoid all kinds of injuries to teats and udders. Milking machines should be handled and adjusted as recommended by manufacturers and not left on too long. A strip cup should be used daily, teat cups rinsed in disinfecting solution between cows, and the teat-ends should be dipped in disinfectant after each milking.

MULTIPLE-FAN VENTILATORS

(Continued from Page 23)

with fresh water from a well just outside the door. He has a dug waterhole nearby for emergency water and fire protection. A 55-gallon drum in the rafters supplies gravity-flow medication throughout the water lines whenever necessary.

Fly problems are reduced through use of fine screening on windows and doors, manure removal, spraying and other measures.

Foster packs in cases and delivers to his commercial outlets, receiving a premium price. Eggs retailed at the farm are packed in cartons bearing his trade name of "Foster's Fine Feathered Friends."

His practice is to buy ready-to-lay replacement pullets as required. He now has an outside coop for spare replacement birds. Eventually he plans to raise all his own replacements in other farm buildings.

How did James Foster get into caged layers? He says, "I wanted to get into farming as quickly as possible and caged layers appealed to me. Whether egg prices are good or bad, I know where I stand any moment as I have an accurate inventory at all times."



ENLARGED HERD

WHEN Charles and Rex Richards of Alpine, New York, enlarged their dairy stable and increased their herd from 29 to 43 milk cows, their overloaded ventilation system could not handle the extra moisture. The ceiling sheets buckled and huge mold spots appeared.

An additional fan was installed with louvers controlled by a thermostat to draw air from the floor or from the ceiling and keep stable temperature uniform.

In picture above, Rex Richards tells Harold Woodford of Odessa that the fan dried up the mold spots, eliminated the moisture problem and works perfectly.

The Richards Bros. dairy herd is more than half registered Holsteins. The herd has an enviable DHIA record due in part to 18 years of artificial breeding.

COMING MEETINGS

Oct. 7-9—21st NEPPCO Exposition and Convention, Farm Show Building, Harrisburg, Penna.

Oct. 12-15—National Home Demonstration Council meeting, Wichita, Kan.

Oct. 13-16—National FFA Convention, Kansas City, Mo.

October 17-25th—American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Missouri.

Oct. 20—Poultry meeting, "Operation Poultry Automation," 8 p.m., Moose Home, Batavia, N. Y.

Oct. 25—New England Aberdeen

Angus Breeders' Sale, Bull Hill Farm, North Amherst, Mass.

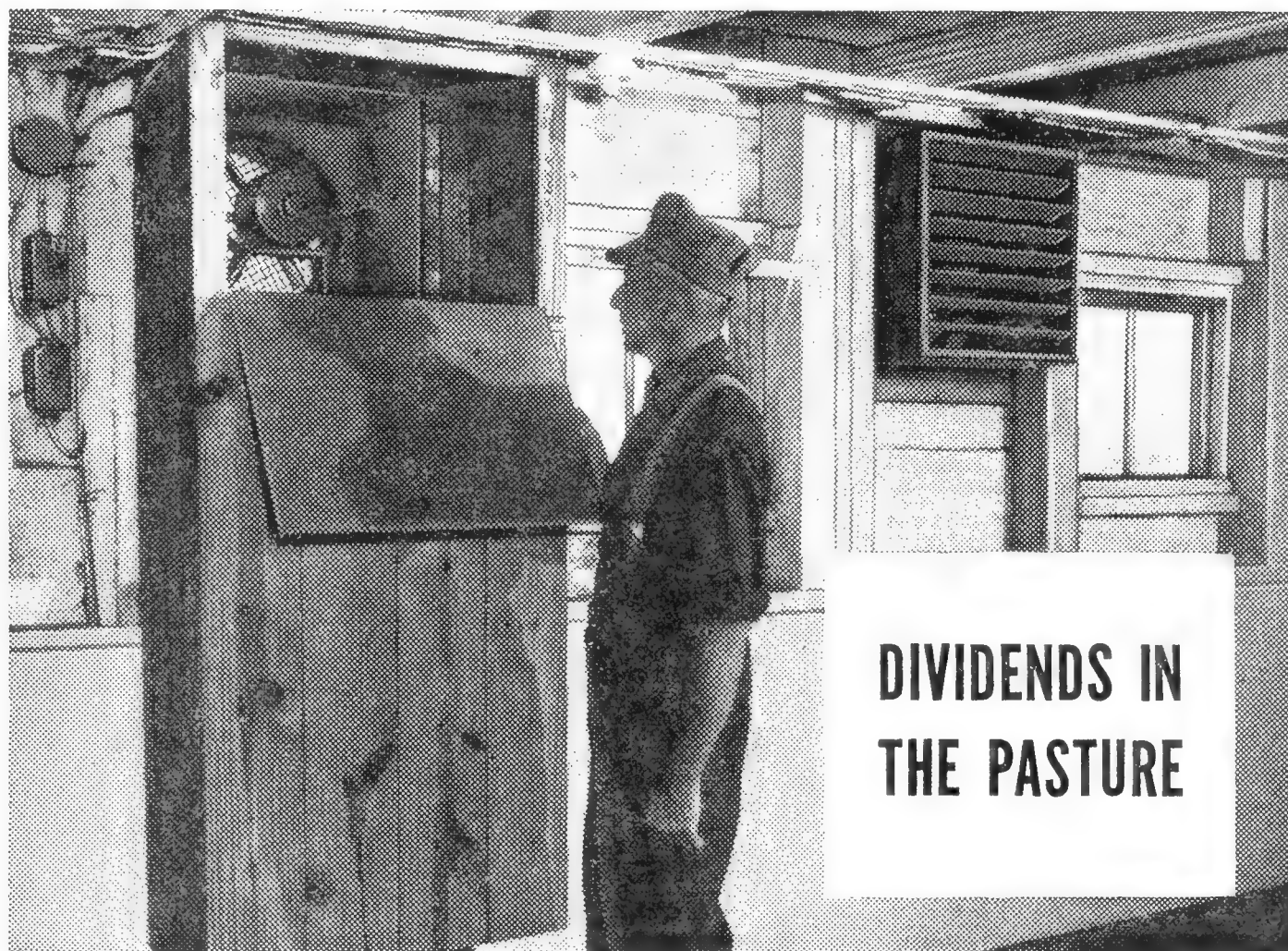
Nov. 13, 14—Cornell University's 1958 Nutrition Conference for Feed Manufacturers, Statler Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Nov. 14-22—The Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, Toronto, Canada.

Nov. 16-20—42nd Annual Convention National Milk Producers Federation, Boston, Mass.

November 20-21—Farm Bureau, Far Hills Inn, Somerville, N. J.

Dec. 8-11—Fiftieth Anniversary Convention of the Vegetable Growers Association of America, Cleveland, Ohio.



DIVIDENDS IN THE PASTURE

... thanks to electric ventilation in the barn



Good electric barn ventilation keeps air fresh... eliminates drafts... keeps livestock (and workers) healthier... reduces moisture damage in the barn.

Mr. Wayne Thompsette, of Sinclairville, Chautauqua County, N. Y., found all this to be true, and he found an *extra dividend*, too! He says, "As a result of installing the electric ventilating system, I was able to keep the cows in the barn an extra

week during the first warm spell we had in the spring. This gave my pasture a chance to get a head start and, as a result, I had better pasture all summer long."

Why not get all the details on how electric barn ventilation can help you? Your Niagara Mohawk farm representative will be glad to discuss the many ways electricity can help you make your farm work easier, and more profitable. You can contact him through your nearest Niagara Mohawk office.

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COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

EMPIRE LIVESTOCK MARKETING Cooperative stockyards are good places to sell and buy dairy replacements. Regular livestock sales every Monday at Dryden, Tuesday at Caledonia Gouverneur, West Winfield; Wednesday at Bullville, Greene; Thursday, Bath, Oneonta, Watertown. Ask your nearby Empire Stockyards Manager for schedule of special dairy replacement sales, daily calf markets and for information on Empire's farm auction service.

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE: REGISTERED Holstein Cows, due October, November. HIR 2x milking records. Vaccinated, certified, accredited. Write or call for pedigree and price. Phone Georgetown 33F4. Lamaga Stock Farm, Loran & Gailan Hartshorn, Lebanon, New York, Madison County.

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE: BRED heifers due November through March, yearling and heifer calves. Choice, well-bred and well grown individuals from proven cow families and sires. Also top herd sire prospects. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

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LOW TEST YOUR PROBLEM? Switch to Ayrshires, polled or horned bulls available. Write, visit Partridge Hill Farm, Barneveld, New York. See you at the Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club Sale, Bath, October 22nd.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR ANGUS BULLS and registered heifers write Red Creek Farm Cooperstown N. Y.

ANGUS BECAUSE THEY GIVE you more, you get more! Information—New York Angus Association, Wing Hall, Cornell University Ithaca New York

OUR FARM HAVING been sold we are offering for sale Oct. 8, Wednesday at the Green Empire Livestock Sales our entire breeding herd of forty registered Angus cows and one yearling bull. They are bred to our Babcock Eileenmere 105 who has given us a fine lot of calves this year. See our herd at the farm before sale day. 18 years of Angus breeding for quality. H. N. Kutschbach, Sherburne, N. Y.

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BULLS — ANY AGE from excellent registered Hereford stock for sale. Zato, Hillcrest, Triumph, etc., bloodline. Windyhill Farms, Cincinnati, Cortland County, New York.

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WA JA FARMS OFFER Reg. Corriedale rams and 50 reg. yearling ewes. Good quality, prices reasonable. Walter Newton, Jr., New Albany, Penna.

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HAMPSHIRE BOAR ready for service. Modern meat type, P.R. and certified breeding. Second in class of eight at State Fair, Esther McColl, Le Roy, New York.

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AKC REG. AIREDALE PUPS. Call Waterville 28F15. Mrs. Harry Goodson, Deansboro, N. Y.

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Nov. 1 Issue.....Closes Oct. 17
Nov. 15 Issue.....Closes Oct. 31
Dec. 6 issue.....Closes Nov. 21

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NEW LOWER PRICES ON SILO covers and tarpaulins of 4 mil Visking polyethylene, rotproof, waterproof, acidproof and airtight. With new, much improved ties, better than grommets. Prevent spoilage on top of silos with these covers. Cut square and sent with 6 ties to be used as tarpaulin when not on silo. Order 2 feet larger than silo. 14' x 14'—\$6.00; 16½' x 16½'—\$7.00; 18'x20'—\$8.00; 20' x 20'—\$9.00. Portable silos in packages, kit of rustproof fence and Goodrich sleeve, 4 ton capacity \$140.00, 80 ton \$230.00. Tarpaulins 8' x 12' with 6 ties—\$5.50; 12' x 16' with 8 ties—\$7.50; 16' x 20' with 10 ties—\$9.50. Extra ties at 10c each. Inquire about extra strong covers of 6 mil polyethylene and polyvinyl chloride. Plain 4 mil polyethylene sheets for trench and bunk silos over stacked hay or straw, 500-1500 sq. ft. at 2c per sq. ft. 4 mil rolls 16½' x 100'—\$27.00; 20' x 100'—\$32.00; 6 mil 20' x 100'—\$45.00. Postpaid, no COD's. Research Products H. E. Hiteman, West Winfield, N. Y. Tel. Leonardsville 61F23.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

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FOR RENT: Single, double room with board for elderly people. White Oaks, Pawling, New York.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

LEARN PROFESSIONAL CAKE decorating. De tails free. Deco-Secrets, Venice 22, Calif.

LET LARKIN PRODUCTS MAKE money for you. Cosmetics, extracts, household supplies. Write for catalog. Larkin 5, Buffalo 10, N. Y.

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FREE—BIG NEW WHOLESALE Catalog! Up to 50% saving for you, family, friends on nationally-known gifts, jewelry, toys, appliances, Christmas cards, etc. Also make money selling part time! Write: Evergreen Studios, Box 846 R. Chicago 42, Ill.

QUILT PIECES! Beautiful colors! 1 1/4 lbs., \$1.00; 3 1/4 lbs., \$2.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ward, 42-A Manchester, Springfield 8, Mass.

COTTON BAG FASHION IDEAS. Send for free booklet featuring latest Simplicity patterns. Ask about loan wardrobes for fashion programs. Write: Cotton Council, Box 9905, Memphis 12, Tenn.

GOOD MONEY IN WEAVING Weave rugs at home for neighbors on \$89.50 Union Loom. Thou sands doing it. Booklet free. Carcraft Co. Adams St., Boonville, New York.

GRANGE WOMEN, CHURCHES, Sunday School classes, PTA's, Cub Scout mothers, auxiliaries, any organization needing money, sell beautiful nylon handbags and other items. Make excellent gifts. Write S. J. Phillips, 24 S. Second St., Harrisburg, Pa., for details.

DOWN-ON-THE-FARM cook book, 304 pages, cloth bound, 700 plain recipes from mothers country kitchen. \$2.00 postpaid. Bailey Shields, Box 168, Huntingdon, Penna.

RUG HOOKERS — LARGE 6"x11" white wool swatches, 10 for \$1.00 postpaid. Colonial Remnants, Manchester, Conn.

LOOKING FOR THE different Christmas gift? Beautiful Mexican Feather Bird Pictures. Complete with hand carved frame, glass, hanger, history of Aztec feather craft. Sent duty free. Free sample and descriptive literature. Hammond Imports, Dept. A, Box 81, Masonville, N. J.

XMAS OR PASTEL ribbon remnants, 100 yards \$1.10 postpaid. Ribbon Exchange, Box 211, Whitman, Mass.

CROCHETED EASTERN STAR handkerchiefs \$1.00. Ada Yager, R.D. 3, Oneonta, N. Y.

BAKE NEW GREASELESS doughnuts in kitchen. Sell stores. Free details. George Ray, 3605 South 15th, Minneapolis 7, Minnesota.

YOU SAVE... BUY MAIL. Ladies Nylon Hosiery \$1.99 box three pairs. Men's Nylons stretch knit, colors, long wear, 49¢ pair. Postpaid. Satisfaction or money back. O. E. Huse, Agent, Kents Hill, Maine.

DISCOUNT CATALOG NAME BRAND gifts, appliances. Free delivery, double S & H Green Stamps all purchases. Send \$1, refundable. Akron Distributors, 12 Cedar, Akron, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

SUFFER FROM VARICOSE ULCERS? Try Bela-ro-peol ointment. 4 oz. \$3.00. 16 oz. \$7.00. Bela-ro-peol, 341 E. Center St., Manchester Conn. Dept. AA.

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SOMETHING DIFFICULT to buy or find? Let us help you obtain it. Appliances, clothing, hardware, books, etc. Write Gottlieb, 1654 East 19th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

FOR SALE: ANTIQUE cabinet, made in Berlin, Germany, 1578. For information write I. M. Beecher, 550 Klein Road, Williamsville 21, N. Y.

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COMPLETE LIGHTNING ROD SERVICE. Designed for you. Underwriters Laboratories approved. Free inspection. Free survey and estimates. Morse-Collins, Inc., 148-H Coddington Road, Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 4-0445.

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"PRUNING MANUAL" "Grafters Handbook" Complete books on Pruning, Grafting Fruit Trees, Plants. Each \$8.75 Postpaid. Phillips Book Company, Box 453-AA, Roncerverte, W. Va.

NO TRESPASSING SIGNS, samples, prices free. Cassel, 65 Cottage, Middletown, N. Y.

STOVES, FURNACES AND PARTS; coal, wood, oil, gas, electric. Empire Stove & Furnace Co., 793 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

SAVE "BARNYARD BABIES"

A SEVEN-POINT "life-saving" program for America's "barnyard babies" which will be born on farms this spring, was offered to livestock owners recently by the American Foundation for Animal Health.

The seven points stressed by Foundation authorities include:

1. Make sure mother animals get a complete ration, including the correct balance of proteins, vitamins and minerals. If deficiency symptoms appear, call a veterinarian.

2. Provide clean, dry, draft-free quarters for brood sows, cows and ewes. Keep them free of filth, lice and mites.

3. Be on hand to assist in births if necessary. Disinfect navels of new-born animals.

4. Make certain young animals are nursing properly. All animal babies need plenty of their mother's first milk (colostrum).

5. Be especially alert for signs of scouring. It may indicate disease or improper feeding.

6. Have pigs vaccinated against hog cholera about weaning time. When the veterinarian vaccinates against cholera, check as to possible need for other types of vaccination.

7. Obtain a prompt diagnosis and take corrective action the moment signs of sickness appear; it may mean the saving of young animals which would otherwise be lost.

— A. A. —

LAMB POOL

AT THE Watkins Glen, N. Y. Lamb Pool, Sept. 10, a total of 464 head were consigned. According to Chairman, Alfred Howell, Rock Stream, this represented 32 growers from 6 central New York Counties.

The lambs graded and sold as follows:

4 No. 0—Prime	\$25.00
114 No. 1—Choice	23.50
141 No. 2—Good	22.00
81 No. 3—Medium	20.00
33 No. 4—Common	19.00

In addition there were 43 bucks which sold at \$21 down, according to grade, and 48 sheep which sold at \$8 down. Robert Rector, Empire Livestock Marketing Coop., was grader of the consignment.

Honor roll consignments for the pool, where the majority of growers' lambs graded prime to choice, are as follows:

Irving Davis, Hector, with 32 lambs grading 2 prime, 15 choice, 7 good, and 8 medium. Robert Morris, Alpine, with 7 lambs, grading 4 choice and 3 good.

Harold Roger, Geneva, with 10 lambs grading 2 prime, 5 choice, and 3 good.

Rachel Cuspell, Slateville Springs, with 8 lambs grading 5 choice, 2 good and 1 medium.

Jack Sullivan, Dundee, with 24 lambs grading 15 choice, and 9 good.

Robert Sabol, Ovid, with 25 lambs, grading 13 choice, 10 good, and 2 buck lambs.

MISCELLANEOUS

NO TRESPASSING SIGNS, permanent metal, baked enamel finish. Once up will last for years. Saves time-money replacing. For details—J & E Signs, 54 Hamilton, Auburn, N. Y.

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BOOK BARGAINS: Send for list. Bookshop, 6494 Ayresworth, Cleveland 30, Ohio.

FREE SAMPLE RAZOR BLADE, from Germany. Revolutionary accomplishment. First time in USA. Agents wanted. Paul Weil, Dept. B28, Box 157, New York 31.

FREE COPY OF interesting and helpful magazine for older folks. Age Outlook, 1015 W. Liberty St., Rome 3, N. Y.

TATTOOS, painlessly removed. P.O. Box 272, Marblehead, Mass.

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NY DHIA Hol. 5 yr. av. 12,021M 3.6% 431F

Actual, 2X, 305 day, DHIA records of daughters include:

Age	Milk	%	Fat
3-6	21,500	3.4	725
4-0	20,650	3.5	714
4-5	19,040	3.6	693
3-10	18,760	3.7	685

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The sale will be held at the Morrisville Agr. Center, just 1/2 mile south of Rt. 20 in the Village of Morrisville, N. Y.

50 Fresh or Close-up Holstein Heifers and Cows

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For information and catalogs, write:

TOM REIDY, Secretary

Feeding Hills, — — Massachusetts

14TH ANNUAL

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at

12:30 D.S.T.

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Show 10:00 — Sale 1:00

Catalogue write

HARRY CLAUS, Canandaigua, N. Y.

Chairman

Nov. 8, 1958

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Chairman

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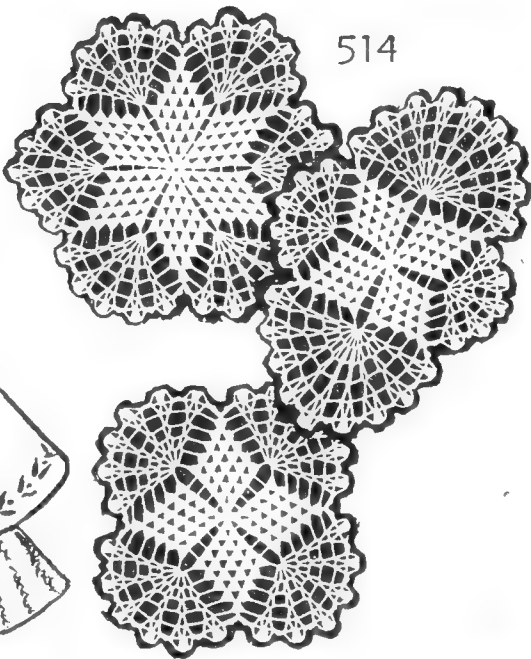
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Holiday Gifts to Make



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804. Sweet little Dutch doll has a chore to do. She stands over electric mixer; her full skirt covers it, keeps it dust-free. Pattern for doll, face, clothes. 25¢



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514. Make each of these dainty doilies in a day! Crochet directions for 9½-inch round doily, 7½-inch square, 7½x11-inch oval in No. 50 cotton. 25¢

833. Crocheted cape to top chilly shoulders. Make of 3-ply fingering yarn or mercerized crochet and knitting cotton. Directions for Small, Medium, Large sizes included. 25¢



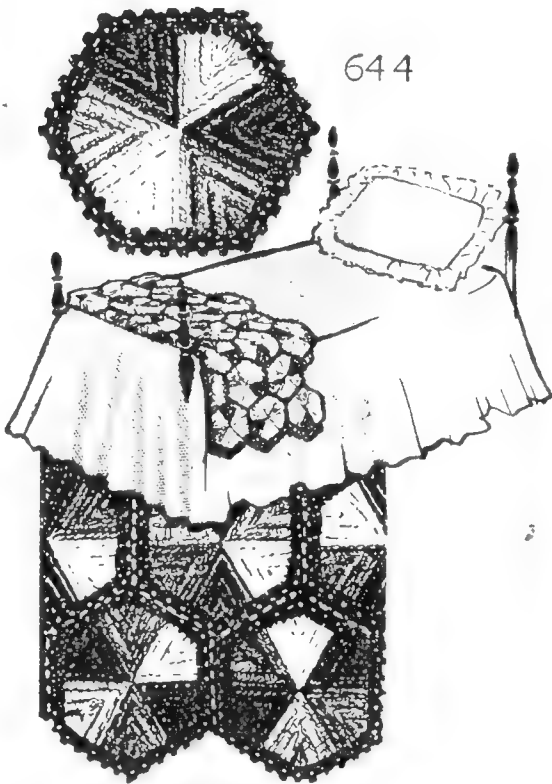
833

7161. Ho! Ho! Ho! This 12-inch Santa doll will delight the tots. Easy to make from a man's size 12 cotton sock. Pattern, directions for doll and clothes. 25¢



7161

644. Use odds and ends of wool to crochet a colorful afghan. Wonderful "pick-up" work to have on hand. Directions for 9-inch medallion in knitting worsted. 25¢



644



7122

7122. This cheerful dolly invites kiddies to be neat. She hides laundry inside skirt; holds shoes in pockets. Hang her on door or wall. Pattern, embroidery transfer, directions for 32-inch doll. 25¢



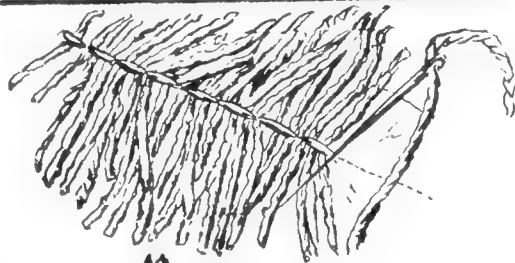
7147

7147. Please a little girl with a cap 'n mitten set. It's a beauty in double crochet with crocheted blossoms sewn on. Directions for 4-6; 8-10 years included. 25¢



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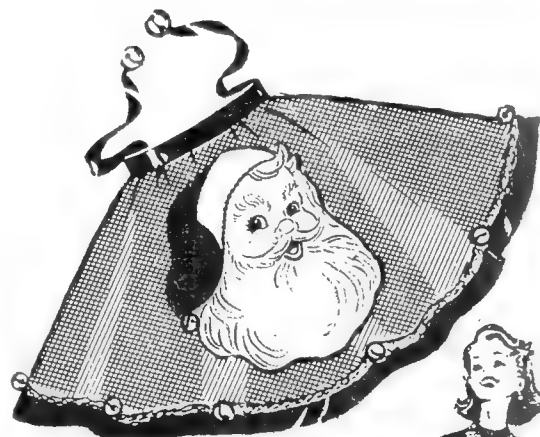
7372. All ages love this fluffy puppy. Easy to make; two pillow-like pieces form foundation; one 4-ounce skein of knitting worsted covers him. Pattern, directions for 15-inch puppy. 25¢



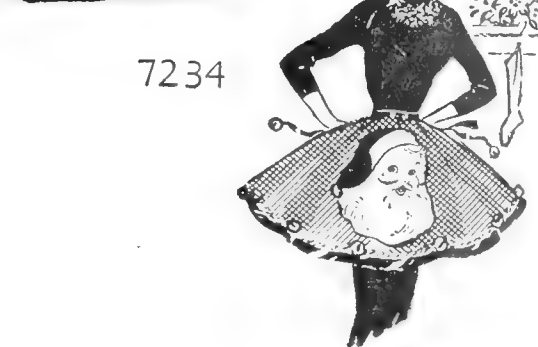
762. Comfy boots or slippers are gift-perfect. Just two main pattern parts to cut and sew! Use scraps, add gay embroidery. Pattern pieces, directions for sizes Small, Medium, Large, Extra Large included. 25¢



762



7234



7043. This merry little clown is easy to make from a man's size 12 cotton sock. Tots love him. Use scraps for clothes. Pattern, directions for 12-inch doll. 25¢



7043



736

736. Bright Eyes and Sleepy Head are fun to make from a pair of men's cotton socks. Kiddies adore this cuddly pair. Pattern for 12-inch sock dolls, faces, night clothes. 25¢

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Send **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS** (in coin) for **EACH** pattern to:

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8469 . . . All occasion step-in dress, surplice wrapped, then buttoned to the side has a cut-out neckline and contrasting bodice trim. Ideal for Fall's lightweight woolens, rayons or synthetics. Printed pattern in Misses' sizes 14-20, Women's 40-44. 50¢



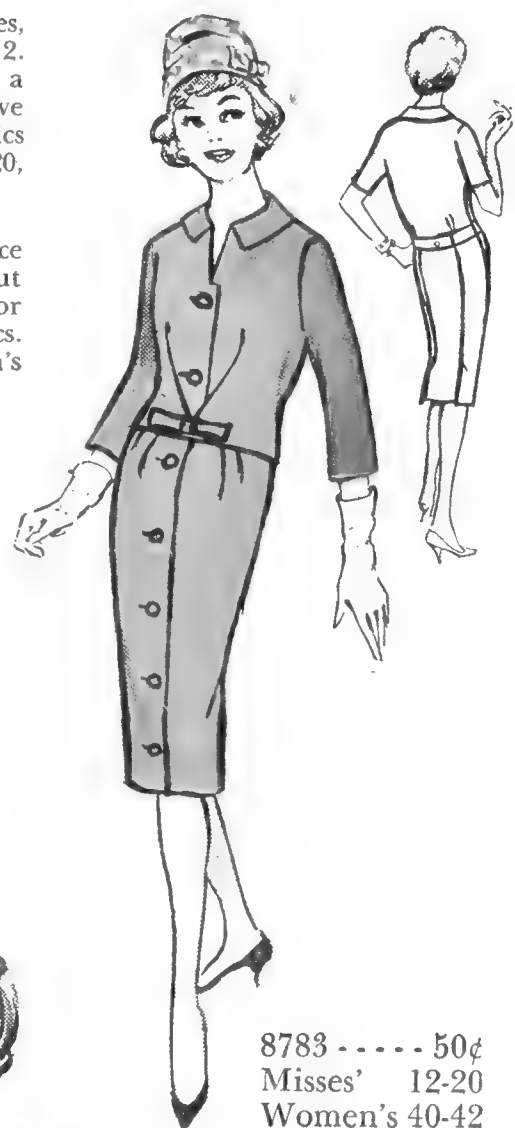
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Misses' 14-20
Women's 40-44



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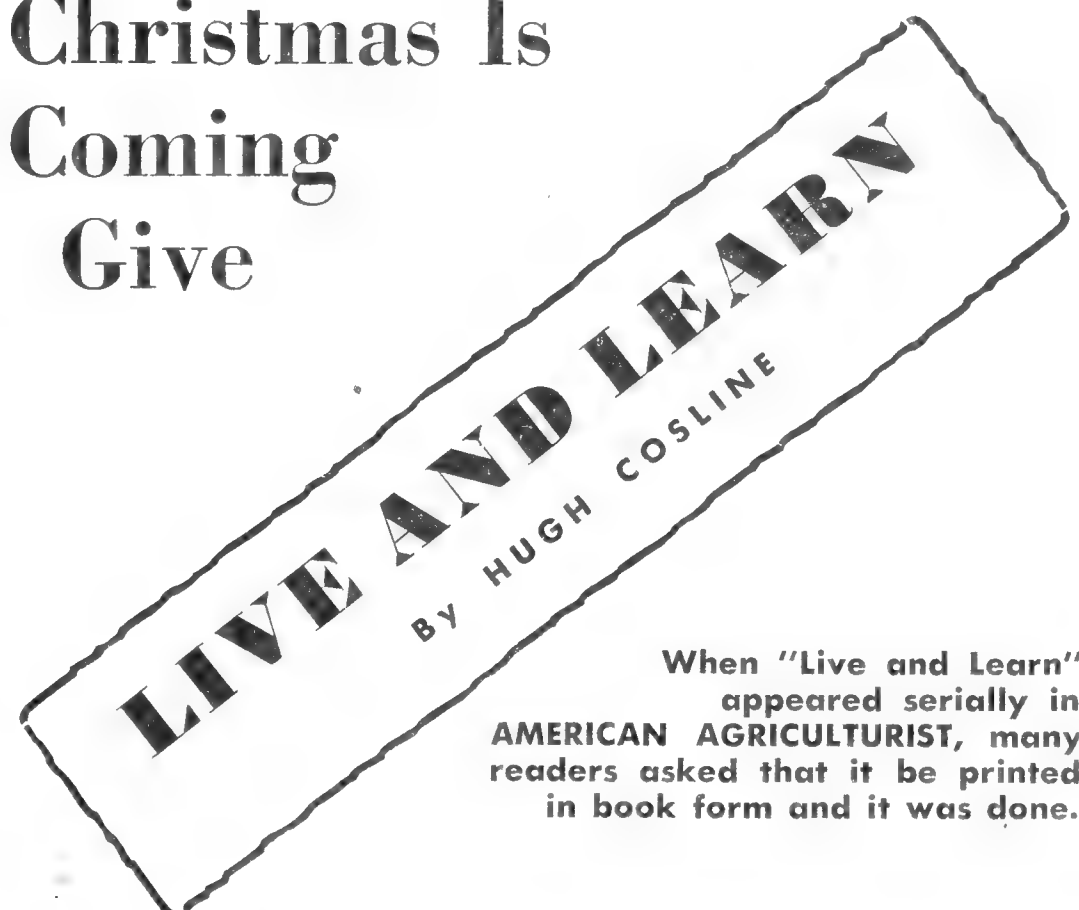


8783 ----- 50¢
Misses' 12-20
Women's 40-42



8709 ----- 50¢
Jr. Misses' 11-13
Misses' 12-18

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When "Live and Learn" appeared serially in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, many readers asked that it be printed in book form and it was done.

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Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

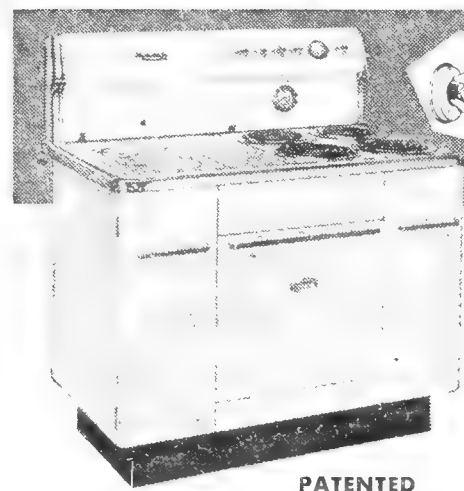
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Now! You can get the fast relief you need from nagging backache, headache and muscular aches and pains that often cause restless nights and miserable tired-out feelings. When these discomforts come on with over-exertion or stress and strain—you want relief—want it fast! Another disturbance may be mild bladder irritation following wrong food and drink—often setting up a restless uncomfortable feeling. For quick relief get Doan's Pills. They work fast in 3 separate ways: 1. by speedy pain-relieving action to ease torment of nagging backache, headaches, muscular aches and pains. 2. by their soothing effect on bladder irritation. 3. by their mild diuretic action tending to increase output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes. Find out how quickly this 3-way medicine goes to work. Enjoy a good night's sleep and the same happy relief millions have for over 60 years. Ask for new, large size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

Science Shrinks Piles New Way Without Surgery Stops Itch—Relieves Pain

New York, N. Y. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery. In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place. Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made aston-

ishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!" The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute. This substance is now available in suppository or ointment form under the name Preparation H.* At your druggist. Money back guarantee. *Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please print name, address, pattern size and numbers clearly. Enclose total amount of patterns and send to:
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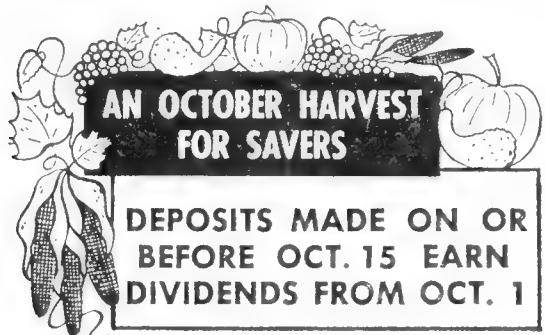
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Blue Ribbon Recipes

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON



Alberta D. Shackelton

CHERRY PIE, peach pie, angel food cake, rolled sugar cookies, and white bread rated highest honors at the 1958 New York State Fair. The cherry pie recipe below won for Mrs. B. Eugene Ungleich, R. D. 3, Cazenovia, N. Y., not only a blue ribbon but also a silver framed pie plate awarded by the New York State Cherry Growers Association. In addition, Mrs. Ungleich received all expenses to demonstrate the making of her cherry pie and was a guest at the Governor's luncheon, at which time she presented her pie to the Governor. Here is Mrs. Ungleich's recipe:

BLUE RIBBON CHERRY PIE

- 2 cups sifted flour
- 1 teaspoon salt
- ¾ cup shortening
- 4 tablespoons cold water
- ¾ cup cherry juice
- Sugar to taste (about ½ cup)
- Pinch salt
- 2 tablespoons cornstarch
- 3 cups drained, frozen cherries (2 cans)
- 2 tablespoons butter
- ¼ teaspoon almond extract

Prepare pie crust, using the flour, salt, shortening and water. Roll out a little over half of the dough and line a 9-inch pie tin. Reserve remainder of crust for lattice top.

Combine cherry juice, sugar, salt, and cornstarch, and cook, with constant stirring, until thickened. Add the cherries, butter, and almond extract. Pour into pastry-lined tin and cover with lattice crust. Bake in a hot oven (425°) about 35 to 45 minutes.

To Mrs. LaVerne Buckley, Lenox Road, Collins, N. Y., went a blue ribbon and a cash prize of \$25.00 and 50 pounds of Robin Hood Flour awarded by the International Milling Company, Minneapolis, for the loaf of white bread she entered in the contest. Mrs. Buckley's daughter rated second to her mother on her loaf of white bread. This is the Robin Hood recipe Mrs. Buckley used for her prize winning bread:

BLUE RIBBON WHITE BREAD

- 2 packages active dry yeast
- ¼ cup warm (not hot) water
- 1 ¾ cups scalded milk
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- 1 tablespoon salt
- 5 ½ to 6 cups sifted Robin Hood all-purpose flour
- 2 tablespoons shortening

Soak yeast in ¼ cup water 5 minutes. Combine milk with sugar and salt and stir to dissolve. Cool to lukewarm. Beat in 2 cups of the flour, the yeast mixture, and shortening with rotary beater until smooth. Add remaining flour, mixing with a spoon until dough leaves sides of bowl.

Turn onto lightly floured board. Knead thoroughly, adding flour as necessary until dough becomes smooth and elastic and is no longer sticky (5 to 10 minutes). Place in lightly greased bowl. Grease top of dough and cover with waxed paper.

Let rise in warm place until doubled (about 1 to 1½ hours). Punch down and let rise again until nearly double. Divide dough into 2 equal parts and round up each portion. Shape each into a loaf as follows:

With rolling pin, roll dough out to uniform thickness, stretching by hand to form rectangle approximately 9" x 12". Make certain to break all gas bubbles in outer edges of the dough. From upper edge, roll dough toward you, jelly roll fashion, sealing dough with heel of hand after each roll of dough. (About four turns will bring

you to last seal.) Be sure to seal final seam on bottom of loaf. Seal the ends of loaf by using the side of the hand to get thin sealed strip. Fold sealed ends of loaf under, using fingers, and avoid tearing dough.

Place shaped loaf, with seam side down, in well greased bread pan 9x5x3 inches. Cover and let rise in warm place until dough reaches top of pan and corners are filled (1 to 1½ hours). Bake in moderately hot oven (400°) 45 minutes. Cool on racks. Makes 2 loaves.

Four silver trays—one tray each for the best peach pie, angel food white cake, rolled sugar cookies, and best decorated cake—were awarded by the flour and cereal department of the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc. Mrs. Carmella Bartolomeo, 241 Knowell Road, Camillus, New York, carried off two of these trays, one for her white angel food cake and one for the best decorated cake. Hers was baked and decorated in the form of a piano.

You will enjoy trying Mrs. Bartolomeo's recipe for angel food cake, printed below, which she said came from her mother years ago. For this cake, Mrs. Bartolomeo used the G.L.F. pastry flour won by her daughter on Youth Day at the Fair for her blue ribbon butter cake.

BLUE RIBBON WHITE ANGEL FOOD CAKE

- 1 cup sifted G.L.F. pastry flour (Mrs. Bartolomeo sifts several times before measuring)
- 1 ½ cups sifted confectioners' sugar
- 1 ½ cups egg whites (about 12)
- 1 ½ teaspoons cream tartar
- 1 ½ teaspoon salt
- 1 ½ teaspoons vanilla
- 1 ½ teaspoon almond extract
- 1 cup granulated sugar

Sift together three times the sifted flour and sifted confectioners' sugar and set aside while beating the egg whites. Beat egg whites with a wire whip until foamy. Beat in the cream of tartar, salt, vanilla, and almond extract. Add the granulated sugar gradually, about 2 tablespoons at a time, while continuing to beat the whites. Beat until the meringue holds stiff peaks. Sift the flour mixture over the meringue and fold in carefully until just well blended. Put the batter into an angel food (tube) pan and then cut through batter with knife to remove any air bubbles. Bake in a quick, moderate oven (375°) 30 to 35 minutes. Invert pan to cool. When cake is cool, carefully remove it from the pan.

Quick Breads Master Mix

Several County Home Demonstration exhibits at the Fair featured food. You might like to use this master mix for quick breads demonstrated by Orange County:

MASTER MIX FOR QUICK BREADS

- 1/3 cup double acting baking powder
- 1 tablespoon salt
- 2 teaspoons cream tartar
- 1/4 cup sugar
- 9 cups sifted all-purpose flour
- 2 cups hydrogenated shortening

Stir baking powder, salt, cream of tartar, and sugar into the flour and sift together three times into a large bowl. Cut in the shortening until the mix is consistency of cornmeal. Store in covered containers at room temperature. To measure MIX, pile it lightly into cup with a spoon and level off.

Biscuits: (18 two-inch). Make a "well" in 3 cups of MIX and add ¾ cup milk all at once. Stir about 15 strokes and then knead 15 strokes on lightly floured board. Roll ½-inch thick, cut, bake on cookie sheet at 425° to 450° for 12 to 15 minutes.

Muffins: (12 medium). Blend 2 tablespoons sugar with 3 cups MIX. Combine 1 slightly beaten egg with 1 cup milk and add to MIX. Stir until flour

is just moistened, about 15 strokes. Bake in greased muffin tins at 400° about 25 minutes.

Coffee Cake: (1 8x8-inch). Blend 1 cup sugar with 2 ¼ cups MIX. Combine 1 beaten egg and ½ cup milk, and blend into MIX and sugar with mixer about 1 minute at low speed. Pour batter in greased pan and spread with tablespoons softened butter. Sift over top ¾ cup brown sugar mixed with teaspoon cinnamon, and add ¼ cup chopped nuts, if desired. Bake at 400° about 25 minutes.

Yellow Cake: (two 8-inch layers). Stir 1 ¼ cups sugar into 3 cups MIX. Combine 1 cup milk, 2 eggs, and 1 teaspoon vanilla. Stir ½ of the combined liquids into the MIX and sugar and beat 2 minutes by hand or at low speed with mixer. Scrape bowl and add

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The only thing we have to fear is fear itself.

—Franklin Delano Roosevelt

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remaining liquid and beat two minutes longer. Pour into greased wax-paper-lined cake tins. Bake at 375° about 20 minutes or until cakes begin to shrink from sides. Cool 20 minutes on cooling rack before removing cakes from tins.

Maple Pumpkin Pie

Pumpkin pie time is just around the corner. The following maple-flavored pumpkin pie is one of a series of new recipes developed recently by the New Hampshire Experiment Station. For this recipe, the less expensive, darker, and more flavorful maple sirup proved best (as is true for all maple flavored cooked products).

MAPLE PUMPKIN PIE

- 9 to 10-inch pie shell
- 1 cup cooked or canned pumpkin
- 1 tablespoon cornstarch
- ½ teaspoon cinnamon
- ½ teaspoon nutmeg
- 1/3 cup sugar
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon melted butter
- ½ cup milk
- 1 ½ cups maple sirup
- 2 eggs, beaten

Sift into pumpkin the cornstarch, cinnamon, nutmeg, sugar, and salt and mix thoroughly. Add melted butter, milk, and maple sirup and mix well. Stir in beaten eggs. Pour into 9- to 10-inch pie shell and bake 15 minutes at 450°. Then lower to 325°. Continue baking 40 minutes until done.

A free copy of other recipes featuring maple sirup may be obtained from the New Hampshire Planning and Development Commission, Concord, New Hampshire. Enclose stamp for mailing.

October Plentifuls

Apples, cheese, tender young chicken (broilers and fryers), beef and pork, small and medium eggs, potatoes, canned ripe olives, peanut butter and honey are foods to feature in October, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. For big dinners in your locality, there are good buys in institutional size containers of frozen and canned berries, including strawberries, blueberries, blackberries, raspberries. The Department suggests this casserole with three of October's plentiful foods: potatoes, ham, and cheese.

POTATOES AND HAM WITH CHEESE SAUCE

Melt 1 tablespoon fat and blend in 2 tablespoons flour, 1 teaspoon salt, and pepper to taste. Add 1 cup milk slowly and cook with stirring until thickened. Remove from stove and add ½ cup thinly shaved processed cheese. Put alternate layers of 2 cups diced, cooked potatoes and 1 cup diced, cooked ham in a greased baking dish. Pour the cheese sauce over top. Cover and bake in a moderate oven (375°) 30 minutes. Remove cover and bake 10 minutes longer. Serves 4.

The Home Gardener

By NENETZIN WHITE

"The Girl With the Green Thumb"



Nenetzin White

OCTOBER'S the month of the year when we can bring in the house plants, store our glads, dahlias, cannas and other summer flowering bulbs, and perhaps make up a few attractive fall arrangements for the house. It's the month to harvest the glory of the vegetable garden, too, that we can continue to enjoy its bounty when the snow blows cold and

September on. The flowers are preformed in the bulbs, and the largest bulbs are by far your best buy. Don't be trapped by advertisements in centimeters. A good size tulip bulb should be 5 to 6 inches around, and with practically no care it will blossom the first spring. With a little care, you can have these prime blooms for many years.

Plant them in the fall in a sunny, well drained spot. The depth planting charts should be available wherever you buy your bulbs. Follow directions, but in this area (Ithaca, N. Y.) we find that if the drainage is good, tulips last many more years if planted 12" to 18" deep.

Most of the earliest or botanical tulips do not last as many years as the later, larger varieties, but are so charming that you will want a few clumps. In this class, most of you know **Red Emperor**, and now there is a lovely **White Emperor**—or try my very favorite **Praestens Fusilier**. This has 4 to 6 blossoms on one stem, and is an outstanding brilliant scarlet.

The newer bulbs are usually a bit more expensive, but delightfully different, and improvements on older types. Most garden stores show color pictures of each of the varieties of bulbs above the bin. Three new Darwins are: **Artist**, pointed, recurved petals in a distinctively different rose-red and olive green; **Silver Wedding** — a really clear yellow Darwin; and **Holland's Glory**, the largest and brightest red I've ever seen.

Plant your bulbs at the proper depth, with a pinch of bone meal under them but not in contact with the bulb, and a sprinkle of chlordane will insure not only against rodent damage but grub and wireworm damage, too. Yes, moles, squirrels, chipmunks and field mice will frequently eat a whole planting.

If you have borders, plant your bulbs in drifts (oval shaped groups) with as many as your purse will let you have in each clump. I think these drifts are best if you keep each one a solid color, and plant the bulbs at least half way back in the border. Then your other plants will cover the foliage as it yellows and dies.

It is important to leave all foliage to ripen, but be sure to cut off flower heads before they go to seed. The manufacture of seed greatly depletes a bulb, and consequently the bloom the following year is weak and small. Clean cultivation; a top dressing of bone meal, spring and fall; and your spring beauty should be with you for many years!

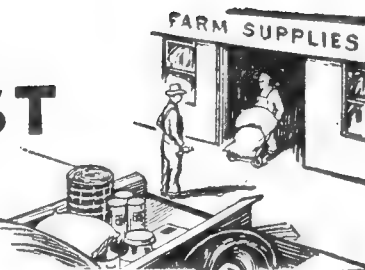
Lawns

Keep mowing in October, but set your mower as high as possible. Large accumulations of leaves should be raked off, or macerated by a rotary mower with a leaf grinder. Dense mats of long grass or layers of leaves may cause snow mold or other fungus disease.

Remember, you can plant a fall lawn just as long as you can rake the soil. Grass, as you may know, is basically a cool weather plant; consequently, it's not too late now to feed your lawn. The food not utilized right now will remain until early spring, when it will get your grass off to a flying start.

I enjoyed hearing from a number of home gardeners last month after my first article was published in *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*. Don't forget my address, if you want to send me your garden questions, or if you would like to have the recipes I mentioned above: Mrs. Nenetzin White, *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*, Box 367-G, Ithaca, New York.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



Highlights of design, engineering and construction features of the recently introduced **Allis-Chalmers G-226 portable, lightweight generator set** are covered in a new catalog, BU-412, now available from the **Engine Material Handling Division, ALLIS - CHALMERS MANUFACTURING CO., Milwaukee, Wis.** Included are sketches showing in-use application of the unit, engine cutaways, and photographs of numerous important components that provide long life and economical operation. Specifications of the basic generator set are also included.

Dr. William H. Martin, dean of the College of Agriculture and director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Rutgers University, has announced receipt of \$30,000 from the G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC. of Ithaca, N. Y., for the further support of research at the Station. He said receipt of the grant will permit continuation of several research projects previously supported by G.L.F. and the initiation of research on four additional problems of special significance to New Jersey agriculture.

Eighteen inch trees in 18 seconds is the speed of the new low-cost Zip chain saw just announced by HOMELITE, Port Chester, New York. The direct drive Zip, is Homelite's answer to the need for an inexpensive, high quality chain saw for use on farms, ranches and estates or for use by campers, hunters and fishermen. The 18 lb. Zip has enough dependable power to fell trees up to three feet in diameter quickly and easily. Blade sizes range from 12 to 21 inches. For further information, write: Homelite, Port Chester, New York.

A new booklet entitled "How to Get the Most out of Legume Inoculants," is available from the **NITRAGIN CO., INC., Dept. A.A., Sta. F-P.O. Box 186, Milwaukee 9, Wis.** Includes information on how to inoculate through any of four different methods. Describes new way using new protective and sticking agent such as Nitra-Coat.

A new crawler-mounted Utility trenching and loading machine in the low-price field is now being offered by the **J. I. CASE COMPANY, Racine, Wisconsin.** Designated as **Model 310 Crawler-Backhoe-Loader**, the basic tractor develops 30 drawbar horsepower and up to 5,690 lbs. pull- or push-power. Case-built backhoe and loader are operated by hydraulic power supplied by tractor-mounted pump. The entire "matched" unit is manufactured and warranted by J. I. Case Company.



Numerous improvements in the 261 cu. in. 150 hp. six cylinder engine provide greater durability in this "Viking" medium-duty stake truck, one of 139 models offered by Chevrolet in its 1959 line. Changes include heavier pistons with thicker domes and steel inserts for greater strength and longer life, aluminum-coated intake valve faces for reduced wear on both valve seat and face, full-flow oil filter, and a new thermostatically controlled by-pass cooling system. Also available as optional equipment are two V8's of 160 and 175 hp., five-speed synchromesh or Powermatic transmission, and two-speed axle.

Farmers with McCormick 2-MH corn pickers can now equip their pickers to shell corn in the field through the use of the new McCormick No. 10 corn sheller attachment, just announced by **INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY.**

Once the sheller is mounted on the picker, the operator can switch back and forth from shelling to picking ear corn without removing the sheller. Less than 10 minutes are required to change from one method to the other.

Plans for the coming year and new facilities of **BABCOCK POULTRY FARM** were outlined to 125 hatchery people from United States and Canada at a 2-day Franchise School in July at Ithaca, N. Y. The annual affair is held to acquaint the 58 Babcock franchised hatcheries with the firm's latest programs and developments. Each of the franchised hatcheries is authorized to produce genuine Babcock Bessies.

What are the most economical corn harvesting, drying, and storing methods for your farm? In a colorful new 40-page educational booklet on the modern picker-sheller system written for John Deere by Benson J. Lamp, Jr., Department of Agricultural Engineering, Ohio State University, you'll see that 10 per cent more corn harvested by cutting losses may mean a third more profit. For a free copy of the booklet—"Harvesting, drying, storing . . . with the Modern Picker-Sheller System"—write to **JOHN DEERE, Dept. A.A., Moline, Ill.**

Dr. Edward J. Czarnetzky, Dean of Agricultural Education at The William H. Miner Agricultural Research Institute, Chazy, New York, has been named as **Nutrition Consultant for INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CORP., Waverly, New York.** ISF President J. G. Forest said of the appointment: "With his knowledge of the field, Dr. Czarnetzky will be a key man in maintaining company standards of meeting the constant nutritional changes in stock feeding and in the development of new products."

"Home Meat Curing Made Easy" is the title of a new 69 page book just released by the **MORTON SALT COMPANY.** It is probably one of the only books in the world to cover the subject of home meat curing in such a comprehensive fashion. It covers everything from butchering hogs and curing hams to making corned beef and cured smoked turkey. It also has sections on game and fish. This booklet is available by mailing 25c to the Morton Salt Company, P. O. Box 781, Chicago 90, Illinois.

Spring Flowering Bulbs

The first sign of spring will be from our spring flowering bulbs — snowdrops, crocus, winter aconite, grape hyacinths, narcissi, daffodils, jonquils, hyacinths and tulips, from the small botanical ones to the stately Darwins. Every spring I go through the same argument with myself. I want to bring the first breath of spring into the house — and yet the blooms are so delightful in the garden. It seems that the only answer is to plant a few more bulbs each year, take good care of them, and then enjoy them both in and out of the house.

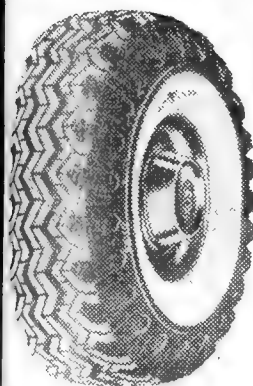
Most of these bulbs are imported from Holland and are available from

(Continued from Page 3)

Alfred Freeman Palmer Central School, Windsor	Allegany Central School, Elizabeth Piskonski	Altmar-Parish-Williamstown Central School, Parish	Altona Central School	Andes Central School	Andover Central School	Andrew S. Draper Central School, Schenectady	Arcade Central School	Arkport Central School	Arlington Central School, Poughkeepsie	Avoca Central School	Bainbridge Central School	Ballston Spa High School	Barker Central School	Belfast Central School	Belleville Central School	Bemus Point Central School	Berne-Knox Central School, Berne	Bethlehem Central Sr. High School, Delmar	Boonville Central School	Bridgewater Central School	Brookport High School	Brocton Central School	Brookfield Central School	Brushston-Moira Central School, Brushston	Byron-Bergen Central School	Caledonia-Mumford Central School, Caledonia	Cambridge Central School	Camden Central School	Canajoharie Central School	Canaseraga Central School	Canisteo Central School	Canton Central School	Cato Meridian Central School, Cato	Cazenovia Central School	Central Square Central School	Charlotte Valley Central School, Davenport	Chateaugay Central School	Chazy Central Rural School	Chenango Forks Central School	Cherry Valley Central School	Chittenango Central School	Cincinnati Central School	Clayton Central School	Clifton Springs Central School	Clinton Central School	Clymer Central School	Cobleskill Central School	Cohocton Central School	Constableville Central School	Corfu Central School	Coxsackie-Athens Central School, Coxsackie	Crown Point Central School	Delevan-Machias Central School, Machias	Delaware Academy and Central School, Delhi	Delaware Literary Institute and Franklin Central School, Franklin	Deposit Central School	De Ruyter Central School	Downsville Central School	Dryden Central School	Dundee Central School	Earlville Central School	East Aurora High School	East Pembroke Central School	Eastport High School	Eden Central School	Edwards Central School	Elba Central School	Ellenburg Central School	Ellicottville Central School	Fabius Central School	Falconer Central School	Fayetteville-Manlius Central School, Fayetteville	Fillmore Central School	Fonda-Fultonville Central School, Fonda	Forestville Central School	Fort Plain Central School	Franklin Academy, Malone	Fredonia High School	Frewsburg Central School	Galway Central School	General Martin Central School, Glenfield	Geneva High School	Genoa Central School	Georgetown Central School	Gilbertsville Central School	Gilboa-Conesville Central School, Gilboa	Goshen Central School	Gouverneur High School	Gowanda Central School	Greenville Central Rural School	Greenwich Central School	Greenwood Central School	Groton Central School	Guilford Central School	Hadley-Luzerne Central School, Lake Luzerne	Hamilton Central School	Hammond Central School	Hancock Central School	Hannibal Central School	Harpursville Central School	Hartford Central School	Haverling Central School, Bath	Heatly High School	Green Island	Henderson Central School	Hewletton Central School	Holland Central School	Holley Central School	Homer Central School	Honeoye Central School	Horicon Central School, Brant Lake	Horseheads Central School	Hounsfield Central School, Sackets Harbor	Interlaken Central School	Ithaca High School	Jamesville-Dewitt High School, Dewitt	Jasper Central School	Jordan Central School	Kendall Central School	King Ferry Central School	Knox Memorial Central School, Russell	LaFargeville Central School	LaFayette Central School	Lake Shore Central School, Angola	Leavenworth Central School, Wolcott	LeRoy Central School	Letchworth Central School, Gainesville	Lima High School	Lisbon Central School	Little Valley Central School	Livonia Central School	Lockport Sr. High School	Lowville Academy and Central School	Lyndonville Central School	Lyons High School	Madison Central School	Madrid-Waddington Central School, Madrid	Malverne High School	Marlboro Central School	Maybrook High School	Mayville Central School	Medina High School	Mexico Academy and Central School	Middleburgh Central School	Middlesex Valley Central School, Rushville	Middletown High School	Millford Central School	Mohawk Central School	Montgomery High School	Moers Central School	Moravia Central School	Moriah High School	Morristown Central School	Mynderse Academy, Seneca Falls	Naples Central School	Newark Valley Central School	New Berlin Central School	New York State School for the Blind, Batavia	North Collins Central School	Northside High School, Corning	North Syracuse Central School	North Rose Central School	Norwood-Norfolk Central School, Norwood	Nunda Central School	Oakfield-Alabama Central School, Oakfield	Ockawamick Central School, Philmont	Odessa Central School	Oneonta High School	Oppenheim-Ephratah Central School, St. Johnsville	Otego Central School	Ovid Central School	Apalachin Central School, Owego	Oxford Academy and Central School	Palmyra-Macedon High School, Palmyra	Parishville-Hopkinton Central School, Parishville	Penfield Central School	Penn Yan Central School	Peru Central School	Phelps Central School	Poland Central School	Port Byron Central School	Portville Central School	Prattsburg Central School	Pulaski Academy and Central School	Randolph Central School	Ravena-Coeymans-Selkirk Central School, Ravena	Red Hook Central School	Richburg Central School	Richfield Springs Central School	Richmondville Central School	Romulus Central School	Roxbury Central School	Royalton-Hartland Central School, Middleport	Saint Johnsville Central School	Salmon River Central School, Fort Covington	Sandy Creek Central School	Saranac Central School	Sauquoit Valley Central School	Schoharie Central School	Schroon Lake Central School	Scio Central School	Schuylerville Central School	Seneca-Gorham-Potter Central School, Gorham	Sewanaka High School, Floral Park	Sharon Springs Central School	Shenandehowa High School, Elnora	Sherburne Central School	Sherman Central School	Sidney Central School	Skaneateles Central School	Sodus Central School	South Glens Falls Central School	South Kortright Central School	South New Berlin Central School	Spencer Central School	S. S. Seward Institute, Florida	Stamford Central School	Stockbridge Valley Central School, Munsville	Suffern High School	Summit High School	Trounburg Central School	Trumansburg Central School	Truxton Central School, Lucie B. Bartholomew	Union Springs Central School	Van Hornesville Central School	Vernon-Verona-Sherrill Central School, Verona	Elma	Ithaca High School	Jamesville-Dewitt High School, Dewitt	Jasper Central School	Jordan Central School	Kendall Central School	King Ferry Central School	Knox Memorial Central School, Russell	LaFargeville Central School	LaFayette Central School	Lake Shore Central School, Angola	Leavenworth Central School, Wolcott	LeRoy Central School	Letchworth Central School, Gainesville	Lima High School	Lisbon Central School	Little Valley Central School	Livonia Central School	Lockport Sr. High School	Lowville Academy and Central School	Lyndonville Central School	Lyons High School	Madison Central School	Madrid-Waddington Central School, Madrid	Malverne High School	Marlboro Central School	Maybrook High School	Mayville Central School	Medina High School	Mexico Academy and Central School	Middleburgh Central School	Middlesex Valley Central School, Rushville	Middletown High School	Millford Central School	Mohawk Central School	Montgomery High School	Moers Central School	Moravia Central School	Moriah High School	Morristown Central School	Mynderse Academy, Seneca Falls	Naples Central School	Newark Valley Central School	New Berlin Central School	New York State School for the Blind, Batavia	North Collins Central School	Northside High School, Corning	North Syracuse Central School	North Rose Central School	Norwood-Norfolk Central School, Norwood	Nunda Central School	Oakfield-Alabama Central School, Oakfield	Ockawamick Central School, Philmont	Odessa Central School	Oneonta High School	Oppenheim-Ephratah Central School, St. Johnsville	Otego Central School	Ovid Central School	Apalachin Central School, Owego	Oxford Academy and Central School	Palmyra-Macedon High School, Palmyra	Parishville-Hopkinton Central School, Parishville	Penfield Central School	Penn Yan Central School	Peru Central School	Phelps Central School	Poland Central School	Port Byron Central School	Portville Central School	Prattsburg Central School	Pulaski Academy and Central School	Randolph Central School	Ravena-Coeymans-Selkirk Central School, Ravena	Red Hook Central School	Richburg Central School	Richfield Springs Central School	Richmondville Central School	Romulus Central School	Roxbury Central School	Royalton-Hartland Central School, Middleport	Saint Johnsville Central School	Salmon River Central School, Fort Covington	Sandy Creek Central School	Saranac Central School	Sauquoit Valley Central School	Schoharie Central School	Schroon Lake Central School	Scio Central School	Schuylerville Central School	Seneca-Gorham-Potter Central School, Gorham	Sewanaka High School, Floral Park	Sharon Springs Central School	Shenandehowa High School, Elnora	Sherburne Central School	Sherman Central School	Sidney Central School	Skaneateles Central School	Sodus Central School	South Glens Falls Central School	South Kortright Central School	South New Berlin Central School	Spencer Central School	S. 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Write for free literature
☐ HEATER ☐ FURNACES

RITEWAY MANUFACTURING CO.
1010 E. Main St. Waynesboro, Va.
Dealer Inquiries Invited

**KILL RATS
WITH
K-R-O**

Why let rats spread disease and destruction on your property? K-R-O with Red Squill is easy to use . . . gets rid of rats quickly. When used as directed, K-R-O is deadly to all rats, yet safe around children, pets, livestock and poultry. Available in Bis-Kit or Powder form at seed, feed and drug stores everywhere.

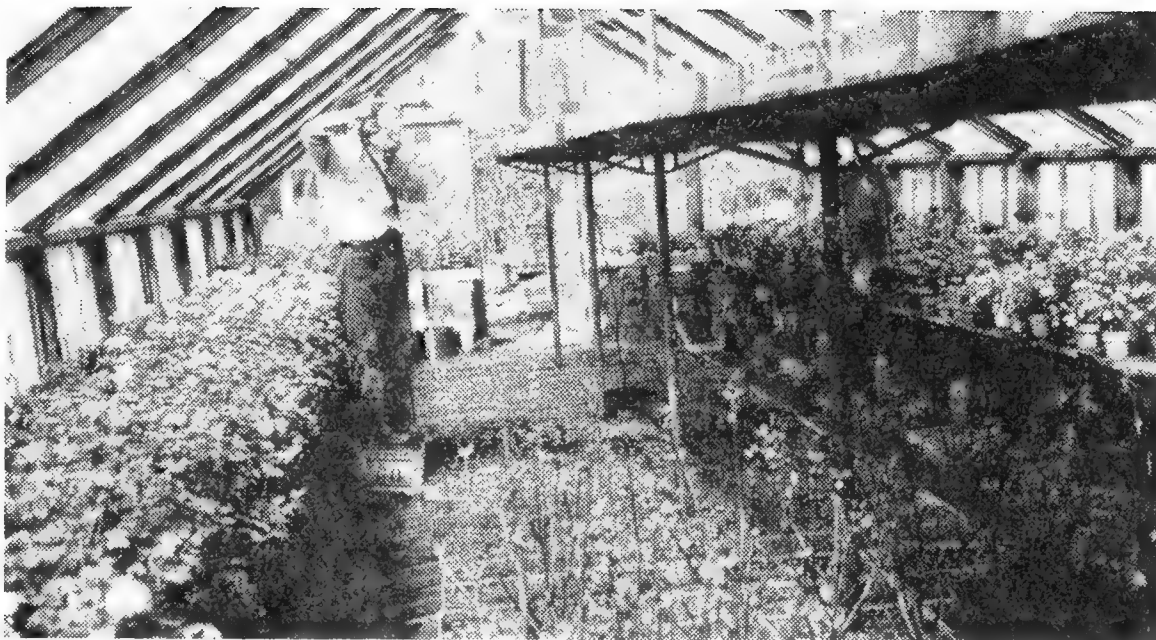
THE K-R-O COMPANY
Springfield, Ohio
"Pied-Pipers to the Nation"

VAC-A-WAY
SEED CLEANER & GRADER

GRADES WHILE IT CLEANS
Removes dirt, stems, and unwanted weed seeds. At same time separates cleaned seed into TWO GRADES.
Breed up your seed. Make planting easier—stand even—plant only choice kernels of uniform size. **IMPROVE YIELDS.**
VAC-A-WAY cleans oats, wheat, barley, soybeans, clover, lespedeza, alfalfa, etc.
FARM & CUSTOM sizes. Electric, gasoline, and hand models.
SEE YOUR DEALER OR WRITE
J. W. HANCE MFG. CO., Westerville, Ohio
VAC-A-WAY SEED CLEANERS — TREAT-A-MATIC SEED TREATERS

**FREE FOR
ASTHMA**

If you suffer asthma attacks, choke and wheeze, find sleep impossible because of the struggle to breathe . . . try **FRONTIER ASTHMA MEDICINE** now! Get immediate, blessed relief from the dreaded symptoms of bronchial asthma. Over 1,000,000 bottles sold! **FREE TRIAL** bottle by return mail. You pay nothing. Send name and address now to: **FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., 811-A Frontier Bldg., 462 Niagara St., Buffalo 1, N. Y.**



Charles Kruppenbacher watering plants in the greenhouse. He is using an arrangement whereby a complete fertilizer is mixed with the water and largely absorbed through the leaves. The advantage is that the growth can be controlled, and plants can be held with very little growth after they are ready for sale by entirely omitting the fertilizer.

**Reduce Vegetable Acreage
To Expand Nursery Business**

WHEN GEORGE STORY and his father Clinton of Freehold, Greene Co., N. Y., decided to expand their operations, they cut down on their vegetable acreage from 40 to 20 acres, and expanded the greenhouse crops and landscape gardening operation.

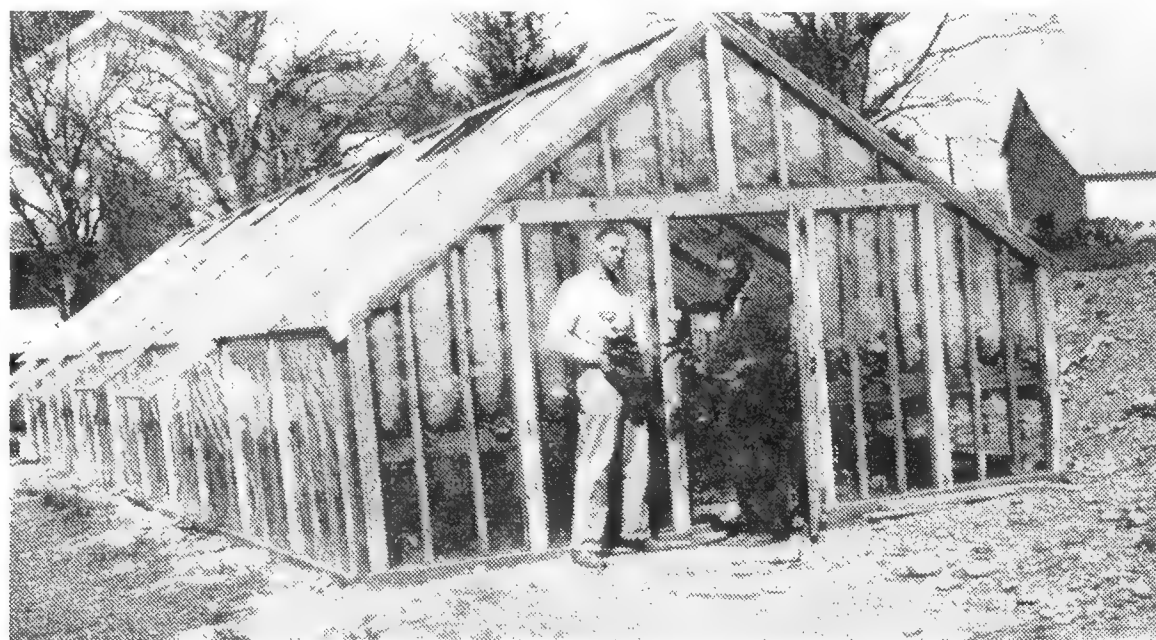
The vegetables—including sweet corn, tomatoes, asparagus—and fruit, vegetable and flower plants are largely marketed at a roadside stand, although more and more buyers are coming directly to the farm.

A new venture is a plastic greenhouse. Its length of life has yet to be determined, but it cost much less to build than a glass house of similar size, and heating costs have been cut in half.

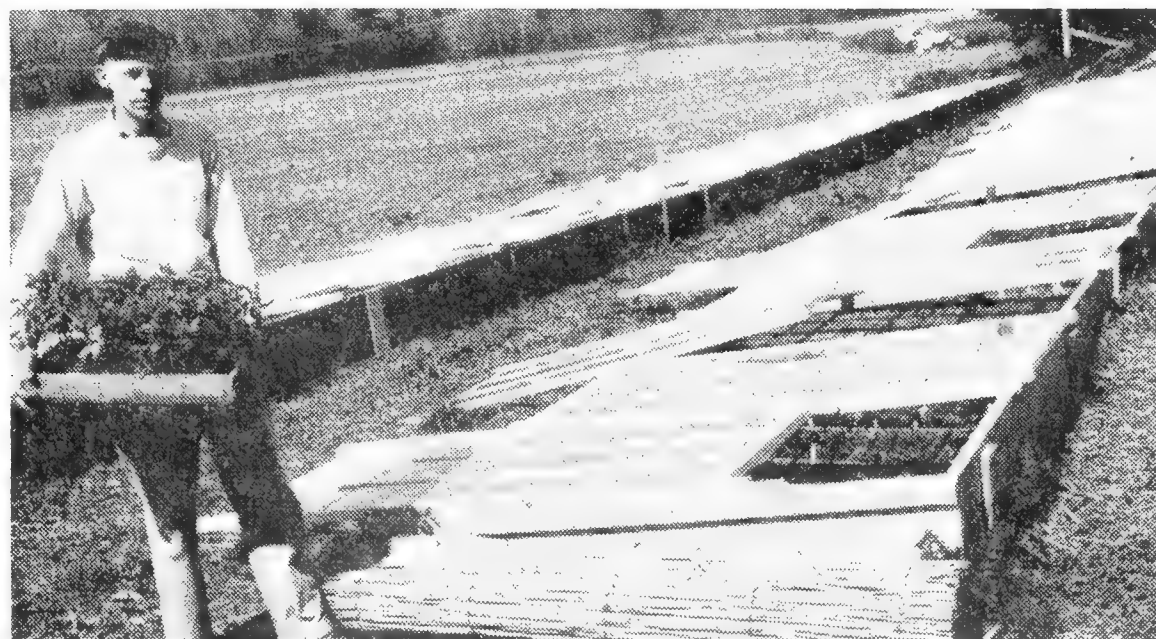
So far the Storys are pleased with it.

Considerable help is needed for this operation during the summer time. In addition to George and his father, three men are hired, and on Saturdays the number of extra workers is jumped to six. Two girls do the roadside stand selling. The stand is open the year round, but from Christmas to Easter only three days a week, and the products sold in winter are primarily apples and potatoes.

The Story landscaping work is done either by the hour or on a contract basis. It is amazing how rapidly this nursery and landscaping business has grown, and it would seem that in many areas opportunities exist similar to those grasped by the Storys.



George Story, left, and County Agent William Schumacher standing outside the new plastic greenhouse. Time will tell, but so far it has been satisfactory.



George Story with some of the coldframes in which plants are grown. The soil mixture for the coldframes and greenhouse varies with the plants. In some cases it is a mixture of sand and peat, in others a mixture of sand and soil plus 25% of peat.

Coming Soon
**G.L.F.
FAMILY
BONUS**

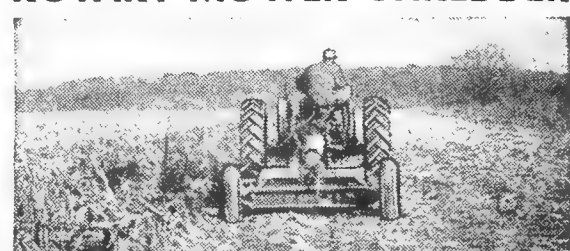
It pays to buy new texture dairy feeds and 1959 model poultry feeds at your local G.L.F. Service Agency



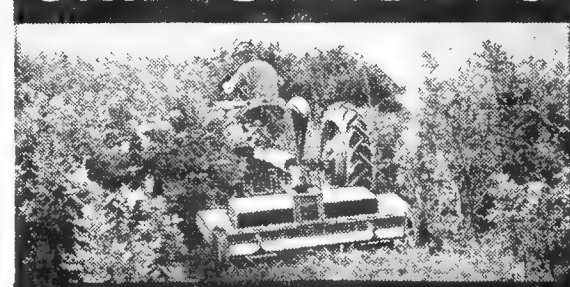
The Bonus Line for 59

Based on 20 Million Tons of Feed Experience

**WOOD'S MULTI-JOB
Model 80
ROTARY MOWER SHREDDER**



STALK SHREDDING



BRUSH CUTTING

The most used machine on your farm!

High speed pasture clipping—fine mowing—straw and stubble shredding—brush clearing. Big jobs, small jobs . . . spring, summer and fall, your all-purpose Model 80 is never idle! Built rugged—for the toughest job!

- Cuts a wide 6-2/3 ft. swath—2 crop rows
- Twin blades for clean cut
- Attach to any standard 2-3 plow tractor
- Cutting height from ground to 14" high

WOOD BROTHERS MFG. COMPANY
50810 South 4th Street Oregon, Illinois

Works in seconds! **Loosens Rusted Bolts**
nuts screws parts
LIQUID WRENCH

The super-penetrating rust solvent that quickly loosens rust and corrosion.

AT HARDWARE STORES, GARAGES, FILLING STATIONS EVERYWHERE
RADIATOR SPECIALTY CO.
Charlotte, North Carolina

3 oz. CAN 35c



Ed Eastman's Page

Ho, Hum!

THE SEASONS have rolled, "the frost is on the punkin," and fall is here again. Vacations are over, the small kids are back in school and the big ones have gone in college or to their job.

It's a lonesome time. I well remember what my friend, the late Tom Freestone, told me after his only son had just left for college.



"I was hauling in corn," said Tom, "and I drove

the poor horses on a dead run to the field for the tears ran down my face and it seemed like my heart would burst, but it didn't and after a while, I became partly reconciled to his being away."

It was only yesterday that Belle stood in the doorway and with tears in her eyes watched her firstborn son, little five-year-old Don, going eagerly down the road for his first day of school. He didn't even look back and maybe that's the way it should be.

We shouldn't look back too much. Instead, we should fill our minds and hearts with good work and look forward with anticipation. Life is a long time and like a book, it is filled with many chapters.

A NEW STORY COMING

BECAUSE so many of you have told me that you like my stories, I'm glad to be able to tell you that I have written another novel for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. The first installment will start in the November 1st issue.

One of the greatest and most dramatic characters in our history was Daniel Webster. He was born in 1782 just at the close of the Revolution and died in 1852 just before the outbreak of the Civil War. In that little more than a half century something was happening all the time, even more so than in the half century that we have just passed through.

In 1803, Jefferson bought the Louisiana territory that eventually developed into many new states and opened up all over again the great controversy about slavery.

In 1807, the steamboat was discovered. Read in my story the thrilling experiences of a man who rode that steamboat.

During the same period, America fought another war with Great Britain, that of 1812. The Erie Canal was completed in 1825 but soon had its nose broken because of the invention of the steam locomotive and the first rail-

roads in the early 1830's. Anesthetics were discovered in the 1840's. You will read in my serial about the tremendous rows that occurred over their use. Then in 1849 came the gold rush to California.

During that time when America was young, there were political and economic controversies in which Daniel Webster took a leading part. When Andrew Jackson was president from 1829-37, he proceeded to fill every office, great and small, with political henchmen. His handling of the national finances led to one of the greatest panics the country ever saw in 1837.

I have taken all of these stirring events and many more and woven the characters of my story around them. Daniel Webster is one of the characters. I am sure that if you read the opening chapters, you will follow the rapid moving action of the story all the way through.

TRIBUTE TO CURRY AND LOUIS

THERE HAVE been two great events lately that, as the oldtimers used to say, have "warmed the cockles of my heart."

My lifelong friend and business partner, Curry Weatherby, has been the circulation manager and secretary-treasurer of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for 35 years. His friends and associates took the occasion of this 35th anniversary to express their great love and appreciation of the grand friend that Curry is, and of the fine job that he has done.

Summarizing his lifetime work in one sentence, Curry and his associates in their department have doubled the circulation of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in the 35 years that he has worked for our publication. When Curry started on the job, we had in round numbers, 116,000 subscribers. Now, we have 228,000.

Curry brought to his job a love of people, a tremendous enthusiasm, and a spiritual quality which he passed on to his field representatives and which they in turn pass on to you.

Congratulations, Curry, for a great job well done! Stay with us to keep AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST going to more and more homes.

ON THE DAY before this was written, Curry and I went to Syracuse to attend the dedication exercises for the beautiful new building of the Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company and to join with hundreds of others in honoring our longtime friend, Louis J. Taber, on his 80th birthday.

If space permitted, I could write a book about Lou Taber's good works.

He was Master of the National Grange longer than any other Master before or since. He was Master of his own Ohio State Grange. Later, he came to Syracuse, New York, to become the president and later the chairman of the board of the Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company.

On this occasion of Lou's 80th birthday, leaders of the Grange and other prominent people came from all over America to help Lou celebrate. There must have been at least 15 to 20 state grange masters present including Herschel Newsom, Master of the National Grange.

In the brief talk that I gave on the occasion, I told Lou and his family and all the big crowd of his friends that I was sure that Lou in his 80 years had traveled *with* the years and not *against* them, and that the secret of his success in living and working so well and so long was largely due to the fact that he always looked ahead and not backward, that he was 80 years *young* and not 80 years old.

The great poet, Oliver Wendell Holmes, wrote to Julia Ward Howe, the author of the Battle Hymn of the Republic, on her 70th birthday:

"To be 70 years young is sometimes far more cheerful and hopeful than to be 40 years old."

Congratulations, Lou, for all that you have done for your friends and for America! Again using the words of Oliver Wendell Holmes:

"May your sunset years be always youthful and gay" and filled with continued achievement and happiness.

WORTH SAVING

LIKE OTHER "sidewalk superintendents, I stop occasionally to watch the big bulldozers tearing out some of Ithaca's streets in order to widen and modernize them. Like other "superintendents", I can always see

how a better job could be done.

Several times, I have watched the big engines left running for considerable periods of time and I always wonder why the operator doesn't shut them off and save a lot of fuel.

Time and again when I have been calling on farmers, most of them never seem to think it worth while to shut off their tractor engine until they are ready again to resume work. Maybe I am old-fashioned, but I am sure there are some of these small savings that would total up to a good many dollars in a year.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

THE BEST jokes are the natural ones, those that actually happen. I have a cousin, Howard Roe, a farmer who relieves the monotony and problems of life by a grand sense of humor. The other day he told me this story:

A young man called selling Bibles. Howard had Bibles enough, but he liked the young man and because he was studying for the ministry and selling Bibles to help pay school expenses Howard bought one.

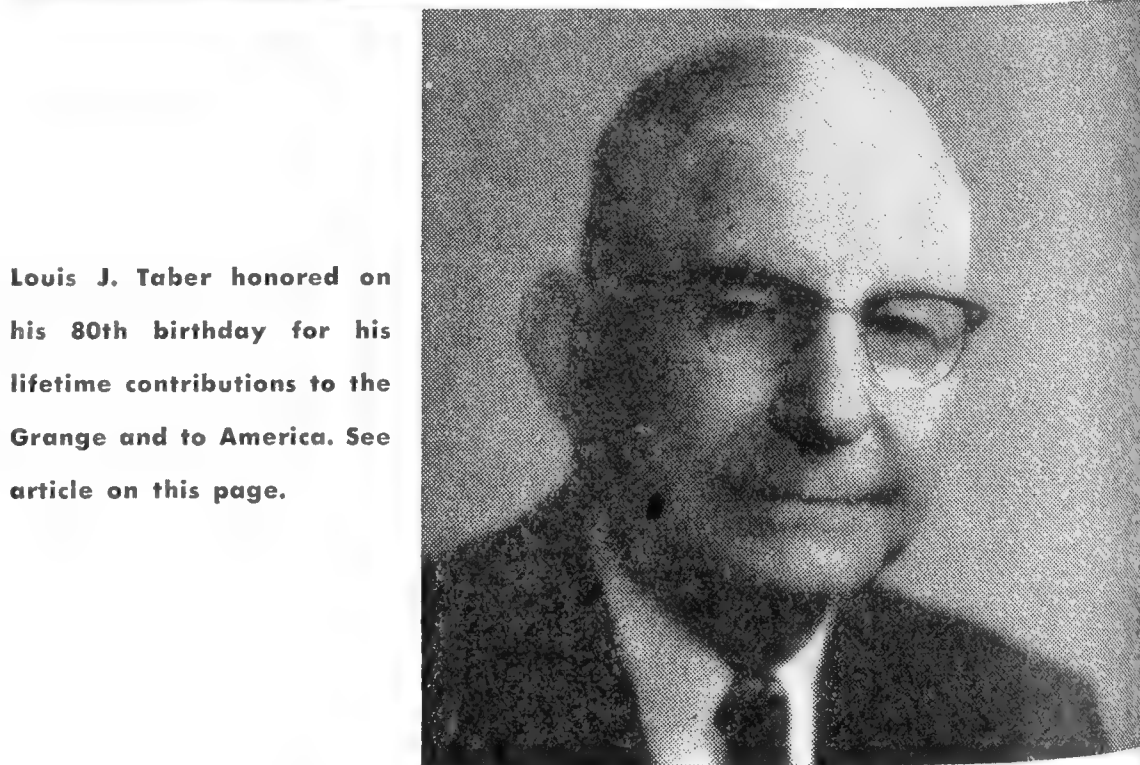
Then the young man asked if he might pray with Howard and his wife so they all got down on their knees and the young man prayed at length. Very pleased with his sale and with himself, he shook hands very cordially and started down the front steps towards the road.

Unfortunately, there was a loose board in the step. The fellow caught his foot in it, stumbled forward, and the board came up and hit him a good hard whack right where a spanking does the most good. Red-faced and angry, the young man turned around and yelled at Howard with great emphasis:

"Someone will break their d--- neck on that board yet!"



Curry Weatherby, secretary-treasurer and circulation manager of American Agriculturist. See article on this page.



Louis J. Taber honored on his 80th birthday for his lifetime contributions to the Grange and to America. See article on this page.

SERVICE BUREAU

PLEASANT BUT COSTLY

"On July 1 we answered an ad in our local paper from a party in Boston wanting a home in Maine. We had a house for sale so I wrote him describing it and giving the price.

"About a week later a young man called on us and said his firm in Boston had run the ad. He said he was looking for less expensive property BUT he could supply us with the buyers and sellers catalog which was published around the 8th of the month and for \$25.00 he felt sure we might contact someone who would be interested in our property.

"It sounded like a reasonable offer so we paid \$25.00 cash. He was very pleasant and visited for two hours. However, we haven't seen or heard from him since, nor have we received a catalog. We have written the Better Business Bureau but, although he gave us a Boston address, they have been unable to locate him. If you can help in any way we would appreciate it; if not, at least others can be warned."

A few weeks ago we received a similar letter from another subscriber in Maine about the same man. Apparently, he, or someone connected with him, runs an ad in local papers indicating that a private party is interested in purchasing a private home or farm direct from the owner. In this way he lines up prospects and then sells them on the idea of paying him \$25.00 for a listing in a buyers and sellers catalog.

Unless the man can be located, there is little anyone can do about such complaints, except to warn others not to be misled. If a man with such a story stops at your farm, step to the phone and call the State Troopers! If they can't prove fraud, they can at least advise your visitor to move along!

— A. A. —

MANY ANSWERS

In our September 6 issue we ran a request for the words to the song, "Just Plain Folks," and to date we have received over 125 answers.

Among them were a few requests for other songs and poems and, if you can help any of the following, we know they will appreciate it. Please write them direct.

Mr. Joseph P. McGrath, 52 Jackson Street, Lowell, N. Y. would like the song entitled, "Stowaway."

Mrs. Philip C. Dannemann, R.F.D. 1, Newark Valley, N. Y. requests the words to the song or poem, "Forgotten."

If you remember the other verses to

the old nursery rhyme, "As I walked over the hill one day, I listened and heard an old mother sheep say: 'In all the wide world there's nothing so sweet as my little lamb with his nimble feet,'" please send them to Mrs. Fay E. Sweet, North Bangor, N. Y.

Or, if you know this poem, "A fox crept forth on a cold still night and said I'll soon be out of sight," write Mrs. Laura Farley, R.F.D., Avon, N. Y.

Mrs. Dora Tompkins, 11 Mill Plain Road, Danbury, Conn. would like to exchange songs with anyone with a collection. She is interested in the old version of "Preacher and the Bear" and "Ragtime Cowboy Joe."

If you have a copy of the book, "Black Belle Rides the Upland," which you don't want any more, would you please send it to Mrs. Edith G. Hill, Box 132, Bristol, Vermont?

— A. A. —

PACK SECURELY

"Last spring I shipped a TV set to Florida by Railway Express. I was there the day it arrived and it was all dented and the picture glass out. I had it insured but when I called the express office they said they wouldn't pay for it. Is there anything you can do for us?"

We wrote Railway Express for our subscriber and they advised us that the set was damaged because it was not packed securely and therefore they could not assume liability. They told us it would be a physical impossibility to open every shipment and check on the packing. The obligation is on the part of the shipper, they say, to see that a shipment is securely packed.

Next time you pack and ship anything of this sort, it would be well to keep this in mind.

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of: Harriet Wilcox or Harriet Gosslin, whose maiden name was Ruiter. Her last known address was Needham, Mass., but it is believed she is now in California.

* * *

Francis Wilkie, better known as Frank. He was in the Army about 6 months in World War II. When last heard from he was in New York City; is known to have a sister, married, living in Connecticut.

* * *

John Herman, whose last address was 304 Hamilton Street, Harrisburg, Penna. He has worked in a steel works for many years.

MASSACHUSETTS READER WINS \$25.00 REWARD

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N.Y.

Nº 34431
March 25 1958

50-262
213

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

Mr. N. M. Sampson
Middleboro, Mass.

\$ 25.00

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
E. R. Eastman
PRESIDENT

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK

SOME MONTHS ago, about 2:00 a.m. Mr. N. M. Sampson of Middleboro, Massachusetts heard someone in his henhouse. He checked the grounds and found a car parked in a nearby sand-pit. After pulling the ignition wires he called the State Police barracks, about two miles away, and in about 10 minutes the Troopers arrived.

They were able to catch the thieves before they left Mr. Sampson's prop-

erty and the police found 25 hens in the car. Four men and a youth pleaded guilty before Judge L. Callan, Jr. Three were given suspended sentences; one served two months and one served one month.

We are glad to send Mr. Sampson our \$25.00 reward and we congratulate him for his foresight in disabling the car. Our congratulations also go to State Troopers George B. Hacking and Joseph P. Pastuch.

UPSET TRACTOR KILLS FARMER

There were no eye witnesses to the accident, but from the position of the over-turned tractor and the tire tracks, it appeared that Ernon Rosenberg, Jr., 23, of Lafayette, N. Y., lost control of the machine when the front wheels dropped into a deep hole as he rounded a sharp curve. The tractor rolled off the dirt road into a four-foot embankment, trapping the young farmer beneath it.



Father receives \$3,300.00 loss of life benefits paid under son's policy. W. W. Gaines, agent from Liverpool, N. Y. delivers the check.

Dear Mr. Gaines:

Thank you very much for the check which helped me very much in my time of need, and also wish to thank North American Accident Insurance Co. for their prompt settlement.

Ernon Rosenberg

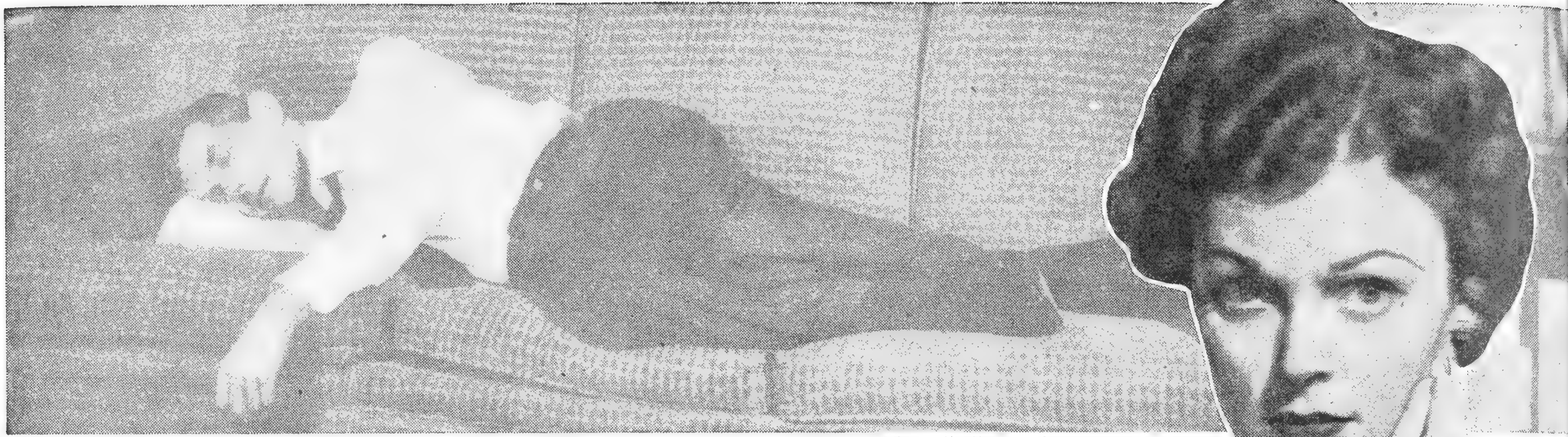
The check included \$300.00 added benefits because the protection was renewed promptly every year.

Benefits Recently Paid A Friend's Name May Be in This List

Henry Mahnken, Deposit, N. Y.	420.00	Lydia Austin, Potsdam, N. Y.	134.28
Fell off tractor—multiple cuts		Thrown from wagon—injured back, chest	
Dale Anderson, Randolph, N. Y.	309.58	Henry Pindar, Jr., Middleburgh, N. Y.	1350.00
Spreader dropped—injured foot		Tractor accident—loss of left eye	
J. Quincy Burgman, Locke, N. Y.	347.50	Michael Karwoski, Sr., Riverhead, N. Y.	102.86
Fell from tractor—injured shoulder, cuts		Slipped off potato planter—injured ribs	
John L. Stamp, Union Springs, N. Y.	844.24	Anthony Lipka, Owego, N. Y.	365.00
Caught in corn picker—injured arm		Driving tractor—injured back	
Wallace Horton, Sinclairville, N. Y.	104.28	Elmer Drave, Marion, N. Y.	128.57
Caught in corn picker—fractured hand		Thrown from tractor—injured shoulder	
John Matejka, Erin, N. Y.	299.52	Harry Crans, Dundee, N. Y.	2800.00
Fell off tractor—injured arm		Tractor accident—insured killed	
William J. Winspear, LeRoy, N. Y.	4800.00	Charles Robertson, Exeter, Me.	140.00
Tractor tipped on insured killed		Jumped off tractor—fractured leg	
Arthur Campbell, Antwerp, N. Y.	112.86	Robert Capella, Chelmsford, Mass.	88.56
Fell off manure sled—fractured hip		Tractor accident—injured neck and shoulder	
Herbert Lamb, Lowell, N. Y.	71.43	Charles Brady, Newmarket, N. H.	97.14
Tractor accident—injured head		Caught in forage harvester—fractured finger	
Theodore Eaton, Georgetown, N. Y.	82.14	William James, Middlebury, Vt.	155.00
Thrown from tractor—cuts, bruises		Tractor tipped over—fractured leg	
Edward Marks, Brockport, N. Y.	307.14	Glen Keene, Marshfield, Vt.	200.00
Thrown from tractor—injured back		Thrown from spreader—injured back	
Harold Bellinger, Fultonville, N. Y.	188.58	John Lenhardt, Trenton, N. J.	331.78
Using barn cleaner—injured hand		Using rotary mower—fractured toes	
Luther Smith, Middleport, N. Y.	400.00	Robert Baldwin, Vernon, N. Y.	587.24
Fell from tractor—fractured leg		Cleaning field chopper—amputated fingers	
Theodore Charosia, Taberg, N. Y.	455.00	Ralph Ackerson, Blairstown, N. J.	549.00
Finger caught in field chopper		Caught hand in V-belt—mangled hand	
Albert Comstock, Elbridge, N. Y.	511.59	Leon Ballard, Troy, Pa.	660.00
Baling hay—multiple cuts and bruises		Slipped off tractor—injured knee	
Francis J. Welling, Hannibal, N. Y.	147.14	Doane VonStorch, Clarke Summit, Pa.	145.72
Driving wagon—injured scalp		Thrown from tractor—body bruises	
Fred Angier, Richfield Springs, N. Y.	400.00	Reese Skinner, Knoxville, Pa.	220.37
Gasoline in tractor exploded—burned leg		Fell from tractor—injured shoulder, back	
Mildred Fuller, Burlington Flats, N. Y.	394.59	Casimir Krayeski, Lake Ariel, Pa.	65.72
Tractor overturned—trae. ribs, cut leg		Fell off tractor—fractured arm	

Keep Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, NEW YORK



A dramatization posed by professional models.

I'm worried . . . My Husband's Idea of a Good Time— *SLEEPING ALL DAY SUNDAY!*

WHAT can you do when your husband doesn't enjoy anything better than sleeping all day Sunday, and is always 'too tired' to have fun — go visiting, to a movie, dancing? What's the answer for a man who has lost his strength and vigor while still young?

Those questions used to worry me all the time. For some unknown reason, my husband had been robbed of his energy and vitality, and I just didn't know what to do. Then I saw a Vitasafe ad in the newspaper. It told how men — and women — may feel worn-out, nervous and irritable due to an easily corrected deficiency of vitamins, minerals and lipo-

tropic factors in their diets.

Thousands of people had increased their pep and vigor through the help of the Vitasafe Plan. I thought perhaps it could help my husband, too. I can honestly say that sending for a trial supply of Vitasafe High-Potency Capsules was the smartest thing I ever did. They made my husband a new man — as happy and energetic as when we were first married.

If you want to help your husband start acting like his carefree self again, mail the coupon below for a 30-day trial supply of proven Vitasafe High-Potency Capsules, and watch the results. Read this amazing no-risk offer, and act at once!

SAFE C.F. CAPSULES you can be sure you're getting exactly what the label states . . . pure ingredients whose beneficial effects have been proven time and again!

WHY WE WANT YOU TO TRY A 30-DAY SUPPLY — FREE!

We offer you this 30-day free trial of valuable VITASAFE C.F. CAPSULES for just one reason. So many persons have already tried them with such astounding results . . . so many people have written in telling us how much better they felt after only a short trial . . . that we are absolutely convinced that you, too, may experience the same feeling of improved well-being after a similar trial. In fact, we're so convinced that we're willing to

SPECIAL FORMULA FOR WOMEN

Women may also suffer from lack of pep, energy and vitality due to nutritional deficiency. If there is such a lady in your house, you will do her a favor by bringing this announcement to her attention. Just have her check the "Woman's Formula" box in the coupon.

back up our convictions with our own money. You don't spend a penny for the vitamins! A month's supply of similar vitamin capsules, if it were available at retail, would ordinarily cost \$5.00.

AMAZING PLAN SLASHES VITAMIN PRICES ALMOST IN HALF

With your free vitamins you will also receive complete details regarding the benefits of an amazing new Plan that provides you regularly with all the factory-fresh vitamins and minerals you will need. You are under no obligation to buy anything! If after taking your free capsules for three weeks you are not entirely satisfied, simply return the handy postcard that comes with your free supply and that will end the matter. Otherwise it's up to us — you don't have to do a thing — and we will see that you get your monthly supplies of capsules on time for as long as you wish, at the low, money-saving price of only \$2.78 per month — a saving of 45% — Mail coupon now!

© 1958 Vitasafe Corp.

25¢ just to help cover shipping expenses of this
FREE 30 days supply High-Potency Capsules

LIPOTROPIC FACTORS. MINERALS and VITAMINS

Safe, Nutritional Formula Containing 27 Proven Ingredients: Glutamic Acid, Choline, Inositol, Methionine, Citrus Bioflavonoid, 11 Vitamins (Including Blood-Building B-12 and Folic Acid) Plus 11 Minerals

To prove to you the remarkable advantages of the Vitasafe Plan . . . we will send you, without charge, a 30-day free supply of high-potency VITASAFE C.F. CAPSULES so you can discover for yourself how much stronger, happier and peppier you may feel after a few days' trial! Just one of these capsules each day supplies your body with over *twice* the minimum adult daily requirements of Vitamins A, C, and D . . . *five times* the minimum adult requirement of Vitamin B-1 and the *full concentration* recommended by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council for the other four important vitamins! Each capsule contains the amazing Vitamin B-12 — one of the most remarkable nutrients science has yet discovered—a vitamin that actually helps

strengthen your blood and nourish your body-organs.

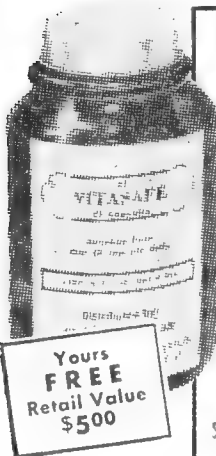
Glutamic Acid, an important protein derived from natural wheat gluten, is also included in Vitasafe Capsules. And to top off this exclusive formula, each capsule now brings you an important dosage of Citrus Bioflavonoid. This formula is so complete it is available nowhere else at this price!

WHY YOU MAY NEED THESE SAFE HIGH-POTENCY CAPSULES

As your own doctor will tell you, scientists have discovered that not only is a daily minimum of vitamins and minerals, in one form or another, absolutely indispensable for proper health . . . but some people actually need *more* than the average daily requirements established by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council. If you tire easily . . . if you work under pressure, subject to the stress of travel, worry and other strains . . . then you may be one of the people who needs this extra supply of vitamins. In that case, VITASAFE C.F. CAPSULES may be "just what the doctor ordered" —because they contain the *most frequently recommended food supplement formula for people in this category!*

POTENCY AND PURITY GUARANTEED

There is no mystery to vitamin potency. As you probably know, the U.S. Government strictly controls each vitamin manufacturer and requires the exact quantity of each vitamin and mineral to be clearly stated on the label. This means that the purity of each ingredient, and the sanitary conditions of manufacture are carefully controlled for your protection! When you use VITA-



EACH DAILY VITASAFE CAPSULE FOR MEN CONTAINS

Choline Bitartrate	31.4 mg.	Niacin Amide	40 mg.
Inositol	15 mg.	Calcium Pantothenate	4 mg.
dl-Methionine	10 mg.	Vitamin E	2 I.U.
Glutamic Acid	50 mg.	Folic Acid	0.5 mg.
Lemon Bioflavonoid Complex	5 mg.	Calcium	75 mg.
Vitamin A	12,500 USP Units	Phosphorus	58 mg.
Vitamin D	1,000 USP Units	Iron	30 mg.
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Vitamin B ₂	2.5 mg.	Manganese	0.5 mg.
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OCTOBER 18, 1958

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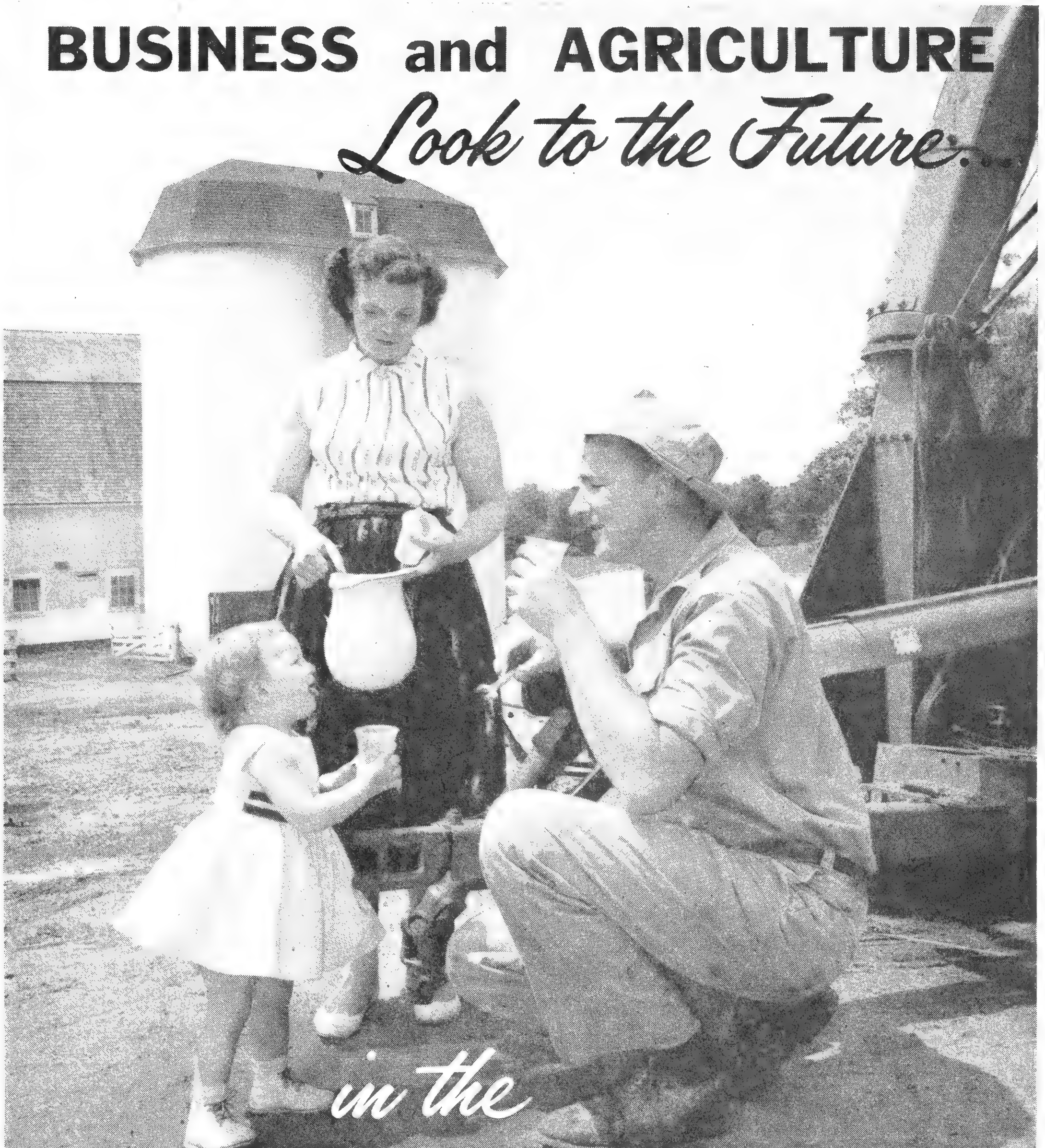
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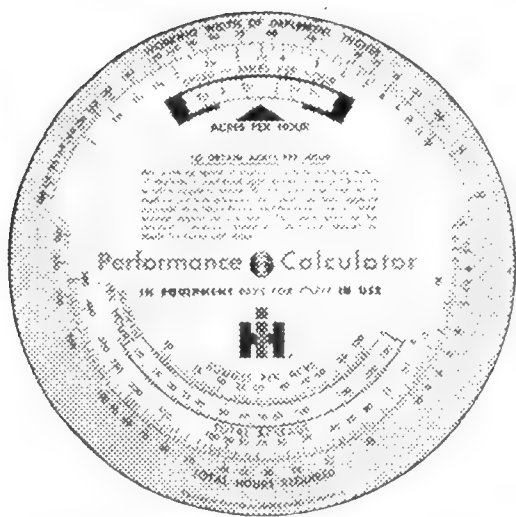


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**NEW WORLD
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New Multi-Range Six



GET YOUR HANDY PERFORMANCE CALCULATOR

Just move the dial on this pocket-size Performance Calculator to find how many acres you can plow or mow in an hour or a day... how much time is required to harvest an acre or your whole crop. You get the correct answer quickly—without figuring! Useful weights and measures also are tabulated. Use this calculator to compare the performance of IH tractors and equipment with other makes. Ask your IH dealer for your handy calculator, today!

Suddenly, headlands are minutes closer together... fields are hours smaller. You're still plowing in third, but now you're moving at 5.3 mph! And you can mow at 7½ mph... rotary hoe at 11 mph with this great new 5-plow Farmall® 560.

Now, you've got power aplenty to hold these faster speeds even in tough going. Smooth, new IH 6-cylinder engine gives you the widest governed range ever offered in a big tractor—600 to 1,800 rpm! This wide-range Precision Six, teamed with 10 speeds forward, gives you the ideal power-speed combination for every farm job from creep-along cultivation to 16.5 mph hauling.

Listen to the smooth "talk" of this vibra-

tion-free Six. It hardly raises its "voice" even to tame a tough spot. And the shake and shimmy that used to go with big power are gone. You ride in "easy-chair" comfort. And close-by controls, which respond to your light touch, save so much arm and leg work that you have quit-early pep even after a long day.

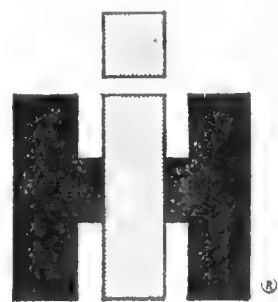
Drive the 5-plow, six-row Farmall 560, its International® 560 power twin, or the new 4-plow Farmall and International 460 tractors. They all give you exciting 6-cylinder performance, plus new Tel-A-Depth implement control, all-new internal hydraulics, and new "feel-of-the-wheel" power steering ease!

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Amplifier drive, and many other *exclusive* IH advantages that make you a bigger man on a new IH tractor. Pick your power partner—10 to 60 hp—from the great new IH tractor line!



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COUNTRY STORIES

Soft Landing

HEAVY RAIN had begun to fall. Farmer McGregor and Joe his helper worked desperately unloading the hay bales into the dry barn loft.

Joe, who seldom saw the brighter side of things, complained bitterly at the rain—so bitterly he neglected to watch his step and plunged headlong from the top of the load.

Farmer McGregor, remembering the concrete approach to the barn, feared the worst.

"Be ye hurt, Joe?" he cried.

Joe's reply was a wrathful one.

"No," he grunted—"I ain't—but I would fall right into a puddle of mud!"

* * *

Confusing

ANNIE THOMPSON, who is a collector of antiques, frequently accompanies her traveling husband when he goes to small towns on business trips. While he is making calls Annie shops around in hope of turning up a "find". The other week while on one of her hunting expeditions in a small town, she approached two men standing on the main street.

"Can you tell me where I can find an old-fashioned what not?" she inquired.

The men glanced at each other, then, a bit confused, the taller of the two said: "Why, yes—just go around behind the store building and turn to your right. You can't miss it."

— A. A. —

Mechanization and Jobs

AS YOU probably know, a little over a year ago, our company came out with a new line of farm tractors. These tractors were designed to give the farmer more efficiency in his farm operation. Because they are more efficient, they have major improvements over previous models, along with more power.

Yet our people had to keep the cost of these farm tractors in line with our competitors. In order to do this, we had to go through a major retooling job in our tractor shops. The new machines which were purchased and the resulting increased efficiency can be summarized briefly like this, by part name:

- (1) Front support—old way 9 machines required—new way, 6 machines required with 62.9 per cent decrease in cost.
- (2) Torque Housing — old way, 40 machines required — new way, 8 machines required with 84.1 per cent decrease in cost.
- (3) Side Bar — old way, 3 machines required — new way, 1 machine required with an 82.7 per cent decrease in cost.

"Well," you say, "that's fine, but what about the men you had to lay off?" Gentlemen, the amazing thing about this is that we did not lay off a man—transferred them to other work, yes!—but send them out the gate on layoff: No!

However, if we hadn't carried out this retooling program, we would not have been able to keep our prices down and to stay competitive. The possible consequences of not staying competitive might have been lower production and less work for our people. — R. S. Stevenson, President, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.

Editor's Note: Mr. Stevenson has given a simple but clear explanation of how the free enterprise system works when it is let alone and not hampered by artificial restrictions: It is something that we all need to understand.

"Gummy in wet weather, rock hard in dry— THIS VIRGINIA CLAY WAS A PROBLEM BEFORE WE GOT FIRESTONES"

... say Wayne and Edwin Lenn, Route #2, Culpeper, Virginia



National Farm-City Week
November 21-27
"When our nation's neighbors get together."

Culpeper County farmers know Virginia clay can bog down a tractor fast in wet weather. "That's why we use Firestones," Wayne Lenn declares. "There's not a tractor tire around here that can pull like a Firestone—wet or dry! And we're just as satisfied with our Firestone truck tires."

Performance like this has made Firestones a top choice on farms everywhere. But now there are even more reasons to look to Firestone for farm tires. One of these is that now Firestone Rubber-X is specially compounded for farm service. Exhaustive tests of aging and abrasion resistance proved Firestone Rubber-X adds new strength and all-weather efficiency to farm tires!

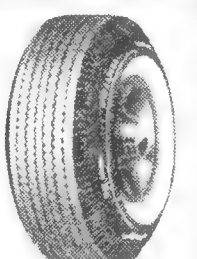
See your Firestone Dealer or Store and find out how Firestone Rubber-X and exclusive Firestone S/F (Shock-Fortified) cord help make Firestone farm tires last extra long. See the new All Traction Champion*. And ask about Firestone's Free Loaner Service that keeps your tractors working on new Firestones while your old tires are retreaded or repaired.



J. W. Ross (right), Firestone Dealer in Culpeper, stops in regularly to talk Firestone tires and service with the Lenn brothers.



SUPER ALL TRACTION
*T.M.



DELUXE CHAMPION
*T.M.

TOP PERFORMERS
ON AMERICA'S FARMS
for trucks
for passenger cars
NOW WITH
FIRESTONE RUBBER-X

ALWAYS A YEAR TO PAY

Firestone

BETTER RUBBER FROM START TO FINISH

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Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



BEFORE YOU VOTE

"The test of a candidate for public office is whether at heart he is afraid to trust to the individual competitive enterprise system.

"Is he so afraid that he will vote subsidies to income tax farmers, hobby farmers, urban farmers, and backyard gardeners? Is he so afraid that he will vote for more and more deficit spending, bond issuances, bookkeeping deferral devices in order to have the State furnish the people greater and greater cradle-to-grave security?

"These are the boys we do not want in office. It seems that Big Labor does."—Carleton I. Pickett, Exec. Secy. Mass. Farm Bureau Federation, Inc.

MR. PICKETT has highlighted a serious situation, one which every voter should consider carefully before election. The common complaint is that, after all, we don't have much choice of candidates when it comes to voting.

But something can be done about encouraging better candidates, and much can be done about telling office holders what you want. If a considerable majority of voters agree, legislators will certainly listen.

Be sure to vote November 4.

LOWER PRICES, HIGHER WAGES

ONE OF THE best illustrations of the way free enterprise should work is provided by Henry Ford and his first Model T car. The principles exemplified by that experience are still with us, but we seem to have forgotten them.

The first Model T car on the market sold for \$950. By new methods (including those of the production line) Mr. Ford was able to increase production per man. This permitted him to do two things: reduce the price of the cheapest Model T to \$350 by 1918, and to \$295 by 1922; also, he was able voluntarily to pay his workers better than average wages. In fact, they received better wages when the Model T sold for \$295 than when it sold for \$950.

What is more, he made a profit. He is credited with the observation that he would like to make a million cars and make a dollar profit on each.

In recent years wages have been forced up faster than increases in efficiency warrant, thereby causing a continual increase in the price of automobiles and other products.

GROW STRONG!

IT IS A GOOD sign when farmers are moderately critical of their farm organizations. Such criticism, as long as it is constructive, shows an interest in what is going on and a desire to help establish sound farm policies.

The important question is how to make improvements. Some people advocate pulling out of older organizations and joining ones that are new and untried. It seems to me extremely doubtful that the new ones will be more effective than the old. The logical procedure would seem to be to strengthen existing organizations.

To be constructively critical, you first need to be a member. Criticism from the outside logically receives relatively little consideration. But membership is not enough. It is essential also to attend meetings, to express your opinions clearly

and forcefully, to choose candidates for office carefully, and to help elect those who are capable. If you are dissatisfied with the directors or officers from your area, and if your dissatisfaction is shared by a majority of members, there is a procedure to follow for making a change.

During coming weeks, you will be given an opportunity to join the Extension Service or your State Farm Bureau, and the opportunity is always present to join your local Grange, or a cooperative organization to market your milk or other farm products.

In New York State the Conference Board of Farm Organizations will meet November 20 and 21 to adopt a legislative program to present to the Governor and the Legislature. Through member organizations, every one of you has an opportunity to make your wishes known. After the program has been adopted your objections will be relatively ineffective.

To meet modern farm conditions, strong farm organizations are essential. They can be strengthened through greater support by farmers both in terms of membership and in terms of active, vigorous participation.

TOO RICH?

SOMEONE SAID recently that it is only a rich country that can afford unemployment. In a poor country a man has a choice of working or starving—a choice which is extremely easy to make!

We Americans are great worriers. As you survey the nations of the world, you arrive at the inescapable conclusion that those who have the least worry the least. We have a lot to worry about!

Is there an answer? I'm not sure. But I believe that a greater appreciation of the intangible things, which are really most important, would reduce our worries.

Every man should have the confidence that, come what may, he can take care of himself and his family. Every man should strive to appreciate his family, his community, his organizations—and, yes, America itself.

He can also appreciate his material possessions—but they shouldn't head the list.

HANDY MONEY

ONE METHOD used in promoting socialism or statism is to create in the minds of the public the idea that wealth is evil. To an amazing degree, the attempt has been successful!

Instead of a realization that wealth is the reward for imagination and hard work, which every young man has the opportunity to attain, money is thought of as something one man steals from another in some legal way. Once that thought is planted in men's minds, wealth is something for government to tax away and redistribute among those supposed to be less fortunate.

Unquestionably, some men have misused wealth. But in the main, rich men have founded colleges, libraries and scholarships, and in many

ways used the money for the benefit of all. Never forget, also, that money is essential to invest in business and industry to make jobs for men and to manufacture products for all to buy and enjoy.

The poor were never helped permanently by dragging down the rich. If you feel you are poor, be glad that you live in a country which gives you the opportunity to become wealthy.

Incidentally, if the total taxable income, before taxes, in the income tax brackets over \$6,000, were divided equally among the population, each person would receive just \$80.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

WHENEVER I GET a bit discouraged, I head for the open country and talk with our readers. We of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST have never believed that a farm paper can be edited by men who sit at desks, and visiting with our subscribers is even more important in these days of rapid changes.

On such a visit the other day a young farmer said:

"The sooner we get out from under price supports the better it will be for us. I don't mean that at this time they should be discontinued—but they should be gradually tapered off. I feel very sure that if price supports had been dropped two years after the war, as was originally intended, we would now be getting considerably better prices for what we have to sell."

When I listen to arguments of those who disagree and say that agriculture cannot exist without subsidies when so many segments of business and industry are in effect subsidized in one way or another, I ask this question, why are farm products, such as livestock, eggs, vegetables and fruits, which are not being subsidized, bringing as good or better returns to producers as those which have been price-supported for years?

Actually, the real question is this, are price supports hurting or helping agriculture? Personally, I can't see how anyone can study the situation carefully and impartially without concluding that the effects have been bad rather than good.

ED'S NEW SERIAL

IN THE NEXT issue you will find the opening chapters of a new serial story by Ed Eastman called "The Words and the Music." It is another of the historical novels that Ed writes so well, and covers many of the events of the period from 1800 to 1850.

One of the characters is Daniel Webster, a man who had great influence on America. We sometimes feel today that we are living in critical times, but those who lived a century and a half ago also faced great problems courageously.

Don't miss the first instalment of "The Words and the Music," starting in the next issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

They Say - - - -

No committee resolutions or elections or laws are needed for a person to begin the practice of freedom. One need merely resolve not to impose his will—legally or illegally—upon his peaceful fellow men in their religions, their economic theories, their attitudes, their morals, their mores, or whatever. And then start to practice it.—Dean Russell

Worth Remembering-- Ten Common-Sense Truths

ONE OF THE puzzles of modern times is the attitude of many people toward the free market as typified by supply and demand. Most of us, I feel sure, recognize that American living standards are higher than they are in any other part of the world because men here have had the freedom to produce and to keep the results of their work.

Why, then, do we as individuals and groups insist on legislation to hamper and restrict necessary and logical changes? Progress depends upon change—but unfortunately change inevitably hurts some person or some group. However, it also gives great opportunities to those who are wise enough to meet change with change! Why not emphasize the opportunities rather than the difficulties?

When you analyze the situation, whenever government is asked by some group to aid in some way, the resulting governmental action always seeks to prevent change and to keep things as they were. Examples of this kind of intervention encompass a wide range, from price supports which encourage the production of unneeded farm products, tariffs which cushion competition, to Federal aid to localities for activities which the localities should do for themselves.

Below are ten fundamental economic truths which, if all voters will recognize and remember, will help us to maintain freedom and opportunity:

1. We cannot consume what we do not produce.

Too often we confuse higher income with higher living standards. Double wages without increasing total production and soon prices will double!

2. Government has nothing to give that it doesn't first take away.

Groups that ask government for special privileges do so with the hope that they will get benefits and that all taxpayers will help foot the bill.

3. Insofar as price supports boost farm prices, we are merely borrowing from the future.

Obviously price supports are intended to maintain prices above what a free market will provide. Then government buys what consumers will not take and government holdings hang over markets and depress them.

4. The power to tax is the power to destroy.

One of the actions most dangerous to freedom in America was the passage of the Income Tax Amendment providing for a graduated income tax with no restrictions. When we ask government to do what we should do for ourselves, we must expect to pay the bill!

5. We cannot export our surpluses, unless we balance exports with imports.

Exports of farm products account for about 10% of our production. We cannot continue to sell abroad and shut out imports by high tariffs.

6. Government-owned businesses compete with private enterprises but pay no taxes.

An excellent way of cutting government expenses would be to sell all government-owned businesses to private investors. Government businesses too often result in losses instead of profits. Also taxpayers shell out more because government-owned businesses pay no taxes.

7. Increases in real income due to higher production per man should be divided between labor, capital, management, and consumers.

Too often we are told that the workers deserve all the increase coming from greater efficiency. But the man who invests his money and the man who provides management also helps to increase efficiency. Then by lowering the price, the consumer benefits and the market is increased, making still more jobs for workers.

8. We should put less emphasis on the word "entitled."

Everyone in a free country is entitled to opportunity—the chance to make good. However, no one is "entitled" to a job, higher wages, security or even to "cost of production plus a profit" if the cost of production is unreasonably high. If we produce the kind and amount of a product that consumers want, the chances are that we will make a profit.

9. We cannot afford the luxury of organized crime.

If we the public demand adequate laws vigorously enforced, we can have them. However, it will require more attention by the general public than it has received in recent years.

10. Spiritual forces are more important than material possessions. —Hugh Cosline

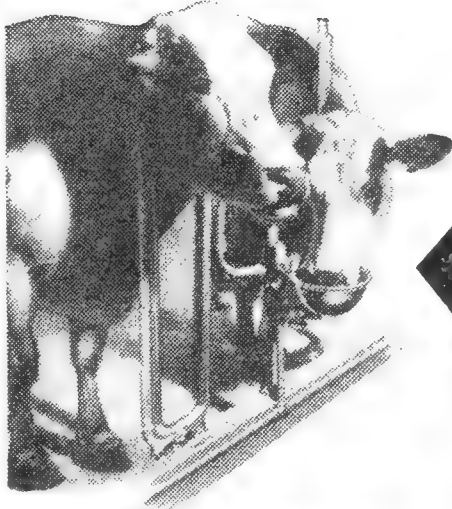
The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THE TANG of Autumn's in the air, the leaves are turning ev'rywhere; it's still warm in the noon-day sun, but there's a chill when day is done. Though summer's work is nearly through, my neighbor's finding lots to do; he don't slow down a bit in fall, he never seems to rest at all. He says it keeps him on the run if he's to get his plowing done and still have ample time to spare for giving buildings some repair; he also wants to give them all a brand-new coat of paint this fall, nor will he slow his frantic pace 'fore fixing fence all o'er his place.

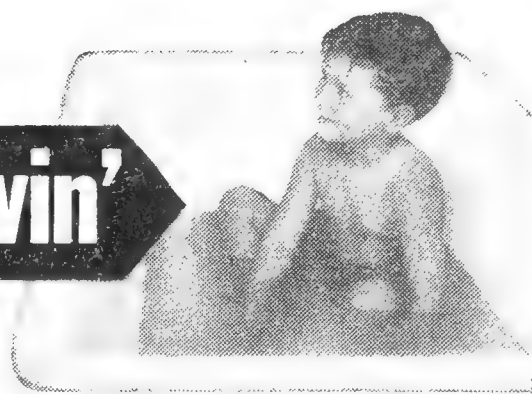
Mirandy holds him up to me, she keeps insisting I should be the kind of man that neighbor is and have a schedule just like his! She says the whole farm looks like sin, I ought to put machin'ry in and pick up all around the place. She claims she cannot show her face at Ladies' Aid for fear they'll say, "How is your husband's rest today?" What she don't understand at all is that, especially in the fall, a man is tired of work and sweat, and that there's something he can't get by toil and that is peace of soul; for me, contentment is my goal.

For housework



...dairying

..just plain livin'



Pump Performance is the Pay-off!

We don't have to tell you how much running water can add—in profit, convenience and comfort—to any farm today. But we would like to point out that the *dependable, economical performance of your pump* is the heart of your whole operation.

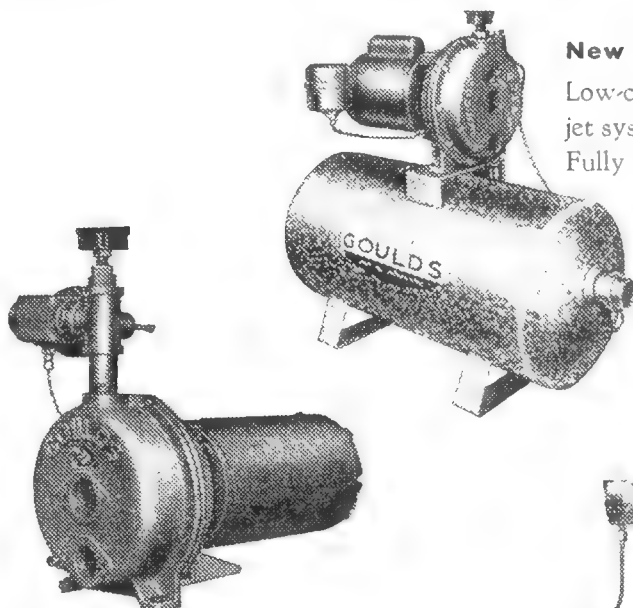
That's why the Goulds line is important to farmers everywhere. For dairying, raising stock—for any kind of

farming—there's a specially built Goulds pump or water system that will do the job best.

There's a Goulds for you, no matter what your running water needs or source of water supply. Goulds engineering know-how—developed through 109 years of experience—has developed a complete line of today's most modern pumps.

Write us, or see your Goulds dealer tomorrow.

Goulds Pumps Inc. Dept. U-9 Seneca Falls, N. Y.

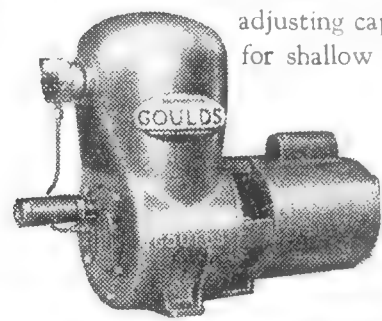


New GOULDS Prime-Flow
Low-cost, complete pump-and-tank jet system for deep wells (to 90 ft.). Fully Self-Priming.

New GOULDS Jet-O-Matic
Series "G" Convertible

Completely packaged for either shallow or deep well installations. Fully Self-Priming... low in cost.

GOULDS Balanced-Flow Jet
Tankless, with self-adjusting capacity for shallow wells.



GOULDS water systems

Best jet yet

These Young Couples Are Getting Started in Farming

By C. A. BRATTON

Professor, Farm Management, Cornell University



Mr. and Mrs. William Spencer



Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Willett



Mr. and Mrs. Harold J. Kessler



Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Anken



Mr. and Mrs. Richard Redmond

HOW can a 'young man possibly get started in farming today? This is a question many people ask. The author faces this regularly as he works with young farmers.

Getting started in farming today is not easy. (It never has been!) The requirements are difficult to meet. It takes lots of capital, good farms are scarce, risks are great, and it takes time to acquire the necessary "know how." Yet young men are finding ways to get started in farming.

It Takes a Good Man!

Today not "just anyone" can be a farmer. A man needs abilities as a business man, as a mechanic, as a husbandman, and as a laborer to be a successful farm operator. Any young man who thinks he wants to farm, first needs to ask himself, "Do I have what it takes?"

There are many young men who possess these abilities, and by the use of ingenuity they are finding ways to get started in farming. There is no one way that seems to predominate. The arrangements worked out vary widely. I'd like to tell you about eight families who have used different ways to get started.

Home Farm Partnership

Fritz Willett grew up on a Livingston County dairy farm. He took vocational agriculture in high school and owned three dairy animals when he graduated in 1939. For about five years he worked for his father and received the income from his animals plus the use of a car and some spending money. When Fritz and Dorothy were married in 1944, they worked out a partnership with his father.

In 1949, Fritz's mother died and his father was in poor health. After thinking things over carefully, it was decided that Fritz and Dorothy would buy the home farm on a contract. With the contract, the sale price was set and they knew where they stood.

When the father died in 1954, they turned to cooperative credit to finance the balance owed on the farm and to make some needed improvements. The Willetts are now owners of a productive farm with a high-producing dairy; in brief, they are established in farming.

Hired Man and Partner

Unlike Fritz Willett, Richard Redmond grew up in the city but spent his summers on the farm. After graduating from high school, he attended an arts college for two years. He decided he wanted to farm, so he got a job as a hired man on a Chenango County dairy farm. Seeing the need for further education he decided to enroll in agriculture at Cornell and complete his college degree. He and Margaret were married their last year in college. From college they went to work for wages on a Madison County farm with an arrangement where they could raise some heifers.

In 1953, they had an opportunity to return to Chenango County on a partnership basis with a farmer who had suffered a heart attack. This year, after much looking around, Dick and Margaret found and bought a good farm in Cayuga County. The cooperation and understanding of the former owner has been most helpful in working out arrangements for the purchase. They hope this is the final step toward get-

ting established in a business of their own.

Hired Man and Share Renter

William Spencer was born on a farm but his parents moved to the village when he was five. Bill always liked the farm, however, and his last year in high school he lived and worked on a nearby farm. In school, he took a business course which he says is valuable to him as a farm operator. After graduation he worked two years as a hired man.

During World War II, Bill spent four years in the Service. When he returned, he took a job with G.L.F. In April 1948, he got married and October 1 they rented a farm on shares. Soon they began to think about buying a farm and talked to individuals about it.

One day at the feed store he was talking with a good farmer and asked him where he could buy a farm. The farmer said, "Come up and I'll sell you my farm." An arrangement for buying the farm on contract was worked out and they took over October 1, 1950. Today the Spencers are happy with their Cortland County dairy farm.

Hired Man, Herdsman, Manager

James Egan was a Long Island boy interested in dairying. A couple of summers he worked on an upstate dairy farm. After finishing high school, he worked nearly two years as a hired man before he entered the Navy. Upon his discharge, he worked again as a hired man for six months and then decided to take a two-year agricultural course.

While at college, Jim met Alice and they were married when he finished school. From college he went to work as a herdsman on a large dairy farm owned by an industrialist.

The owner of an outstanding farm in Alice's home community in Franklin County was killed in 1949. The widow approached Jim and Alice and offered them a job as manager of her 85-cow dairy farm with the option of buying later at the appraised value. The period as manager enabled them to see if they wanted the farm. They took advantage of the option and bought the farm at the end of the five years.

Shop Work, Farm Manager

Harold Kessler of Oneida County grew up on a farm. When he graduated from high school in 1934, times were tough. After a short course at Cornell, he got a job in a mill in the city. He worked there nearly five years. During this time he helped farmers in off-times.

While working in the shop, he let it be known that his interest was still in farming. In 1941, he was offered a job as a manager of a farm. After two and one-half years as manager, the Kessler's found a farm in the community which they could buy with the help of financing by a local businessman. It took several years, but by keeping alert for opportunities Harold finally reached his goal and got his own farm in 1944.

F.F.A. Projects and Cash Renter

John Fitzgerald lived in Buffalo until age 14 when his family moved to a farm in Genesee County mainly for a place to live. John took vocational agriculture in high school and started some projects on the farm. When he graduated in 1949, he borrowed money from the local P.C.A. to buy heifers. He acquired some tools, and started operating the farm where the family lived.

When John married in 1953, he decided to look for a farm to rent. They found one in Cattaraugus County that was owned by a Buffalo man. The farm is cash rented at a reasonable figure and John helped with the remodeling of the barn and in making other improvements.

With this arrangement, the Fitzgeralds have been able to build up a herd of about 40 milk cows and get a good line of equipment. Soon they will be in a position to buy when they find the right farm.

Farmers Home Administration Loan

Ralph Judd grew up in Minnesota where he worked on the home farm until he went into the Service in World War II. While in uniform, he met a Pennsylvania girl whom he married. When discharged from the Service, they decided to come to Seneca County, New York, to farm with an uncle. After a short time, Ralph decided the farm was not big enough to support two families so he started looking for other possibilities.

There was a 132-acre farm for sale near Trumansburg which the Judds liked. They applied to the Farmers Home Administration for a farm purchase loan which was granted in 1947 on the basis of the personality, attitude, and ability of the couple.

The first two years Ralph held a job on the Cornell campus and with the help of his wife operated the farm nights and weekends. In 1949, he quit his job to devote full time to farming. At that time he enrolled in the G.I. Training Program offered at the Trumansburg School.

Through hard work and good management, the Judds have made steady progress and now milk about 20 cows, keep 700 to 800 hens, and cash rent enough land to make about 200 acres in all, and are glad at last to be debt free. Ralph's desire to become a farm operator was made possible through this F.H.A. loan.

Bank and Co-op Financing

Charles Anken of Oneida County was an outstanding 4-H Club and Future Farmers of America member while in school. He was State F.F.A. president in 1952, and National F.F.A. vice president in 1954-55. Charlie decided while in high school that he wanted to farm and would not go to college as some suggested. Through his projects he had acquired some livestock by the time he graduated.

Since there is a younger brother, Charlie decided not to try a father-son partnership. Instead he first cash rented an adjoining farm and with a local bank loan bought some cows. In 1956, a good farm adjoining the home farm came up for sale. Arrangements were worked out to buy the farm using bank and cooperative credit financing. Charlie and his father use their equipment and work together. Until Charlie was married recently, he lived with his parents.

What It Takes

It is obvious that there is no one way to get started. Many different ways are being used. Young men who have "what it takes" are getting established. Anyone who is thinking of farming, first needs to take a look at themselves. Here are some things to check:

Personal Qualifications

A successful farmer is a combination of businessman, mechanic, naturalist, and laborer. Each of these qualifications is important. The lack of any one of these may mean the man would do better to look for some kind of work other than farming.

Modern farmers buy and sell many things. They borrow money to finance the business, hire help to get the work done, keep records and accounts, and

(Continued on Page 25)

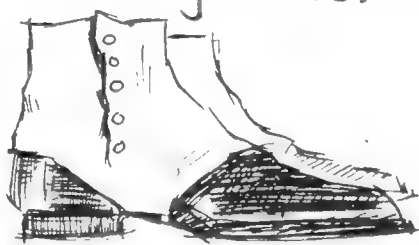
The Fable of the Farmer's Shoes



Once upon a time — there was a dairy farmer. His shoes were worn out.

"What kind should I buy?" he asked his neighbors at the next community meeting.

"Try mine," said the banker. And the dairyman did. And the banker's shoes fit perfectly. "Ah," said the farmer, "I must be a capitalist. These are for me!"



"Wait," said the mechanic, "First try mine!" And the farmer did. And those shoes fit, too.

"So," said the dairyman, thinking of long hours he spent repairing machinery, "I must get these shoes!"

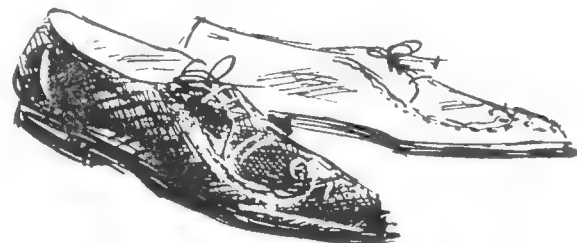


"Don't be in a hurry," said the laboring man.



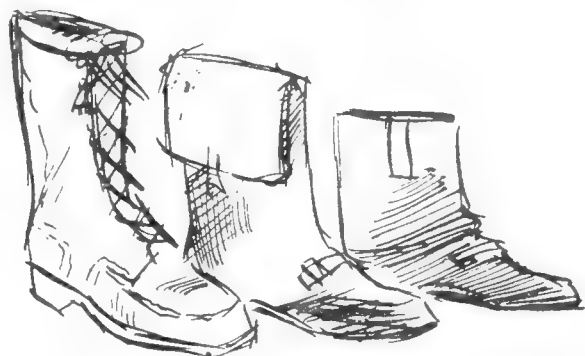
"Try my shoes!" And this pair, too, were a good fit.

"Since everyone else has tried to help you, try mine," said the businessman, "for you are a manager like I am."



And the dairyman tried those shoes, and they also matched his feet.

And he tried on other folks' shoes — an accountant's,



a lumberman's; a veterinarian's, a breeding technician's — and they were good fits, and their styles all seemed familiar.

And finally, almost in desperation — for it was so difficult to make a choice — he asked a neighbor, who was also a dairyman, whose shoes he should buy.

"Buy the kind you know best," said the neighbor, "else the shoe will sometimes pinch. Although you have much in common with those in other occupations, and their shoes will fit at first, — your own shoes must combine the features of all the others."

And the farmer **DID** buy his own special kind of shoes. And, lo! they fit best of all!

Moral: Because the farmer's occupation forces him to play many roles, he must be free to create and control organizations which can best serve him. These will he find in cooperatives and sound cooperative associations.

Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency Inc.

Room 118, Hotel Onondaga, Syracuse 2, New York
Representing 79 Dairy Farmer Cooperatives



Readers Answer Question What Do You Think?

OPTIMISTIC

"I AM distinctly optimistic about the future of farming. If I weren't, I wouldn't encourage my eleven-year-old son to stay here on the farm.



Warner Harrington

"For one thing, the population is on the increase and the demand for food will be higher.

"I do think that farmers should do more advertising of their products, and of course it is up to every farmer to get

his production costs as low as he can." —Warner Harrington, R.D. 1, Cincinnati, N. Y.

TOO CONSERVATIVE?

I HAVE more contact with the Farm Bureau than I do with the Grange. The Farm Bureau does an excellent job of trying to reflect the opinions of its members, but I probably am not quite as conservative as the Farm Bureau leadership.

For example, I feel that the potato grades need revising. It seems to me that the executive committee of the National Potato Council took a fairly conservative position on grade labeling. It's my feeling that if U. S. potato grades are to be used they should be inspected.—Nat Talmadge, Riverhead, Long Island.

FOREIGN TRADE GOOD

I FEEL that increased trade with foreign nations has more advantages than disadvantages. It makes war less likely, makes good neighbors of other nations, and above all we must import if we want to export. I feel that we must export a large volume of farm products to help keep prices as good as they are.



M. P. Green

I think also that trade helps increase living standards in other countries. It might be healthy if some imported goods

sold for a little less than those made here. We bought some bale wire from Belgium and the quality was very good.—M. P. Green, R.D. 5, Binghamton, N. Y.

DECREASE SUPPORTS GRADUALLY

WE THINK that at the present time price supports are helping to hold the dairy industry on a relatively firm foundation. We are afraid that over a long period of time, price supports may be more of a detriment to the dairy business than an asset. We are of the opinion that a constant easing off of the supports would bring the industry back to a firm foundation which would mean bringing it back to the old idea of supply and demand. We believe that the cooperative movement and advertising are the two greatest assets to move and sell farm commodities.

We don't feel that the government will ever solve the farmers' problem. They only confuse the problem, not only for the American farmer, but for the American public in general. They seem to use the farm problem as a political football to kick about to see if they can gain a few votes here and there. By doing this, they sure aren't solving the farm problem.

We feel that there is a good future

in farming. Farming is and has been going through one of the greatest changes in its history. We feel that after this change is over farming will be on a firmer foundation than ever before. With the growing population of the country, farming is going to remain one of the largest and soundest businesses in the country. Farming is a way of life all by itself and the nation cannot survive without the stabilization of agriculture. — Francis Matthews Sr. and Jr., LeRoy, N. Y.

LIMIT ON OFFICERS?

IT LOOKS to me as though farm organizations are here to stay. Certainly someone must speak for farmers.

I believe that the Farm Bureau will continue to have a steady growth.



Philip Davis

Where organizations fail to represent their producers, it is often the members' fault. If they expect to get top results from organizations they must take part in the activities, know what is going on, and ask questions. It sometimes seems to me that it would be an advantage if every farm organization set a maximum term of office for directors.

— Philip Davis, Kerhonkson, R.D. 1, New York.

WE MUST "SWAP"

OUTSIDE of the defense point of view I rather suspect we might best do away with all tariffs and trade restrictions, unless tariffs are needed solely to provide funds for government operation. But we cannot do this unless all other countries do the same; and I have no hope this will be the situation in my lifetime.

We will have to have some tariffs and perhaps trade restrictions because these trade barriers cannot be unilateral only. But I still suspect the fewer and lower the tariffs and trade restrictions the better. This will not be entirely painless. These are a little like fair trade laws: they are fine for the seller. In a recent discussion with an ardent fair trader I told him that if we fair trade his merchandise we should also fair trade apples. The discussion ended right there.

Trade agreements to facilitate trade and to aid in financing are probably desirable. I suspect it is undesirable to shut out competition.

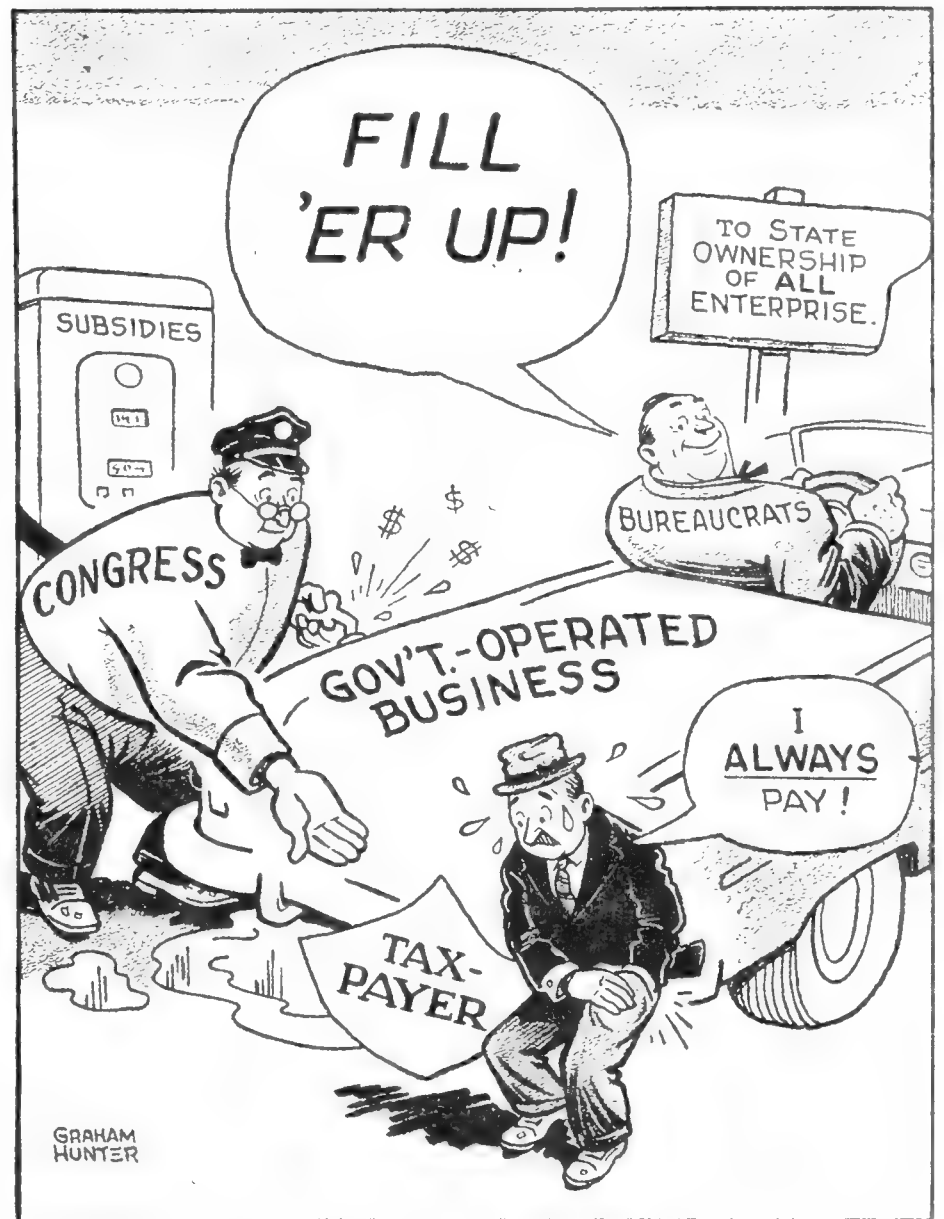
For nearly a quarter of a century this country has had a small net import balance of farm products—certainly food products mostly not directly competitive with our imports. Here again we cannot assume a unilateral stand. Actually we must somehow "swap" products in international trade. — Ralph G. Palmer, Hilton, N. Y.

HUNTING THE ANSWER

DURING our generation we have seen the Federal government practically "throw the book" at farmers in an effort to "solve the farm problem." These efforts have extended through more than half a dozen different congresses, 4 or 5 different Presidents, half a dozen Secretaries of Agriculture, and with both political parties in charge of the government.

And yet today, Congress, the farm organizations, and the Administration still are "searching for the answer." The simple truth seems to be evolving after several decades that the answer to "the farm problem" is NOT in evermore complex legislation and more costly Federal programs.

THE TAXPAYER PAYS!



Since its function is primarily political rather than economic, the Government's responsibilities do not encompass competition with its own citizens in the fields of production and distribution.

Given the same conditions, there are no circumstances under which private enterprise cannot operate in these fields more efficiently than can Government. The only cases where, on the surface, this is not apparent are those in which through subsidies, freedom from taxation or improper allocation of costs, Government enjoys a definite competitive advantage.

Modern agricultural science and technology are bringing larger family units. Many farm politicians direct their energies essentially toward maintenance of the status quo. So the main effect of many governmental programs is to slow down adjustment to change that would take place in their absence.

The dilemma we face is this: Will the people who man the farms of America be permitted to share fully in the benefits growing out of modern science and technology, or must they live with a ceiling over opportunity imposed by governmental programs designed to maintain small, inefficient, often peasant-type production and living units on the land?—Dr. Earl Butz, former Asst. Secretary of Agriculture and Dean of the College of Agriculture at Purdue, as it appeared in "Farm Profit."

MONEY ATTRACTS

AS A farmer I can see no future in teaming up or collaborating with labor unions. They are interested in cheap food.

It seems to me that their chief reason for wanting farm members is thereby to get more power and more money. —Louis Bramcamp, Hudson, N. Y.

PRINCIPLES NEVER CHANGE

IN GENERAL I am in sympathy with the Farm Bureau Policies both from a state and national level. To my mind, supports of any kind or degree are against the principles upon which this wonderful country of ours was founded. True, time changes many things, but the fundamental principles should remain as of old. Americans are losing their liberties faster than they think when they demand so much of government. I say "Get government out of agriculture and agriculture will adjust itself."—W. Grant Bell, Barton, N. Y.

MORE MEMBERS

I HAVE no sympathy with the idea that farmers should join labor organizations, cooperate with them or adopt their methods. Organized labor is looking primarily for guaranteed jobs and security, and the interests of farmers in general are not the same as those of organized labor.

So far as farm organizations are concerned, we need more membership. For example, in this county the Farm Bureau has 70 members; it should have at least 300. —William Dopfeld, Athens, New York.

ADVANTAGES OF PART TIME FARMING

I FIGURE we will always have part-time farmers. They do make some problem for full time farmers, but I believe the answer is to show them the facts through our extension service so they will produce economically and refuse to sell at cut prices.

As I see it there is no better place than the country for bringing up a family. Also, part-time farmers increase the tax base and make good organization members. However, they do want services such as running water, sewers, better schools, etc., and sometimes that increases rather than decreases taxes.

Incidentally, let's not forget the farmer who changes from full time to part time. A job off the farm gives him a chance for a better income without upsetting his family by moving to the city. It's also a way for a young couple to get started in farming. — Marshal English, Conklin, N. Y.



Marshal English



WHAT GOES INTO A GOOD HARVEST?

You could make a list as long as your arm if you put down all the things that contribute to a good harvest. Some of them, like the weather, are beyond the farmer's control. Most things—such as the seed he uses—are in his hands.

Generally it's safe to say that if the best of everything goes into planting and cultivating—fertilizers, seeds, tools, care—the harvest will be bountiful.

Since the farmer's livelihood depends on a good harvest, he wants the best. It's as simple as that. That's one big reason why so many farmers look to Atlantic for quality and economy in the petroleum products—gasoline, furnace oil, kerosene, motor oil and other important lubricants—they need to keep their farms on the go.

And not only the best in products—but the best in service. In New York State, for example, farmers

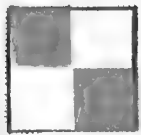
know they can depend on their local Atlantic Rural Salesman, with his familiar and welcome "service station on wheels," to anticipate their needs and give them good advice on equipment care.

You can sum it up by saying that farmers can confidently look to Atlantic's Rural Salesmen, dealers and distributors for leadership in meeting their petroleum needs—because Atlantic *knows* the farm.

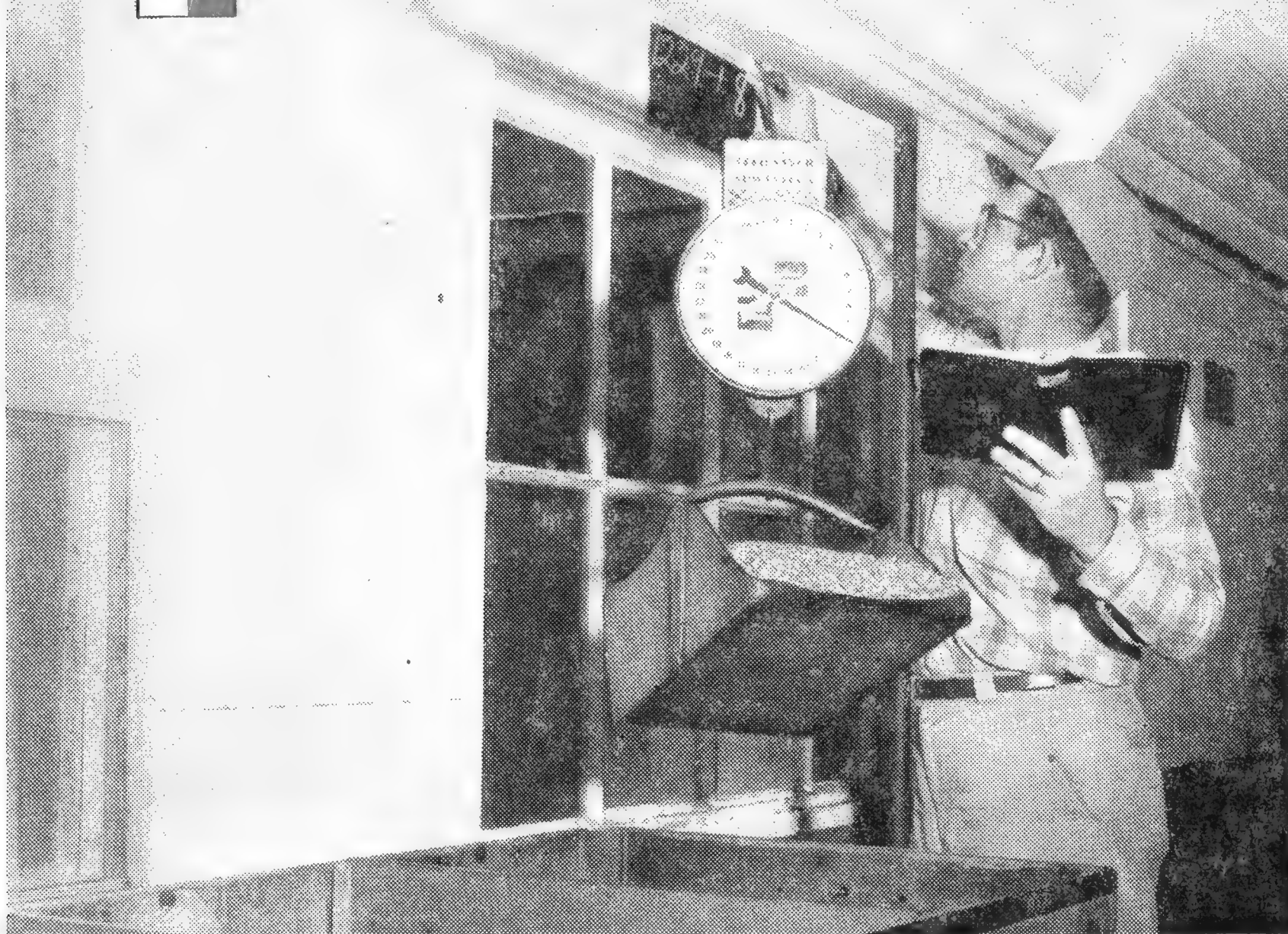
ATLANTIC

See your Atlantic
Weatherman each week
night on TV

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY



MORE PROOF...IT PAYS TO FEED PURINA



Precise production and feeding records, over a 4-year period, proved Cow Chow D gets more milk per cow. Experiments included 25 cows from Purina's Research Dairy Herd. Photo shows daily record-keeping system in use at Purina Research Farm.

Purina Cow Chow D gets a ton more milk per cow

*Experiments with 25 cows, over
a 4-year period, prove new
Purina ration gets MORE MILK!*

Years ago, Purina nutritionists knew, by all the laws of science, that high efficiency Cow Chow D could be expected to help cows make more milk. Still, they couldn't say so until it had been tried... and proved... on typical grade dairy cows.

Two complete lactations were studied in each of two experiments, a year or more apart. Effects of weather, hay and individual cow performance were practically eliminated. Results consistently proved that COW CHOW D GETS MORE MILK PER COW!

Cow Chow D got 2,067 lbs. more milk per cow in Purina's herd. Chances are, it can get as much or more extra milk from yours!

**Get Cow Chow D at the Store
with the Checkerboard Sign**

RESULTS—MORE MILK WITH COW CHOW D!
(Combined weighted averages... 2 experiments)

	Group fed Cow Chow D	Group fed 16 per cent milking ration	Difference in groups
Previous lactation (all cows on regular 16% milking ration)	14,891	14,024	867
Test year.....	16,958	13,899	3,059
Difference in lactations....	2,067	— 125	+2,192

FEED PURINA...YOU CAN DEPEND ON THE CHECKERBOARD FOR



QUALITY...SERVICE

Experiences With Bulk Milk Tanks

I HAVE a bulk milk tank and like it very much. It's the ice bank type.

As I see it, the bulk milk tanks will affect the business of producing milk in the Northeast, though I am not exactly sure what changes will come.

Farm labor is the big problem. Several of my neighbors who have 25-cow herds have bought tanks. As I see it, any dairyman who needs a new cooler could consider a bulk tank.

I don't see that bulk tanks will hurt the small dairyman. — *Elmer Wemett, Lima, N. Y.*

* * *

WE LIKE our bulk milk tank, although I do think that bulk tanks will be something that will hurt small dairymen. In this State there are very few small dairymen left because the trend is to more cows and more labor-saving devices. The only small dairymen who can get by are those with outside income, perhaps from driving a school bus or something like that. — *John R. Sibley, Sibley Jersey Farms, Spencer, Mass.*

* * *

I HAVE a 300-gallon bulk tank and like it. I feel that a dairyman needs to have more than 25 cows before the purchase of a bulk tank is profitable. It may be that the trend will hurt some small dairymen, but I believe that the small dairyman must adjust his economy to progress, which is bound to occur.

I think the bulk tank trend will tend to eliminate the inefficient operator, and progress will proceed as it should. — *Ernest Pratt, Middleboro, Mass.*

* * *

WE HAVE had our bulk milk tank about two months and like it very much. We are using it in conjunction with our new herringbone parlor and pipeline milker.

I don't see that the number of cows is the deciding factor. True, the cost per gallon of capacity is higher on smaller tanks, but I think a tank should be purchased as it fits into the whole program. I think we are ideally arranged, i.e. with no handling of the milk.

On the other hand I know dairymen who are milking in a conventional barn and carrying milk to a tank. Formerly they dumped it into cans on a cart behind the cows. This looks like a step backwards to me, regardless of the number of cows. Just to figure on having a tank after a certain number of cows is reached seems a poor yardstick. Probably from a practical point of view 25-30 cows would be a minimum.

What is a small dairyman? Say 15 cows, or even 20. It seems that bulk tanks are only a part of what is hurting him. The trend towards better roughage means hay drier crusher (\$???) perhaps hay pelleting (\$???) How can this man survive if he cuts his hay from June 20 on, while his neighbor has all his hay in by then? So maybe the bulk tank invasion will help him by suggesting that he get a job in the shop? No wonder I never did well at school—I can't answer the question. Dairy farming is getting larger. Each succeeding generation is unwilling to put up with things its fathers struggled with. Let's hope the better quality milk produced in tanks will help the consumers' appetite for milk. — *Dave Hardie, Ludlowville, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

MANY TANKS

THERE were, as of September 1, 1958, nearly 1,700 bulk milk tanks in the State of Vermont. There are now about 4,800 tanks in New York, 2,700 of which have been installed in the past 14 months. About 20% of the Boston Market's milk is from bulk tanks.

Steel

The Farmer's Extra Hired Hand

THE AMERICAN farmer has become the most productive farmer in the world. A few statistics demonstrate how really efficient he is. In 1920 one farm worker's output in the United States fed 8.3 persons. In 1956 his output fed 20.9. In 1940 the population of 132 million was being fed by a farm population of 30½ million. Last year 171 million persons were being fed by only 20½ million farmers.

What makes our American farmer so productive? One reason is his greater knowledge of the science of agriculture. Crop rotation and new techniques to prevent soil erosion allow him to get more out of the same amount of land than his father did. Improved seeds and an amazing selection of new chemical fertilizers and sprays have helped him greatly to increase his yield. But the spark for the current agricultural revolution is mechanization.

It is machines that have increased the farmer's production, as they have lightened his tasks and raised his standard of living. Machines for the farm have given him the muscles of a Paul Bunyan. They have provided him with the power of hundreds of horses right at his finger tips. They have reduced to hours tasks that formerly took days. And it is the versatile metal, steel, that has made the mass production of farm equipment possible.

Steel became the servant of the farmer because its strength, durability and low cost made it the ideal material for the manufacture of farm equipment. A century ago, steel was produced only in small quantities. Today through large-scale output and technological progress the steel industry makes vastly improved products available to the farmer.

A Day's Work An Hour

From the days of "the plow that broke the plains" — steel has played a vital role in the growth of agriculture. Where once it might have taken a man almost seven hours to plow an acre, using a two-horse plow, a modern tractor-drawn plow can do the job in under an hour. And today's farmer has less worry about breaking his plow. The modern plow is made of a steel that is hard on the surface and soft in the center. The soft center acts as a cushion to prevent brittleness and breakage, while the hard surface resists wear.

The savings in plowing time and labor which steel and implements of steel have made possible are just as evident in cultivating and harvesting the crop. As a result, today he can pay more attention to increasing his yield through new developments in agricultural science.

But steel machines are only one of the ways the steel industry has become the farmer's extra hired hand. Take steel fencing, for example. It is found on most of the fenced land in the United States today, although almost unknown 75 years ago.

When Nathaniel Miles drew the first

wire in America at Norwich, Connecticut, about 1775, he could not have foreseen the vital role wire was to play in the growth of our new nation. For years thereafter, people did not appreciate the various practical uses for wire and consequently the demand for wire was small.

Then with the development of steel barbed wire in 1874 and woven wire fence in 1883 the farmer's fence problems were finally solved. From then on the use of steel wire fencing began to rise rapidly. Last year, a relatively low year for steel wire shipments, almost 262,000 tons of steel went into barbed and twisted wire and woven wire fence.

Another way that steel adds to the farmers' profit is in providing the materials for his buildings. Each year farmers purchase hundreds of thousands of tons of galvanized steel sheets for the roofs and sides of wooden buildings and for the construction of new prefabricated metal barns, silos, grain bins, corn cribs, implement sheds and other buildings.

Grain bins and corn cribs are being built of prefabricated sheet metal sections, which are easily assembled. They greatly reduce the risk of loss of grain in storage caused by rodents, which according to the Department of Agriculture amounts to 40 million bushels annually.

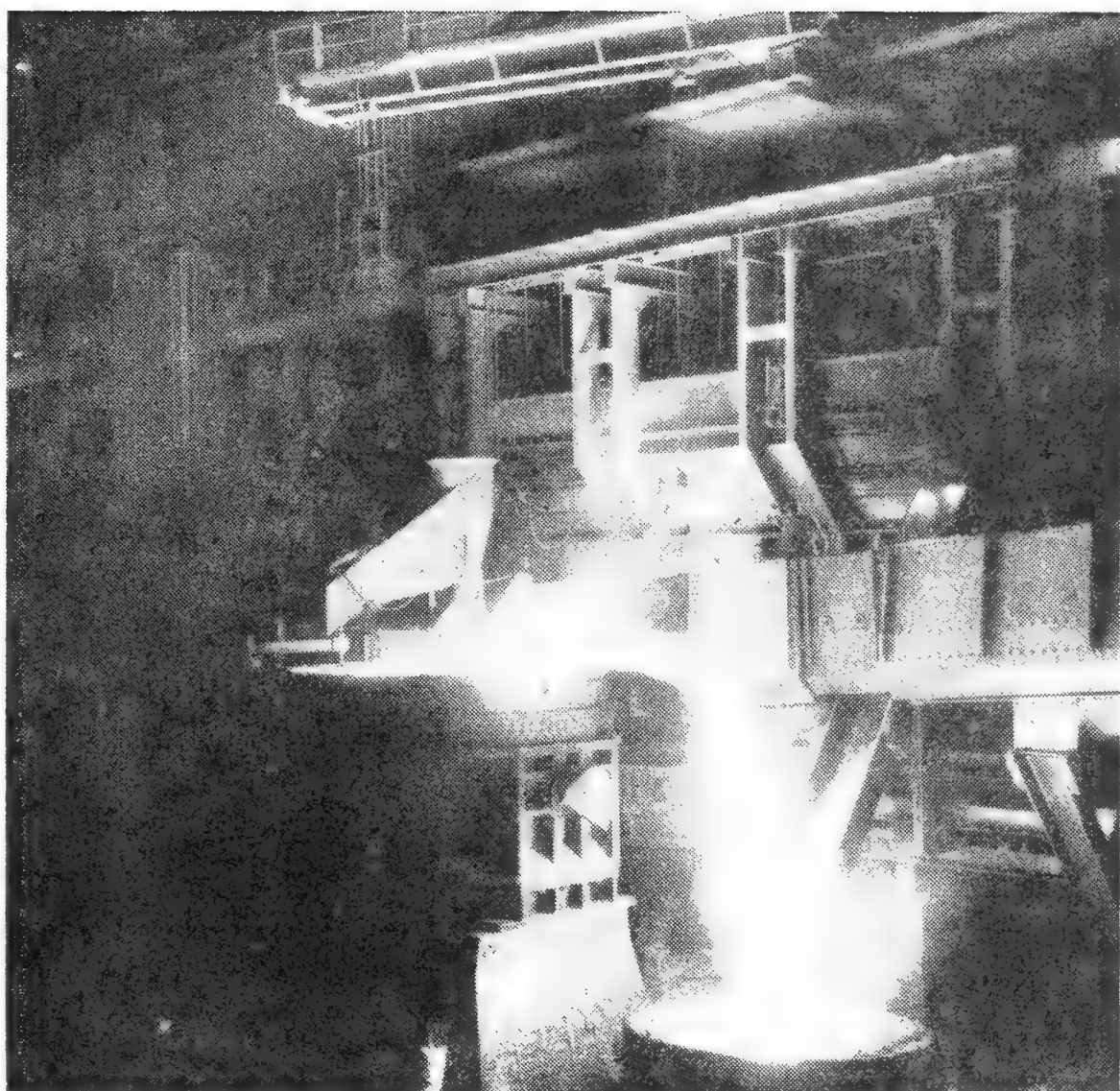
Poultry houses, hog, horse and cattle barns, and other buildings of steel have also become increasingly popular, because they are strong and durable and are more easily kept clean and free from vermin or disease.

In dairying, modern equipment, in which steel plays an important part, has not only helped to increase the total output of milk, but has also increased sanitation and widened areas of distribution.

Among the items of dairy equipment that brought about these changes are the steel centrifugal cream separator, perfected by DeLaval in 1878; pasteurizing machines introduced in 1895; and steel cans for handling milk in bulk and for containers for condensed milk. More recently the mechanical milker has freed the farmer from a time-consuming task and has improved sanitation.

The great strides that have been made in breeding, feeding and housing the dairy herd have doubled the milk output of the average cow since 1880. The wooden barn, pail and stool are giving way to steel barns, steel pails, steel cans and milking machines. Steel silos protect ensilage throughout the year. Steel stanchions hold the cows securely in their stalls with a maximum of comfort and sanitation. Refrigerated steel trucks and fast trains speedily carry the milk to markets.

In processing dairy products, much stainless steel is used because it is more durable and efficient, and because it promotes sanitation. Untouched by human hands, milk moves from pasture to kitchen under the guardianship of steel.



—Photo: U. S. Steel

Molten steel flows from one of the 275-ton capacity open-hearth furnaces at Fairless Works of United States Steel near Morrisville, Pennsylvania. The open-hearth department has an annual capacity of 2,200,000 tons of steel ingots.

Today, poultry equipment is moving toward galvanized steel poultry houses and equipment that are not only durable, but are easy to clean. Steel ventilating and heating equipment maintains springtime temperatures and a supply of fresh warm air throughout the year, which increases egg laying.

The first practical incubator for chicks was invented in 1887 and today young chicks are hatched by the millions in incubators made largely of steel. They are raised in brooder houses containing steel brooder stoves. Steel waterers and feeders ensure speedy, healthy growth by providing clean, disease-free water and feed. Steel poultry netting fences the flocks securely.

50,000 Pounds Per Farm

But the above are only a few of the ways steel helps the farmer. On the average U. S. family farm, there are 50,000 pounds of steel. Some large farms have half a million pounds. It is in kitchens, in the knives and forks, the pails, the stainless steel sinks and tanks. It is in the pickup truck and in the bale ties, staples and stanchions. It is in the many hand tools that a farmer still needs to supplement mechanization. It is in his gas, water and heating pipes, in the structural shapes and columns that support his house.

For years the farmer has been one of the steel industry's best customers. Farmers' expenditures for farm machinery and equipment, largely made of steel, totaled \$2.6 billion in 1956.

By-Product: Fertilizer

Indirectly, the steel industry serves the farmer in a way he probably never suspects. In one of the early steps in steelmaking, coal is converted into coke in large ovens. Two of the by-products of this process are of tremendous value to the farmer: ammonium sulphate used in fertilizers and creosote that greatly increases the life of wood, making low-cost wooden structures practical.

The principal contact most farmers have with the steel industry comes in the use of a product made of steel. This may be a tractor, a pickup truck or a roll of wire fencing. Yet behind these products is an industry of more than 600,000 men and women working in large and small plants across the country. It is an industry of over 250

domestic companies that make and finish steel. They are situated in 270 communities of 32 states.

From the steel producing companies and from the companies finishing steel, shipments flow to thousands of firms that turn it into end products.

Steel is one of the nation's largest industries. Its capital investment in 1957 was \$11.2 billion. Its total payroll reached a peak of \$3.8 billion. Another \$1.7 billion was spent for plant replacements, improvements and additions.

Today, most of our large industries are faced with a number of financial problems and steel is no exception. One of the steel industry's major ones is to produce an adequate profit on its huge investment. During the last half dozen years, after all the costs of doing business were met, the average steel company was left with a little over six cents out of every sales dollar. Of that six cents more than half went into plant improvement — new buildings, new machinery and other equipment. The remaining pennies went to nearly 1,000,000 people who are steel company stockholders. For the first half of 1958 profits are far below the level of previous years. And it is only when dividends continue to offer a reasonable and fair return that a steel company can hope to attract new capital for further modernization and growth.

Another concern of the steel companies which also is shared by the American farmer is the high cost of the things it has to buy. Take a blooming mill—that huge piece of complex equipment that takes steel ingots and reduces them to blooms, billets and slabs, semi-finished shapes that may later be made into beams, pipe, bars and sheets and other products. Twenty years ago a blooming mill would have cost \$5½ million to build; today its replacement price is \$15 million.

Even the cost of the little things a company buys has soared. As a result, it costs more to make steel today.

But although these appear to be difficult problems, steel will solve these and others that face it in late 1958. Like the farmer, the steelman is accustomed to setting his sights on the future. With predictions of a booming population growth within the next decade, both will have a big job to do in meeting the nation's needs. No one doubts that they will do it well.



Look to the Future...

The future of the dairy farm and its dairy-farm family holds many unanswered questions and many troublesome problems to which sound answers and solutions must be found if our future is to be a happy and prosperous one. For example:

- How will the growing trend to bulk-tank milk handling affect your equipment and hauling costs and premium income?
- Will the competition of lower-priced, lower-standard milk from outside the milkshed depress your return?
- Within recent months, 1,865 producers have given up dairying in the New York-New Jersey pool. Will you be able to compete or will you be forced to give up, too?
- In spite of fewer producers, the New York-New Jersey pool handled 26 million pounds more milk in August than one year ago. How are you going to find a market for your milk in view of the steady increase in production?
- Last year every farm worker supplied the food needs of 23.55 non-farm people, an increase of 10.58 people since 1924. Will you be able to hold your own?
- Farm population decreased from 30 million in 1940 to 20 million in 1957. City population increased from 101 million to 150 million in the same period. How are you going to make your voice heard above the city clamor for lower milk prices?

Every dairyman is troubled by these and many other questions which must be answered if he is to remain in business and leave a sound and promising future to his sons. The answers will be found and the problems solved only with the help of other progressive dairymen banded together in a strong cooperative. Look to your future confidently in the oldest, largest and most effective dairying cooperative in the Northeast . . .

JOIN THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Our Best Vacation

By HUGH COSLINE

THE most restful vacation I ever had was in 1956, when my wife and I spent two delightful weeks on the American Agriculturist Caribbean Cruise. There are some other places that Hazel and I would like to visit, but always when we consider them, there is the urge to go again on this most enjoyable vacation trip.

I can think of several reasons for this. First of all, we were free of responsibility. Everything was arranged for us — and well arranged. When we stopped at a port, there was always an interesting land tour planned, and an opportunity to see how the people lived and worked.

Another reason was the feeling of leisure. We knew that nothing we could do would hurry the ship's progress; and, as a matter of fact, if we had had the power, we'd have liked to slow it down rather than hasten it. Each day seemed more delightful than the one before.

Then we met some wonderful people, both American Agriculturist readers and members of the crew. Speaking of the crew, I have never seen people who seemed so anxious to please — and all without giving the impression that they were looking for a fat tip. As a matter of fact, tips were included in our fare and we had no concern with them.

The food was excellent. I didn't take the tour just to eat, and I'm sure you wouldn't either, but it certainly adds to the enjoyment when you have generous meals, excellent cooking, and a practically unlimited variety.

Our ship, the "Homer," had on board a small staff of entertainers who did everything they could to make our trip pleasant. There were games for those who wanted to participate, and one night an amateur show was put on, with the talent provided by those on the cruise. Another night there was a costume ball, which produced gales of laughter. These are just samples. There was always something to do if you wanted activity — and plenty of deck chairs in the sun if you didn't. Speaking of sunshine, we were in it after the first day, and never a drop of rain!

It has always puzzled me why more of our friends choose to go to California or Alaska or Hawaii than to the Caribbean. The only answer I can give is that they just don't realize what they are missing! You see a different world in the Caribbean, a beautiful and intensely fascinating world. The whole trip is a little bit of paradise. You can prove this to yourself by coming on our next American Agriculturist Caribbean Cruise. If you'd like to have the cruise itinerary with complete details, just send in the coupon below and we'll see that you get a copy very soon.

E. R. Eastman, President
American Agriculturist
Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary for your Caribbean Cruise, January 7-21, 1959.

Name _____

Address _____

Please print your name and address

A Farmer Looks To The Future



I AM OPTIMISTIC about farming but I believe the agriculture of New York in future years offers a real challenge. I say this not because I believe it will be all uphill but because I believe the changes will be rapid, perhaps even drastic. This is going to put a premium on vision and flexibility in farm planning and operations—and herein lies the real challenge.

I can not speak about other than dairy farming. Believing as I do that there will continue to be profit opportunities for efficient, well-financed dairymen who adjust to changing conditions, it may be worth while to begin to think about some of the changes we must make.

First, a change in attitude will be necessary for those who regard farming as a "way of life" rather than a business. I believe that advanced education is as important for the farmer of tomorrow as for his counterpart in industry.

Stiff Competition

Second, we had better get ready to meet the competition from other areas and other products. I hope we have learned that we don't prosper or build markets by high support prices or legal restrictions—such as helped us to lose our butter market. Neither can we count on hiding behind barriers set up by health departments. For example, mid-west milk will get here, if not as whole fresh milk, then in the various forms which will steal our market.

I believe the best weapon with which to meet outside competition for our markets is volume and efficiency which will reduce the cost of producing milk. For those who travel this road the future in agriculture can be bright.

"For those who shout for \$6.00 milk", I believe the future is dim—especially if they get it—because there is no surer way of pricing ourselves out of the market, or having price and production controls, low volume, high costs, and permanent loss of markets to outside competition.

A list of changes farmers will be making staggers the imagination, yet if they can be made we can be more efficient and can lower our costs. Changes in equipment to produce and handle feed and forage go on. Pelleted feed seems likely to be the next really big change in roughage handling. Dryers, six row equipment, picker-shellers, etc., etc., are already with us.

All these things mean big investments and put a premium on volume. As acreages increase, of course we will see further increases in size of herds. In the housing, feeding, milking and handling of these bigger herds, we may well see some revolutionary changes with the result that labor per cow and per hundredweight of milk will be sharply reduced.

Integration Coming

Integration, vertigration, or whatever you want to call it seems certain to play a larger part in the future of New York agriculture, including dairying. Many of us look with some skepticism on these "deals", yet an open-minded attitude may help us to make wiser decisions regarding this kind of change if it fits our particular set-up.

For the successful farmer, not all the adjustments will be made in the field or barn or henhouse. Many will be made in his buying, selling, and financing practices. Discounts (early season, bulk, cash) are for the well-financed farmer. Likewise, the larger returns from grain held until after harvest

time accrue to those who can buy bins and cribs and finance their other operations without that grain check right now.

This may call for a different relationship with the banker, including the establishment of a line of credit based on the anticipated credit needs for the year ahead. Obviously, accurate records will be necessary for this relationship and for business-like budgeting. The wise use of more credit seems likely to be a mark of tomorrow's successful farmer.

Must Cooperate

Likewise, it seems consistent to bet on the farmer who loyally supports his marketing co-op in order to increase his bargaining power. A realistic attitude suggests that many farmers will continue to "go it alone", but there is increasing evidence that group action is becoming a recognized part of the farmers' approach to their legislative and off-the-farm problems. As we become an even smaller minority, a united stand will be a must.

We tend to judge the future by the past. The past, and particularly the very recent past, shows that farmers, and those dealing with them have changed and are now changing more rapidly than ever. It is a phenomenon of the time that new varieties, practices, and equipment are accepted and put to work in a much shorter time than formerly. This ability and willingness to change makes me believe that the future of New York agriculture offers a real opportunity and challenge.

—Harold Hawley, Weedsport, N. Y.

— A. A. —

I Nominate for Oblivion*

PERHAPS this is a good time to ask ourselves whether some dangerous rigidities of thought and policy have not been settling in on us in recent years.

There used to be a periodical feature entitled, "We nominate for oblivion."

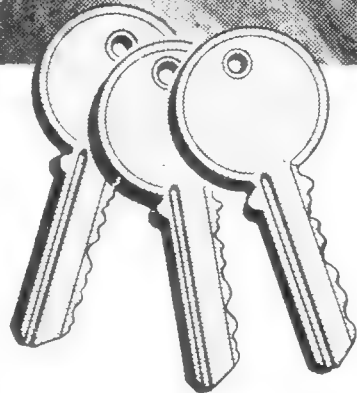
Let me suggest a few ideas that I would like to nominate for oblivion:

- The idea that the consumer is not price conscious anymore;
- The notion that without paying the piper in higher prices we can as a nation overpay ourselves for what we produce;
- The idea that management can be lax about costs without pricing its products not only out of foreign markets but out of the American market as well;
- The idea that large annual wage increases can be regarded as a matter of course;
- The delusion that more rigid farm controls and larger surpluses to dispose of at taxpayer expense can lead to a prosperous farm economy;
- The notion that we can export without importing;
- The doctrine that a competitive enterprise economy can be free of all loss, failure and disappointment, and that Government can take all the bumps out of the road of business.

All these and similar illusions are threats to that resiliency which enables private enterprise to adjust itself to new conditions. More than that, they are threats to recovery and to our capacity to achieve a vigorous and orderly economic growth. I once more nominate the whole kit and kaboodle of them for oblivion.

*From an address by President Eisenhower before the Economic Mobilization Conference, May 20, 1958.

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Make available all nutrients required by the cow not only to make milk but to replenish and maintain body reserves. This is one key to sustained high production — more persistent performance during the latter part of the lactation. *This is the milk that makes the difference.*



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Provide the expert advice and counsel of highly skilled Beacon Advisors. These men, backed by Beacon Dairy Research, are soundly trained in the business of modern dairy farming and latest dairy management methods. They are experienced in helping many good dairymen produce lower cost milk.

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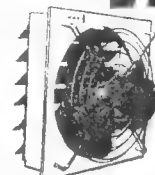
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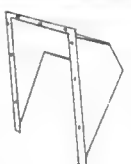
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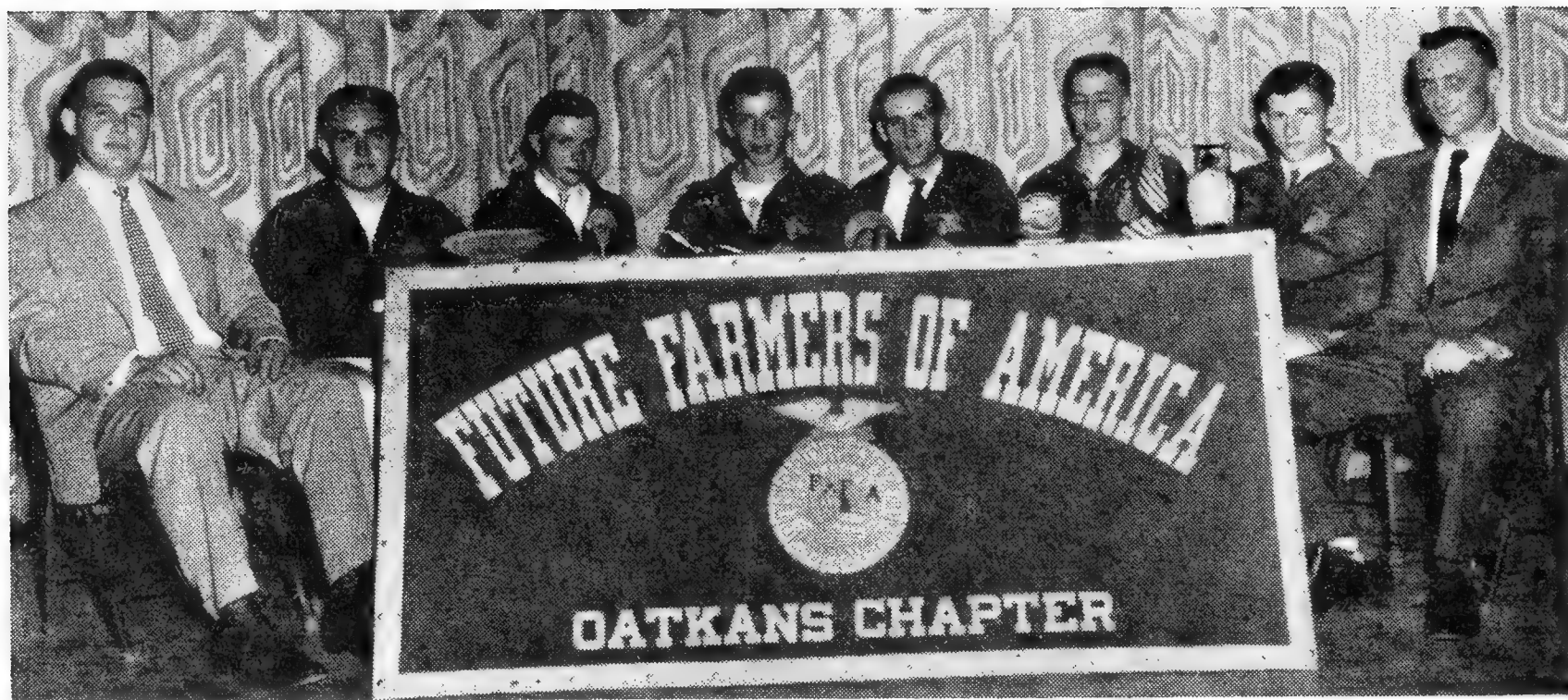


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SCOTTSVILLE
N. Y.



Officers of the FFA Chapter at LeRoy, New York. From left to right: Mr. John L. Sackett, Jr., Advisor; Donald Pangrazio, Secretary; Robert Cone, Treasurer; Richard Cunkovich, Vice President; John Pollock, President; Duncan Mackenzie, Sentinel; William Rogers, Reporter; Mr. Roger Harrison, Advisor.

A group of LeRoy, New York, Vo. Ag. students on a field trip. From left to right: Mr. Roger Harrison, Advisor, Teacher; Donald Scott; Robert Duyssen; Gary Durie; Albert Rumsey; John Pollock; Ralph Stefan; William Rogers; Robert Cone.

Vo-Ag Students Optimistic About Farming

THIRTY-FOUR students of vocational agriculture at the LeRoy, N. Y., High School answered some questions which I put up to them recently. I was interested in knowing their thoughts and opinions about the future of farming and some of its problems. The fact that there was considerable difference of opinion among members of the group shows that the teachers of agriculture didn't influence the answers.

First I asked the question, "Are you planning to be a farmer?"

The answers were pretty well divided. Sixteen definitely said No, 15 gave a definite Yes, 2 specified part-time farming, and 1 was undecided. Following are a few of the comments from those who answered in the affirmative. Incidentally, those who said Yes averaged somewhat older in age than those who said No, which may or may not be significant:

"I want to be a farmer because I like to work outside, and when you are a farmer you are doing something different every day."

"Because I don't think I would like factory work."

"I like to be my own boss."

"I like animals, and I like to grow better crops."

"Because I have a chance to get started in my own business."

"I plan on being a farmer because my father owns a farm. I own a cow, a heifer, and a calf, and we plan to keep more cows."

Other Jobs

Those who are definitely headed in other directions gave a variety of answers, and some of them had already decided on their future vocations. Three are planning to become State Troopers, which certainly speaks well for that organization. Two were headed toward conservation work—one as a forest ranger. Only one planned to be a teacher (and that in physical education). He said, "I like to work with children. I have played all sports in school."

Three of the boys plan to drive trucks. One commented, "I'll see more of the country, and I'm not sufficiently interested in farming," while another said, "Farming is a lonely occupation. I like to be around people."

"It takes too much money to get started in farming," said one, while still another remarked: "The farmer is falling farther each year, and I hate to fall!"

One boy who specifically mentioned part-time farming wrote: "I believe that I cannot make sufficient money with full-time farming," while another

said: "I don't have enough money to get started in full-time farming, and I am interested in working as a mechanic." A couple of the boys definitely stated that they felt they could make more money as factory workers.

Several of the boys are very conscious of their impending duty in the armed services. All who mentioned it are planning to "do their stint" as soon as they are through school, which seems like good common sense. Following their service, two plan to go directly into farming.

Getting Started

Generally speaking, youth is optimistic. To the question, "Do you think a young man can get started in farming for himself?" 22 definitely said Yes, 10 said No, and 2 were undecided. It's only fair to say that a considerable number of those who gave a yes answer are planning to go into partnership with their dads, which of course is one of the easiest ways of becoming established.

However, in commenting on ways to get started, a number expressed the following thoughts:

"Work on shares with a successful older farmer."

"Raise young stock while you are in high school." (This possibility was mentioned by two).

"Work on a farm for a few years to get a little money to buy a tractor and some tools, then rent a farm."

"I intend to work on a farm this summer and gradually save money. After school I would like to become a hired man, and eventually to own my own farm."

Naturally, those who felt that young men cannot get started put the emphasis on the difficulty of getting capital:

"I think that the cost of capital is so high that a high school graduate couldn't get started in farming unless he could start on the home farm."

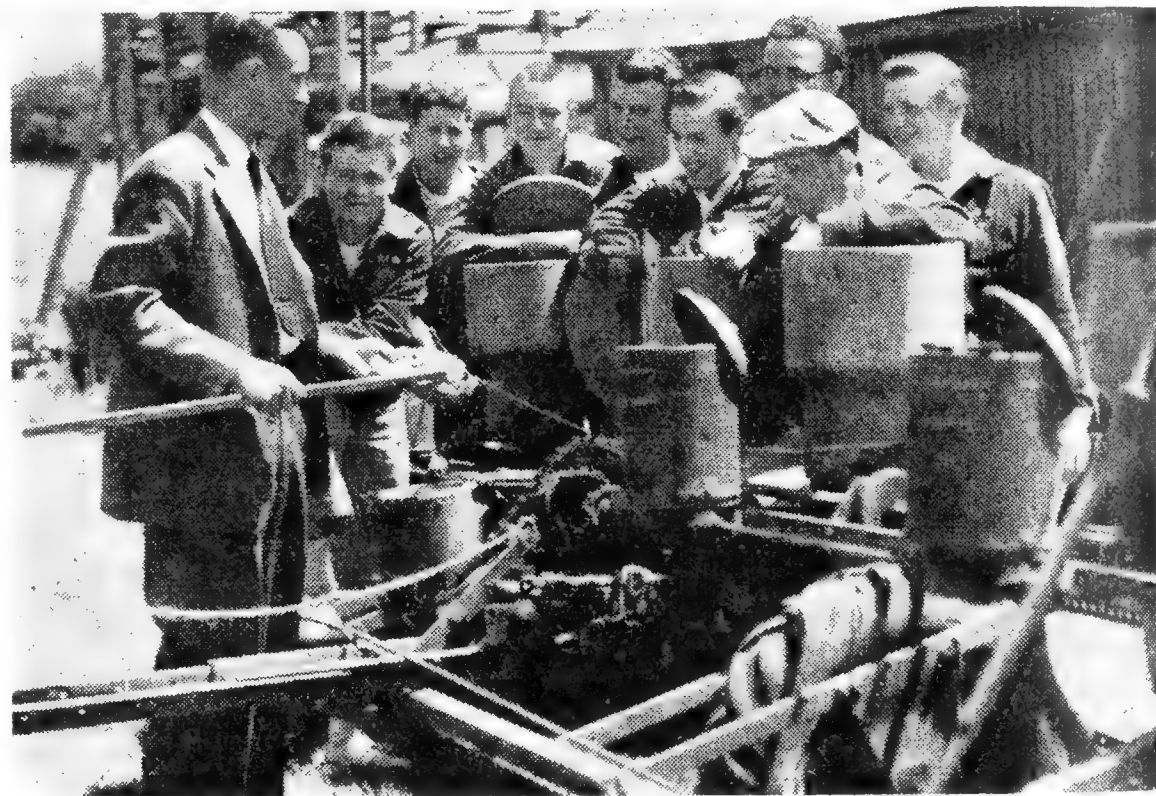
"I think you would have to work too long to get enough money to buy a farm."

"No, there are too many farmers, and prices for farm products are too low."

One boy who was undecided said, with a great deal of truth, "It all depends on who the person is."

Much has been said and written about the inadequacy of credit for farmers. These boys disagreed. Twenty-nine of them definitely said that they felt that sufficient credit was available. Four answered No, and one said that there was enough short-time credit, too little long-term credit.

There were relatively few comments about credit. Only one student men-



tioned the all-important element of establishing one's credit by saving and good money management. Several commented, "Yes, credit is available if a man has someone or something to back him up."

This brings to mind the facetious definition of credit, which is "something you can have lots of if you don't need it."

The chances are that these boys have had little or no experience in actually obtaining credit, and I asked the question just to throw light on their attitude toward farming.

A couple of other questions concerned the part which government should play in solving the farm problems, with specific reference to whether or not it would be good or bad for agriculture in the long run if price supports were gradually lowered.

Price Supports

Twenty-one of the thirty-four boys said definitely that it would be better for agriculture in the long run if the government would gradually reduce price supports. Thirteen felt that it would be bad. Here are some of the comments:

"I think the government should have some part in solving farm problems, but not complete control."

"Let's leave the farmer alone. Government has tried to help the farmer and they have hurt him more than helped him."

"Government participation is just about right now."

"Government should get out of the problem slowly because it is costing the government too much money."

"I think government should regulate prices so that everything is equal."

"Government should have no voice in the farmer's affairs."

"I think they should set a price and keep prices the same so farmers can make a living."

What do teen-age farm boys think about farm organizations? Are they doing a good job?

All 34 of the boys answered this one. Seventeen said they thought the organizations were doing a good job, seven gave a flat No, two didn't know, and eight felt that some organizations were doing well, others were not.

To the question, "What can farmers do to strengthen their farm organizations?" a number of replies stressed the need for cooperation among farm organizations. Others put considerable emphasis on the need for more members, and especially the need for more participation by members, including attendance at meetings and "speaking up" to tell the leaders what they want.

The importance of promoting good laws was mentioned by several, and others gave considerable importance to the thought of cooperating in order to dictate higher prices for farm products.

Farm Living

The final question was, "Do you think that a young couple who decide to become farmers can develop as satisfactory a life for themselves and their family as they could if the man accepted a job in industry?"

Two of the boys gave flat No's to the question, but the others felt that a couple could be very happy and have just as good a life or better than if the man was in industry. Some felt that living on a farm is cheaper, and it was stressed that there is more time for the family, that one can be out of doors, and that, provided the couple has the necessary experience and money, they would be happier because they are working together and will always have work to do. One boy said:

"Yes, you actually make more money as a farmer than if you work in a factory, due to the farm privileges and the farmers' individual right to manage their business as they see fit."

One boy remarked that the first few years might be hard, but that "they will be happier in the long run," while another commented: "I think people should do what they are happiest at."

—Hugh Cosline

Chevrolet Task-Force 59 arrives!

Here to handle your farm hauls with new might, new models, new money-saving power! Here with the latest engineering ideas coupled with traditional Chevrolet economy and dependability!

They're here to handle the toughest farm jobs! Task-Force 59 models combine new advances with the proved advantages that have made Chevrolet America's No. 1 truck year after year. There's a new high-performance Thriftmaster 6, for example, to stretch the distance between gas stops. Bigger brakes are featured in all Series 31 and 32 light-duty models. And Chevy's Positraction rear axle—ideal for off-the-road work—is offered in the same Series as an extra-traction, extra-cost option. Your Chevrolet dealer will fill in the details—everything from colors to special equipment available. He'll show you a wide choice of Chevy trucks—a dozen different pickups, including 4-wheel drive models in both the Fleetside and Stepside design. See his new Task-Force 59 lineup soon. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

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Chevy's high-styled Fleetside—one of 12 Task-Force pickups for '59.

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Action FOR AGRICULTURE

"I will, if elected Governor, administer the affairs of this state vigorously, soundly and fairly, with due consideration for the views and interests of all the people, of whom our farm families are so vital and public-spirited a group.

"I shall strive to act wisely and sympathetically to help our agriculture contribute to the forward economic march of our Empire State for the benefit of all our people."

From Speech by Nelson A. Rockefeller, Batavia, N. Y. September 23, 1958

A vote for Rockefeller and Keating will give you positive ACTION FOR AGRICULTURE . . . including

RECOGNITION that New York State, which outranks three-fourths of the other states in the value of its farm produce, is an integral part and an important contributor to our entire state economy.

UNDERSTANDING that farmers, too, are consumers, and like other citizens, are affected by almost every governmental action.

ACTION FOR AGRICULTURE means

Practical encouragement and warm-hearted cooperation from government so that agriculture can meet growing demands to produce food and fiber efficiently and profitably.

With Rockefeller in Albany and Keating in Washington, you can count on strengthening of the proven Republican program for

Better rural education

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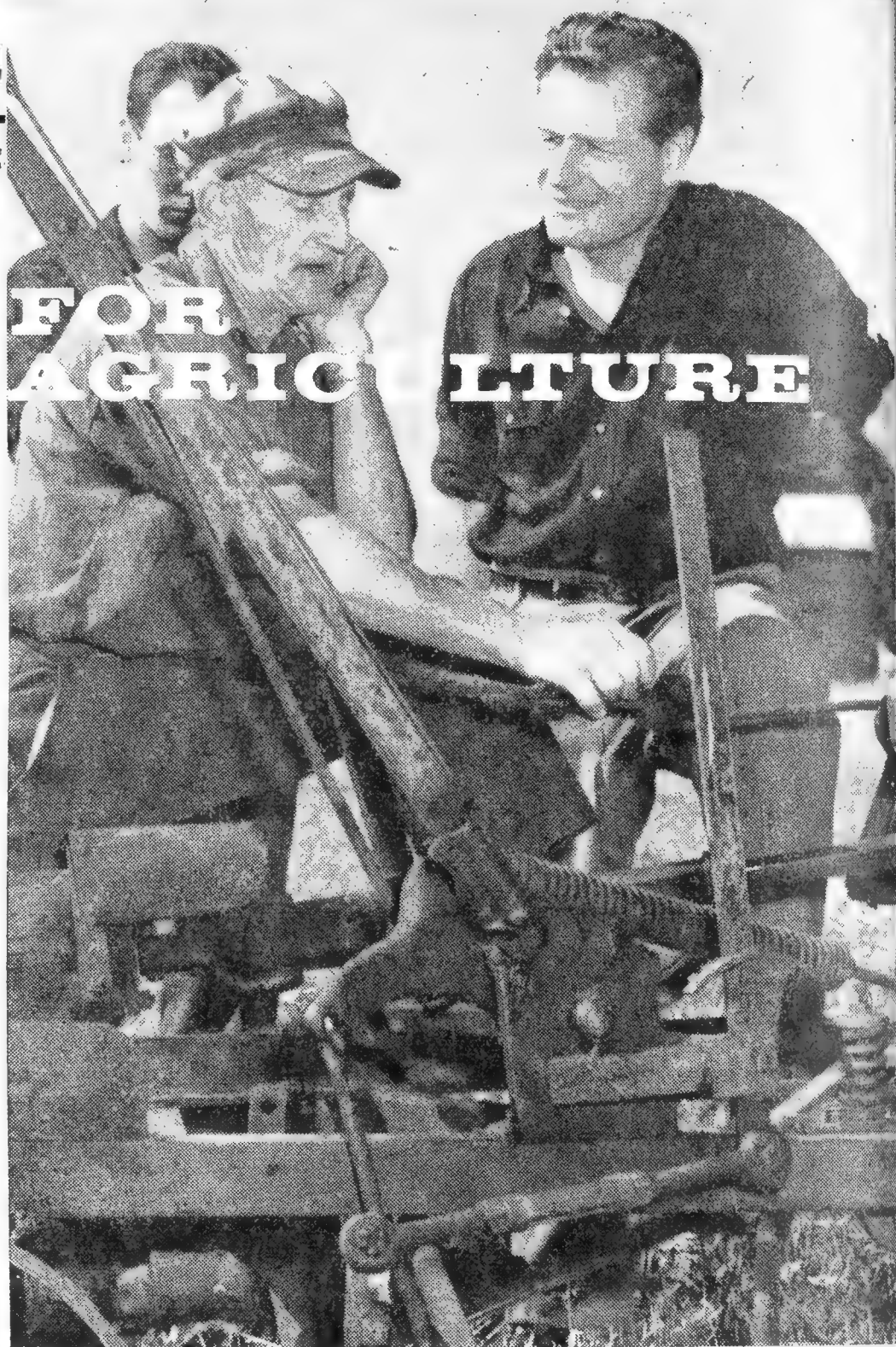
Positive action to increase fluid milk consumption

Improvements in the milk order marketing program

Vigorous support of agricultural research and extension

Encouragement of "self-help" marketing programs

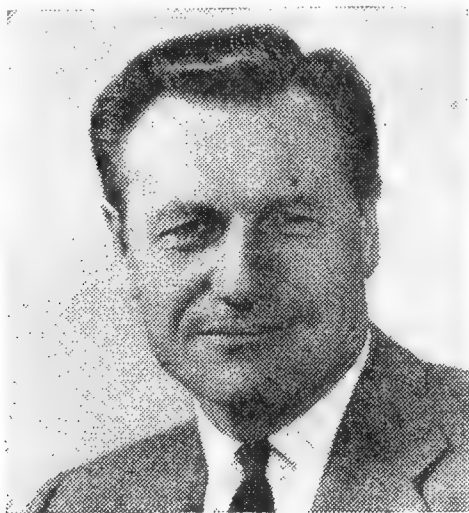
And numerous other advances in rural life.



ROCKEFELLER LISTENS TO FARMERS! Ralph M. Pettit, staff photographer for the Watertown Daily Times, caught this candid news view of Nelson A. Rockefeller listening as Earl Musso of Rosiere takes time out to express his opinions. Rockefeller's son, Stephen, is behind Mr. Musso.

MAKE YOUR VOTE COUNT ON NOVEMBER 4 VOTE FOR

* Remember 1954? A little more than ONE VOTE in each election district would have kept Tammany Hall out of Albany. For positive ACTION FOR AGRICULTURE during the next four years, make YOUR vote count on November 4. Vote for Rockefeller and Keating.



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For Governor

KENNETH B. KEATING
For U. S. Senator



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Production Credit System Marks 25th Successful Year

IN 1933, Congress passed the Farm Credit Act, which brought into being the Production Credit system. Rapid changes in farming during these 25 years have brought greatly increased use of power and machinery, which, along with other needs, has increased the need for credit.

The Production Credit system was established to meet a need, and was designed to correct weaknesses in credit facilities previously available to farmers. Now we have 33 local Production Credit Associations serving eight states, and around 20,000 farmers belong to and use the system.

During the 25 years these farmer-operated credit cooperatives have loaned more than \$641 million to more than 64,000 farmers, and have returned to members about \$385,000 in dividends. Twenty-eight of the 33 associations are now entirely owned by farmer members, and 97% of the original government capital in the 33 associations has been paid back.

Because farmers themselves both as member-stockholders and also as boards of directors, run the local associations, they have worked out sound lending practices geared to local conditions and requirements. Also, many members say their local association has helped them to better understand the money management end of their farm business so that as a result, they are more successful farmers and better businessmen.

How New York state farmers have used their local Production Credit Associations as their "off the farm business partner" could well be illustrated by telling the story of one of the 15 Production Credit Associations that serves New York farmers.

Farmer-Run

On January 29, 1934, 29 western New York farmers met to sign the articles of incorporation of the Batavia Production Credit Association which 10 years later changed its name to the Farmers Production Credit Association of Western New York. Named to the original nine-man board of directors were: Warren W. Hawley, Jr. and Gilbert Prole of Batavia; John W. Kleis, Hamburg; Charles H. Williams, Williamsville; G. E. Smith, Castile; Ernest D. Olin, Perry; Thomas C. Coyne, Avon; John R. McKay, Caledonia and Floyd L. Laing of Eden, New York.

February 2, 1934 the association's charter was approved by W. I. Myers, then Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, and assigned the territory of Genesee, Livingston, Wyoming and Erie Counties. By-laws were adopted and officers elected. Warren W. Hawley, Jr., became its first president with Gilbert Prole, vice president and Arthur Spiers, secretary and treasurer.

At the end of its first year this association had 210 members and had loaned a total of \$139,000 to its mem-

bers. From this modest beginning in the depths of a major depression, the Farmers PCA of Western New York has become one of the largest farmer-owned credit cooperatives in the Northeast.

Today 2,100 members in the four-county area borrow about four million dollars annually from their own association to be used in operating and improving their farm businesses.

Then, as now, each member owned stock in the association equal to \$5.00 for each \$100 borrowed, but with this difference—in the early years a large share of the capital stock was owned by the government through the Production Credit Corporation. The Batavia Association, like the other PCAs set a goal and made long range plans to pay off Uncle Sam and become 100% farmer-owned. This goal was achieved July 1, 1952.

Here's how the association is managed: The member-borrowers elect the board of directors at the annual meeting. The directors in turn, elect the officers including the secretary-treasurer. The secretary-treasurer cannot be a director, but acts as the managing officer responsible to the board for carrying out its policies and conduct of the business. By law, the association is examined yearly by an examiner named by the governor of the Farm Credit Administration and the cost of the examination is borne by the association.

Know Local Needs

Loan applications are acted upon by a loan committee made up of two of the farmer directors and the secretary-treasurer. Having farmer-members on the loan committee has been a real help in gearing the lending practices to meet local conditions on a sound and constructive basis.

The other Production Credit Associations in New York that are celebrating 25 years of service to New York farmers are: Farmers PCA of Eastern New York at Albany; Farmers PCA of Canandaigua; Farmers PCA of Canton; Mohawk-Schoharie PCA at Fonda; Farmers PCA of Ithaca; Niagara-Orleans PCA at Lockport; Tri-County Farmers of Malone; Farmers PCA of Middletown; Farmers PCA of Olean; Farmers PCA of Oneonta; Farmers PCA of Poughkeepsie at Pleasant Valley; Riverhead PCA; Rochester PCA and the Farmers PCA of Syracuse.

The Production Credit system is only a part of the cooperative farm credit story. The story began in 1917 when the Federal Land Bank system of long term mortgage credit was created under the Farm Loan Act of 1916. In 1923, the Federal Intermediate Credit banks became part of the system serving as banks of discount for agricultural lenders. In 1933 Congress laid out the blue print for the production credit system and the Banks for Cooperatives.

Under later Acts of Congress, the cooperative farm credit system was modified so that the Production Credit Associations could purchase the capital stock of the Intermediate Credit Banks and the farmer cooperatives could own the banks for cooperatives in much the same manner that the National Farm Loan Associations purchased the entire capital stock of the Land Banks. The goal set by the architects of the system and its farmer users is 100% farmer ownership.

With the merging of the Production Credit Corporation and the Intermediate Credit Bank in January, 1957, responsibility for the production credit system in the Northeast is with the officers and directors of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank. The directors who also serve as directors of the other two Farm Credit Banks are: Warren

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

If you lose your temper, it is a sign that you have wrong on your side.—Chinese Proverb

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

W. Hawley, Jr., chairman, of Batavia, New York; Jacob A. Blakeslee, Newton, New Jersey; J. Carlton Corwith, Water Mill, New York; George S. Davis, Sterling Jct., Mass.; Park H. Newton, St. Albans, Vermont; Julian B. Thayer of Rockfall, Connecticut; and Harley D. Welch of Mapleton, Maine.

The future of the Production Credit system is secure because farmers like the kind of service it gives them; and are investing their own funds to assure that there will always be a cooperative farm credit system designed to meet the changing needs of farmers and their cooperatives — an understanding business service available in bad times as well as in good times.

— A. A. —

ENOUGH SAID!

A WORD of advice to teenagers, straight from the shoulder, is forcefully expressed by the editors of the battalion newspaper of the 13th Infantry of the U. S. Marine Corps reserve of Jackson, Miss. These marines, just out of the teenage class themselves, don't "mince words" or make any attempt to soften the blow. We won't either.

We quote: "Always we hear the plaintive cry of the teenager: What can we do? Where can we go?"

"I can make a suggestion. Go home. Wash windows. Paint the woodwork. Rake the leaves. Mow the lawn. Sweep the walk. Wash the car. Learn to cook. Scrub the floor. Build a boat. Get a job. Help the minister. Visit the sick. Assist the poor. Study. Read a book.

"Your parents do not owe you entertainment. Your town does not owe you recreational facilities. The world does not owe you a living.

"You owe the world your time and talents, and they should be devoted to trying to see to it that no one will ever be at war again, or in poverty, or sick, or lonely.

"In plain simple words: Grow up. Quit being a cry baby. Get out of your dream world. Develop your backbone instead of your wishbone.

"I'm a parent. I'm tired of nursing, protecting, helping, appealing, begging, excusing and tolerating. I'm tired of denying myself things, and tired of catering to your every whim and fancy just because your personality and thinking and requests are dominated by selfish ego instead of common sense."

—From the Pike-Wayne Eagle

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Here are directors of one of the 15 Production Credit Associations in New York celebrating 25 years of credit service to farmers by farmers: From left, Paul J. McCormick, Bliss; Harold Stapely, Avon; Kenneth M. Noble, Linwood, president; Herman Agle, Eden; and Roy A. Porter, Jr., Elba.

Where We Are, Where We're Going With

Agricultural Chemicals

By
DALE E.
WOLF*

BIOLOGICAL chemicals as we think of them today include weed killers, insecticides, fungicides, seed treatment materials, growth stimulants, fertilizers, and feed supplements for poultry and livestock. The history of the development of any one of these chemicals is an interesting and fascinating subject in itself.

Over the past 75 years, agriculturists and chemists working as a team have gradually brought under control, though not eradicated, most of the serious pests, be they insects, fungi, or bacteria, which affect plants above the soil line. This has put the farmer into a position where he can live with the enemies of his crops.

Certainly, the science of pest control has contributed to the more than 50 percent increase in American agricultural production for human consumption since 1920, when the cultivated acreage of the United States leveled off. We have heard people argue that if we gave more to the bugs, there would be less left to worry about in Washington. However, if this country were to carry on its agricultural industry without benefit of the stabilizing contributions which biology and chemistry have made to crop production

during the past century, we might well shudder to think what would have kept us from famine.

There are over 3,500 species of insects in the world that are harmful to plants and animals. There are dozens of good insecticides on the market today. Each of them will kill certain types of insects if applied in the proper manner.

But the goal of many research organizations is to find one chemical which will kill all species of insects, be completely safe to the applicator, and cause no harmful residue on the food crop. The ideal chemical would also have to be so effective that insects could not build up resistance to it. Admittedly, to discover such a compound is not an easy task.

As with fungicides, another goal of many research organizations today is to find a chemical which could be applied to the seed, soil, or young plants which would either repel or kill the insect if it began to attack the plant. Someone may well find the one compound that would prevent both insects and diseases from attacking a given crop plant.

Safety Essential

Above all, new chemicals for agriculture will have to meet high standards of safety to operators and to ultimate consumers. The chemical industry has to take it for granted that the

greatest single cost in developing agricultural chemicals is the research necessary to assure their safety.

The treatment of seed to kill those diseases which are carried on the seed coat prior to planting and to prevent invasion by soil organisms as the seed germinates is a science which is fairly well developed. In this field, as in all others, however, there is plenty of room for the discovery of a single chemical which can be used on all crop seeds and the development of new equipment which can more efficiently apply the chemical.

Chemical Weed Control

Probably the fastest growing of the current phases of biological chemicals is that of weed control. Marvelous strides have been made in this relatively new science of weed control. All of us know of 2,4-D, even if we've only used it to kill dandelions in the lawn. The discovery of this chemical was certainly an important one. Since the discovery of 2,4-D, we have also seen many new chemicals: chloroisopropylphenylcarbamate, sodium trichloroacetate, and amino triazole, to name only a few.

More recently another whole class of weed killers has been developed. These weed killers, which are related to the fertilizer, urea, in their chemical structure, kill the surface seedlings of weed species as they germinate and start to

grow, without harming the more deeply rooted crop seedlings. This third important type of chemical weed killer was discovered in our own Du Pont laboratories.

The use of growth stimulants in agriculture today is a field that is just being explored. Much publicity is being given several new chemicals which it is hoped will enable us to increase yields of crop plants.

Suppose, for example, we can develop a chemical which will increase the height of an alfalfa plant substantially and force it into much greater leaf production. It might change our whole approach to harvesting this crop. Experimental treatment of snap beans and dry shell beans has substantially increased the height of the plant, the growth of the pods, and seed maturity.

With chemical regulation of the growth of a plant like the tomato plant, for example, we might be able to telescope the harvest period from six weeks to a much shorter time so that the full production of the field could be harvested at one machine picking instead of the laborious and repeated hand pickings which are now necessary.

Plant Foods

No discussion of chemicals in agriculture would be complete without mention of the role which chemistry

(Continued on Opposite Page)



NEW

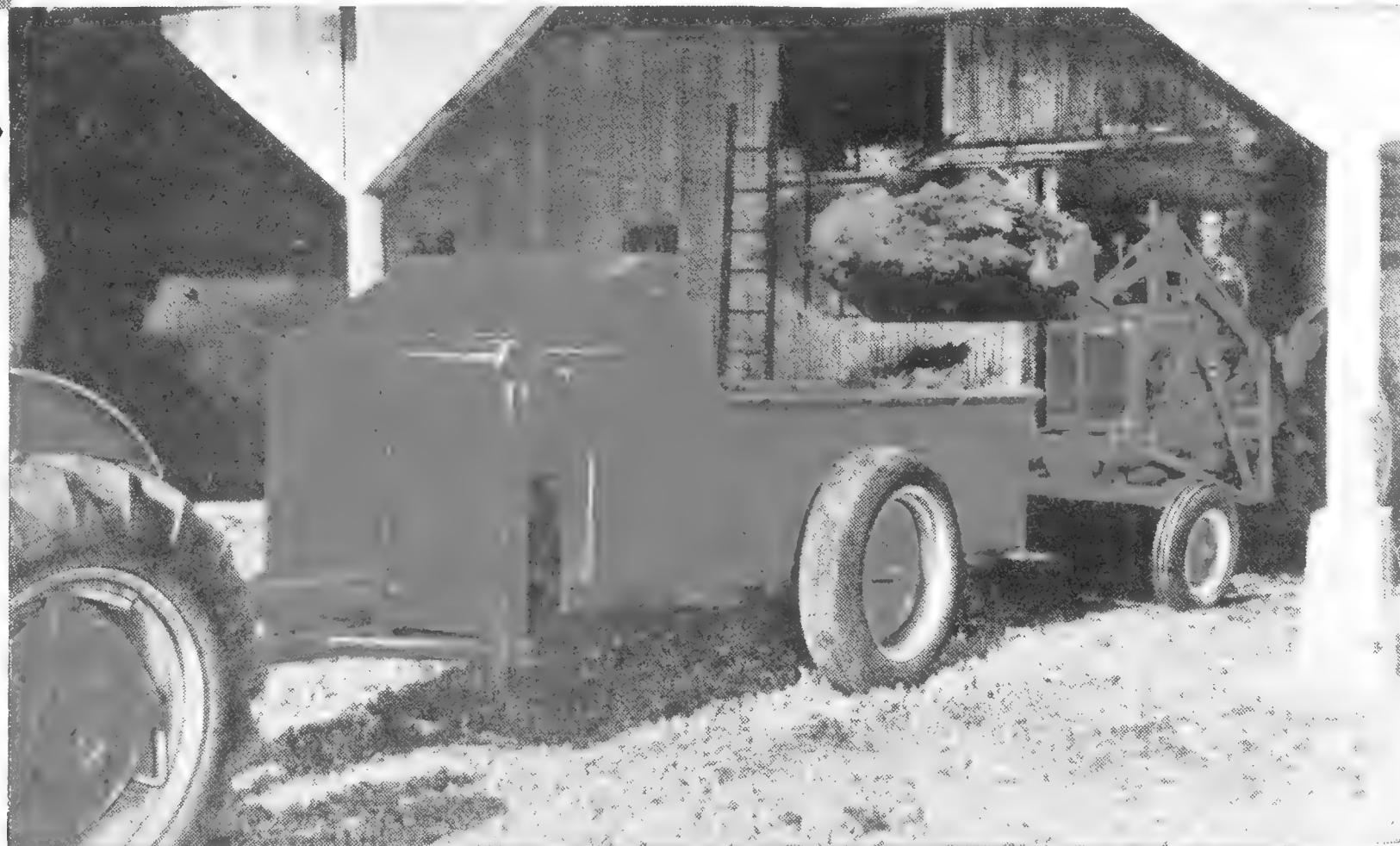
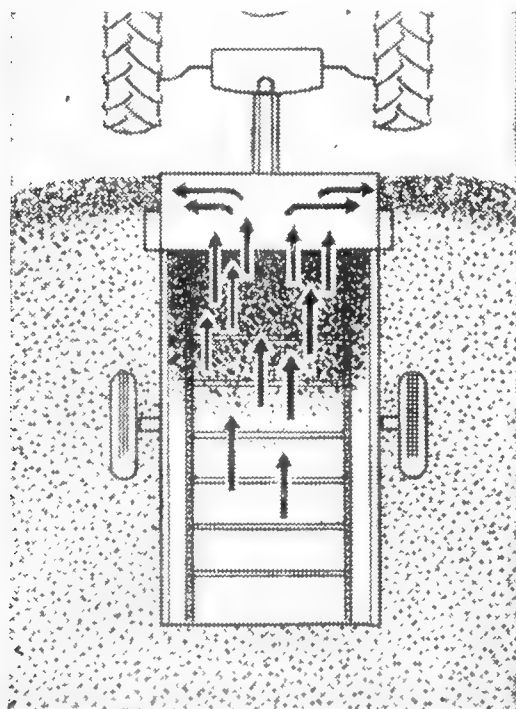
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GOVERNMENT NOT "ALL WISE"

WE must not be misled by the claim that the source of all wisdom is in the government. Wisdom is born out of experience, and most of all out of precisely such experience as is brought to us by the darkest moments.



Herbert Hoover

It is in meeting such moments that are born new insights, new sympathies, new powers, new skills. Such conflicts as we are in the midst of today can not be won by any single stroke, by any one strategy sprung from the mind of any single genius.

Rather must we pin our faith upon the inventiveness, the resourcefulness, the initiative of every one of us. That can not fail us if we keep the faith in ourselves and our future, and in the constant growth of our intelligence and ability to cooperate with one another.—Hon. Herbert Hoover.

(Continued from Opposite Page)
has played in improving the fertility of the soil.

The use of fertilizers and all of the pest control practices have become more and more important as the use of irrigation has increased. If a man can supply his crop with plenty of water, it is foolish for him not to supply it with adequate fertilizer and to apply the proper chemicals to protect the crop from the pests which can attack it. Thus, it is obvious that the use of chemicals in agriculture is becoming more and more important each year.

Until recently there has not been much indication that chemicals would demand any revolutionary concepts in the application of agricultural engineering in the production of crops, livestock, or poultry.

Machinery May Be Changed

As the farmer progressed from the hand hoe to horse-drawn and tractor drawn cultivators, row culture was still the easiest and most practical design for his fields, and provided the best system for mechanical weed control. Now, however, chemical weed control has progressed to such an extent that the day may not be far off when crops will come through the entire season without any weed control operation being necessary.

Then it may be more productive to sow what we now call row crops in some other pattern. And perhaps instead of row pickers for crops like corn and cotton we will have combines as we now have for so many crops which are sown broadcast.

Systemic Protection

In the control of insects and plant diseases, we are moving more and more toward the concept of systemic protection, which is really the creation of immunity by chemicals. We hope to see the day when we can treat seed or young plants once to obtain protection for the entire season. This, of course, will be a radical departure from the

present day concept that you have to have sprayers or dusters and go over the fields frequently during the growing season to keep new growth protected.

In fertilization, I am sure many of you are familiar with the application of fertilizers in soluble form in irrigation water. Even in the areas of the Northeast, farmers are coming to depend more and more on a controlled water supply through irrigation rather than the haphazard rainfall supplied by nature. Application of fertilizer in irrigation water is highly efficient, and the rate of feeding various elements can be regulated to fit the exact stage of growth of the crop.

Many of the chemicals which we would like to use for soil treatment are quite expensive. Therefore, we want to treat as small a portion of a field as possible and prolong the effect of the treatment as long as necessary. If we treat the soil at planting time, the normal operations of opening up the planting row and then bringing the soil back around the base of the plant or over the seed dilutes the effectiveness of the chemical treatment. In fact it may introduce new contamination. So in order to get the greatest effect from the chemical treatment of soil, we may have to redesign some of our planting equipment so that it does not move the soil around too much.

Livestock

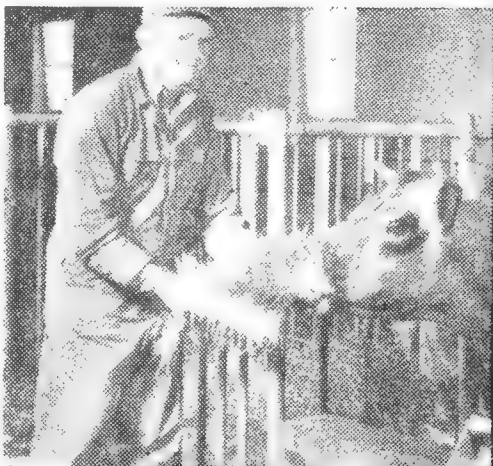
Turning now from crops to livestock and poultry for a moment the use of nutritional supplements and medicines in feed has made it more and more possible to regard herds and flocks as living factories for the production of meat, milk, and eggs. Especially in the production of milk and eggs we have seen revolutionary changes in the buildings and equipment in recent years.

The pen stable and milking parlor management of a dairy herd is considerably different from the old stanchion-type of dairy barn. Batteries of laying hens in cages seem to promise many flock management advantages over older methods. Broiler production perhaps comes closest of any agricultural operation to the pattern of a manufacturing industry.

An important consideration with which all of us are faced today is that of future food supply. One of the central considerations in this problem is the fact that the bulk of the world's present food supply is now being grown on only about two percent of the earth's surface, and it appears that this percentage cannot be greatly increased by new methods, such as erosion control, irrigation, etc.

The challenge to feed our population can be met in three ways. One way is to resign ourselves to a more restricted and less interesting diet. The second approach is to increase the proportion of our people engaged in agriculture. The third hope for the future is to rely on the advance of technology, including, of course, advancements in the use of chemicals to increase yields. U. S. Department of Agriculture representatives have estimated that if all of the improved farming practices now available were applied on all American farms, an increase in production of about 20 percent might result. Beyond that point, the country must depend upon continued research to fill its future needs.

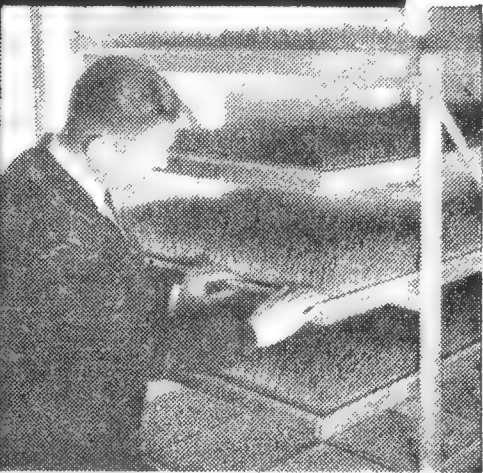
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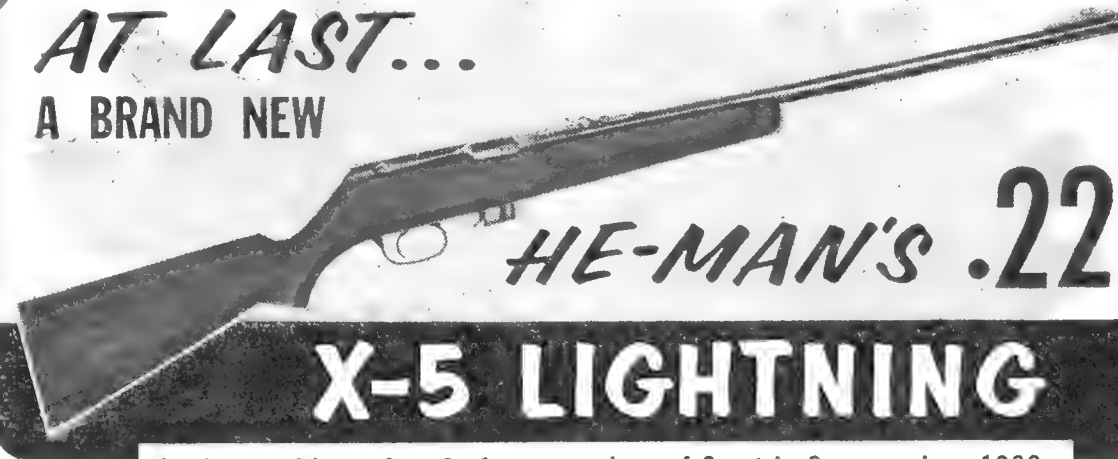
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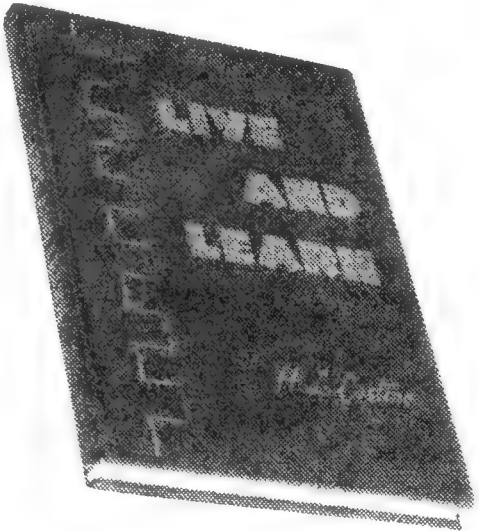
OUR FEDERAL DEBT

DEBT

INTEREST

Year	Total	Per Family	Total	Per Family
'50	\$257,000,000,000	\$5,353	\$5,700,000,000	\$120
'55	274,000,000,000	5,364	6,400,000,000	125
'57	270,000,000,000	5,124	7,200,000,000	137
'58	276,000,000,000	5,165	7,600,000,000	142
'59	284,000,000,000	5,240	7,800,000,000	144

For Christmas Give



Dear Parents: How many times have you said to yourself "I wish I had known that when I was young!" "LIVE AND LEARN" was written from that point of view. It tells many things I have learned the hard way, and I decided to set some of my experiences down in black and white, with the hope that the book would help some young people to avoid some common mistakes.

Here is what one reader says about "LIVE AND LEARN"—

I think you have shown a lot of common sense in all parts of the book—from inspiration treatment, content, and even cover — yes, and especially the "discussion" feature as an included item.

You would be pleased to know how many of our friends have picked up the book, enjoyed snatches of it, and made complimentary remarks about it. — Harold M. Stanley, Secretary, New York State Grange.

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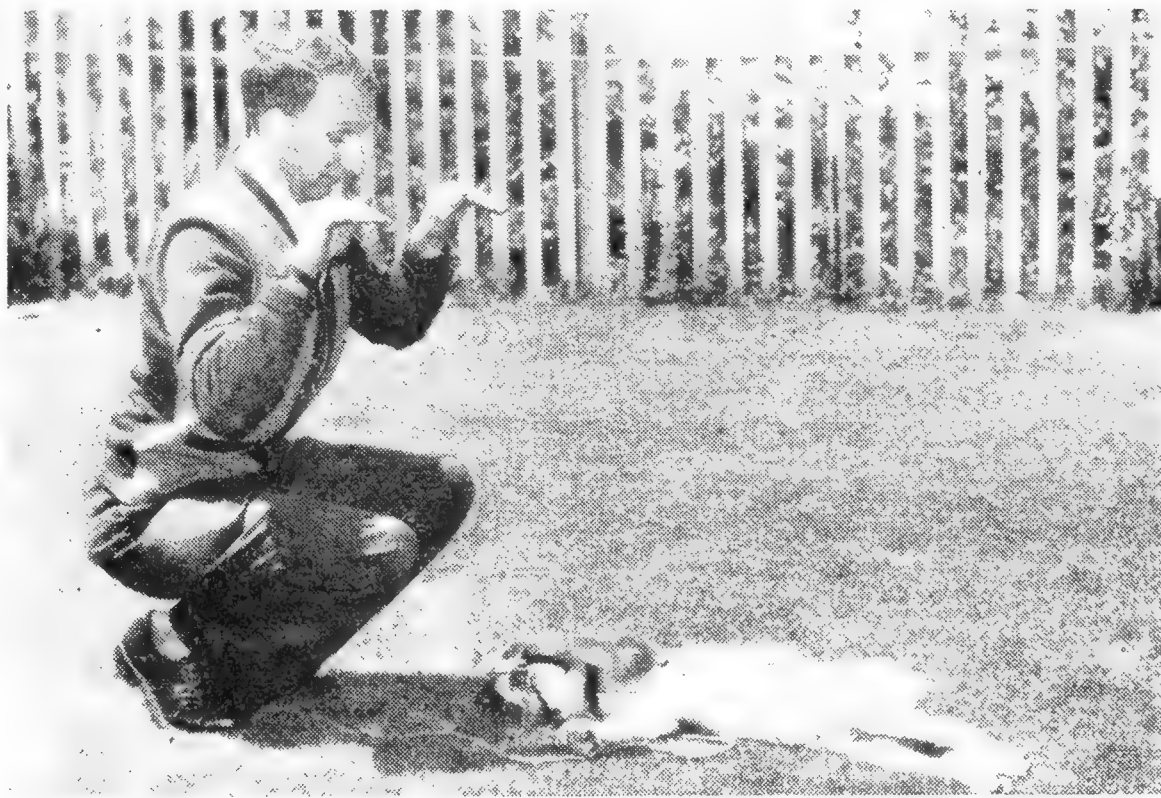
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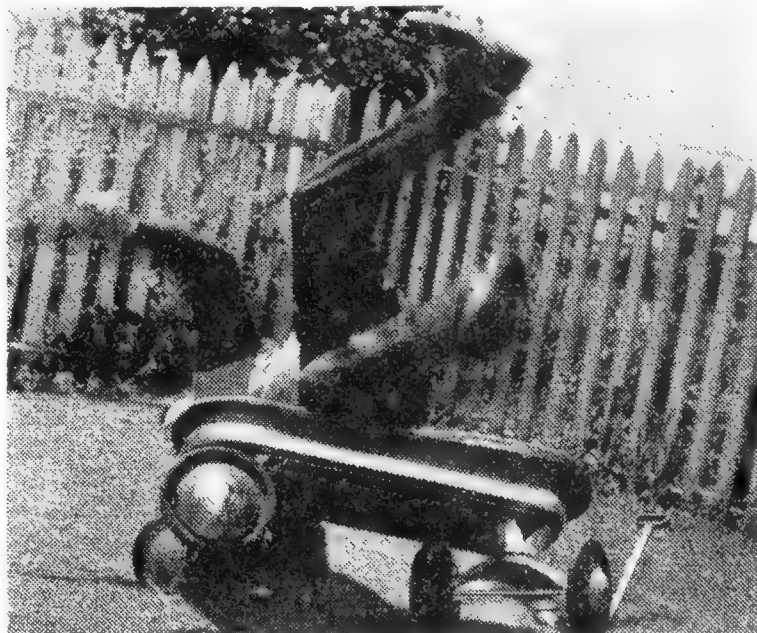
Who's Dumb?

By
S. BERNARD PUP

When I picked out that little boy to live with, I didn't know his father was this monster you see trying to choke me to death.



Oh, brother, he IS for the birds. Even if I wanted that splintery old stick, I'd look where I was going. Doesn't he see that wagon?



Wow! I wouldn't have missed that for a steak!



The old boy has a lot to learn but really he's fun, so I'll thank him.



Photos: Eric Wahten
Text: Jim Hall

Meeting Farm Credit Needs

By RALPH HIGLEY

Vice President, First National Bank of Delaware County, N. Y.

IN MY opinion there is plenty of credit for good farmers who have a reasonable equity in their farm business. Competition for the credit business of these good farmers is very keen, not only between commercial banks, but also between banks and production credit associations throughout the state. The Farmers Home Administration is also doing a good job with many farmers whose equity is smaller than that required by commercial banks and production credit associations.

This competition is good for everybody—the farmer and the lender. It keeps us lenders on our toes—ready to give service of the kind needed, and it gives the farm borrower credit service of the amount and kind he deserves. This competition is keen, but it is also friendly, and we lenders often trade information, and help each other in other ways.

Problems for Small Banks

It is true that there are some areas in New York State where banks are small and, because of legal lending limits, are unable to furnish complete credit needs of some of the larger farm operators today. However, these smaller banks, if they are so inclined, can get a neighboring bank to join with them in making the larger loans, and I believe this is being done more frequently today than it was in the past.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

It is right to be contented with what we have, never with what we are.—Sir James Mackintosh

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

quently today than it was in the past.

There are also some bank executive officers who do not have an interest in making farm loans, and in the areas served by such banks the farm business has gone by default to the governmental sponsored credit agencies. As chairman of the agricultural committee of the New York State Bankers Association I deplore such situations, but bankers are individualists — just like editors. They have their likes and dislikes, and their special interests. The best we can do is try to show such bankers that they are missing a good kind of business when they fail to make farm loans.

The number of banks that are doing a good job in the farm loan field is increasing every year, and more and more farm loan officers are being employed by commercial banks. As you know, Nick Jamba of the National Bank and Trust Co. of Norwich is one of the first of these farm loan specialists to be employed in New York State. The Marine Midland group of banks, which covers nearly all of New York State, is putting on more agricultural men each year and because we don't want them to get ahead of us, many of us in smaller banks are doing the same.

Too Much Credit?

I feel that in some cases there is too much credit available to farmers or perhaps I should say improper credit available to farmers. Recently I had occasion to refinance a farmer's debts. While his debts were large, I did not feel they were too large — although time may change my mind. But he did have credit in too many places. He owed money to four banks, three insurance companies, one finance company, four machinery and appliance dealers, two feed stores and five or six other individuals and merchants.

He was, of course, unable to keep

them all happy and they were beginning to press him, with one judgment having already been taken. By keeping his financing in one place he cannot only get a cheaper type of financing than some of his previous borrowings cost him, but he can make a payment which will be satisfactory to us and allow him money for his other operating expenses, and a satisfactory living.

Credit for Young Farmers

If there is any place where farm credit is needed and is not being supplied, it may be in the field of helping

young men to get started in farming. We know that the number of farmers is decreasing rapidly and part of this decrease may be because young men are not able to get sufficient capital to get started in farming. We also know, however, that there are young men who are getting started in farming—often times with family assistance. We also know that while the number of farms is decreasing, the good land is still being used, often being taken over by a neighboring farmer. Good cows are still being milked in somebody else's barn. There are still plenty of farm products being produced, and nobody is going hungry.

Nevertheless I would like to see some way for experienced young farmers who have demonstrated they can manage a farm to get started in farming. It has been my happy experience

to finance several veterans, using their Veterans' Administration Guarantee as our protection, instead of a down payment. These veterans while they had very little cash of their own, to start with, have done very well.

This may sound rather strange to come from a commercial banker who is supposed to be cautious and conservative, but some day if our farm production should begin to drop, we may need a loan guarantee program to help young farmers get started.

Perhaps something similar to the New York Business Development Corporation would answer the bill. I hate to mention the possibility of another government credit agency as I feel that we have too much government in business at the present time. I would welcome your thoughts along this line if you are interested.



**If the smell of freshly-turned earth tells you that
you're meant to be a farmer...**

It's a part of you. Like new fallen snow waiting to register your footprints on a winter morning. Or the reassuring bark of the old watch dog. Or the newborn calf, still warm and moist from its mother's tongue.

Would you trade it for squirting slush, for the squawk of traffic? Would you trade it for sweltering nights on the fire escape? Would

you trade it for the city?

Where but on the farm can a boy look forward to a free, full life and an independent future? Where else is a man's working room measured in acres instead of square feet? A mother's backyard bounded by the hedgerow across the hill instead of the nearest alley?

Here a man counts his worth, not by fleeting figures on a pay

check, but by his solid investment in land and in the machines that bring it to yield.

Through his skill in employing modern farm machinery, the American farmer has multiplied himself. Today he creates more agricultural wealth with fewer man hours per acre than any other nation on earth. His hand is on the throttle of the "biggest business in America."

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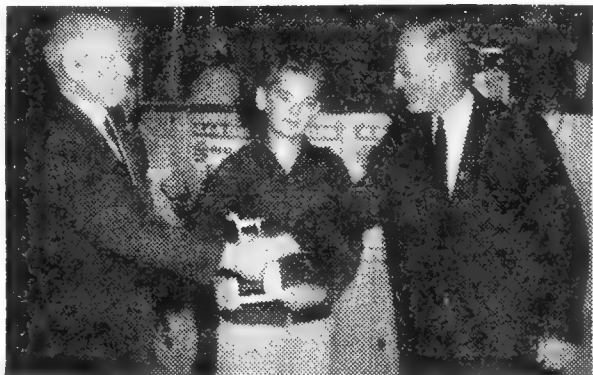
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This year they broke nine years of this sale's records with new high prices paid for champion and reserve champion 4-H steers and lambs and for reserve champion 4-H hog.

Its purpose—steak, pork and lamb chops at \$5.00 a pound? No! Businessmen cooperating with livestock men in a showcase event to dramatize the free enterprise system by rewarding the younger generation for the production of the best in beef, lambs and hogs—a guarantee that there'll be a better future when business and agriculture cooperate.

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— SAYS
FRANCIS E. KESSLER
Augusta, Mo.



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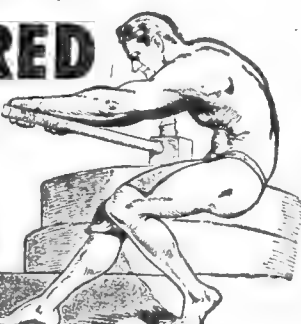
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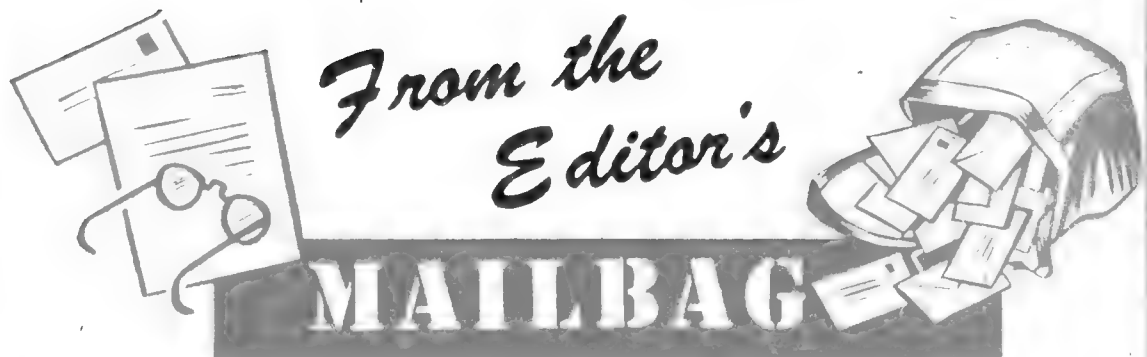
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LOOKING AHEAD

AS business and agriculture look to the future, we must of necessity look to the past from time to time to get a proper perspective. In considering the whole question of government in business and agriculture, we find that government has increased its participation and control of both at an alarming rate in the past three decades.

This is a general trend and one that should be reversed if we are to save our most cherished heritage — freedom. Freedom in America, where individuals have an opportunity to succeed or fail, has produced the highest standard of living known to modern man. If we had less government control in the last three decades, we would be in an even better position today.

If we are to have less participation and control, then we as citizens must stop expecting and demanding the government to do more and more for us. We must realize that government cannot give something unless it first takes away, nor is its efficiency 100%. If it taxes a dollar it can give back only cents.

We need a free agriculture, free from support prices and the straight jacket of controls that go with them, because such artificial manipulation of setting

price supports at 90% of average market price for the past three years is a step in the right direction, because it allows price to perform its function much better than a per cent of parity based on a given and unchanging period. This system could be used to get the agricultural economy adjusted to the point where it would not be too difficult to return to a free market within a few years.

We should produce products that consumers are willing to buy. Government storehouses are not markets. This will not guarantee a profit every year on every product, but in the long run it will be the most profitable to farmers and consumers alike, and that is good for America. What is good for America is good for farmers. — Ernest Young, Cortland, N. Y.

MORE TRADE—LESS AID

WHEN thinking of tariffs, trade agreements and foreign trade we must keep in mind these facts:

1. Nations are much like individuals. They must produce services or products needed by others and receive a reasonable profit to be self supporting and self respecting.

2. One of our largest farm expenses is taxes and the tax for national de-

(Continued on Opposite Page)



The case of the Unsuccessful Iceman

An iceman who took the long way around delivering a cake of ice on a hot day would find that he didn't have much ice left to be delivered. It's the same with the tax dollars we send to Washington earmarked for "local improvements". A lot of the money melts away in Washington before it ever gets back home! It pays the cost of administering the huge local aid program, for bureaucrats' offices, typewriters, salaries and the inevitable red tape.

Doesn't it make more sense to let Washington handle national affairs such as defense and postal service, and let local communities handle their own local improvements? That way communities will gain the most from their local improvement tax dollars. And we could get rid of some costly, tax-consuming federal agencies. If that makes good sense to you, why not write your Congressman about it?

The Timken Roller Bearing Company
Canton 6, Ohio

(Continued from Opposite Page)

fense and foreign aid make up a big part of that tax.

A nation whose people are prosperous and well informed does not need aid and will not be taken over by communism. We may not like the idea of letting low-priced foreign products in to compete with our products but, the consumers in this country benefit as much as the producers lose and have that much more money to spend for something else.

For example, I would object to letting foreign butter into this country without any duty if the program stopped there. However, I know that there is a tremendous potential market for dairy products in countries like Philippines and Japan but they cannot buy from us if we do not buy their products at a price that leaves them a reasonable profit.

To sum it up, I believe in low tariffs and in some cases like Canada, free trade; and in foreign aid only to the extent of teaching nations to help themselves. I realize that transition to such policies would take a little time but it would pay off. — *Alfred H. Stiles, Jr., Glenfield, New York.*

SUPPORTS HURT PRICES

"MY BROTHER John has the farm next to me. We have 35 cows apiece and hire only a little day help at haying. We are not partners, but we use machinery and do some work back and forth.

"I believe that farm prices would be better now if supports had been stopped



several years ago. These supports have encouraged some people to stay on the farm when otherwise they might have looked for other work.

"I'd encourage a young man to go into farming if he can do it without having to start with nothing and buy a farm. That, I think, would be pretty tough." — *Earl Eaton, Pitcher, N. Y.*

LABOR UNIONS GOOD

I BELIEVE labor unions are a good thing. They got their start because labor was not getting its share of industrial income, partly because of the times and partly because industrial employers took advantage of labor. I believe labor should have the right to strike, to quit work "en masse", if you get my thought.

I am not sure how much right labor has to picket, probably peacefully yes, and I am quite uncertain how much force they have a right to employ. I am sure that labor leaders now have too much power over union members, employers, and the consumers.

I strongly believe that right-to-work laws would go a long way towards correcting union evils, both internal and external. Right to work laws with some real teeth to punish those who attempt to violate them by threats, intimidation, personal injury, or property damage. I am very sure that if union labor, especially the leaders, do not play fair they will pay dearly for it in the end. People will finally blow up and do things that are too drastic.

— *Ralph Palmer, Hilton, N. Y.*

LET'S GET BEHIND OUR COOPERATIVES

LET'S NOT complain about the price of milk and other produce until after we have gotten behind our cooperatives and other farm organizations. The Grange sponsored the gas tax refund bill. It has put millions of dollars back into farmers' pockets, and will put millions more back in the years to come. It was as good as an increase in the price of milk. How many farmers belong to the Grange? Not too many. Nevertheless, the Grange benefits all farmers, not just Grangers.

Would the Grange be more effective if all farmers had to belong? No, it would not. The farmers would not take the interest in Grange work they do now. We are not forced to belong to the cooperatives or other farm organ-

izations. Then why is a man forced to belong to a union to get a job? It is not democratic; it is a form of slavery.

One man or group has no more right to force another to their way of thinking, to belong to a union, than a man or group has a right to force another to go to church, or not drink, or to own another man.

I believe the right to work law should be passed in the near future. I believe farmers should be protected from corrupt unions. I believe a free market should be preserved for the American farmers.

Our country is run by the people. Public opinion is the deciding factor. As long as we have freedom of the press, as long as we have magazines so we can express our opinions, as long as we have editors who are not afraid to say what they think even if it does

make someone mad, as long as we have writers who are not afraid to write the truth, then we have hope—Right Will Prevail! — *Luke Sherlock, Spartansburg, Penna.*

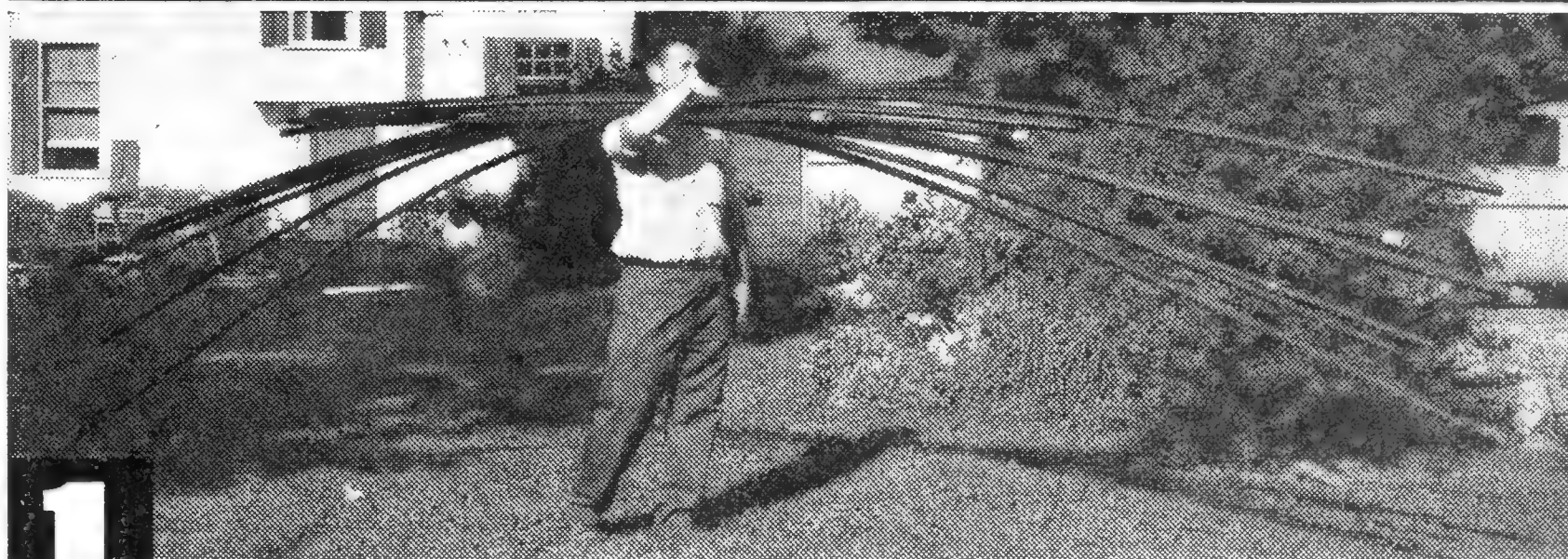
LEGISLATION NEEDED

CONGRESS should tighten the control over unions so they may not use their funds to defeat Senators and Representatives, who are honest and who consider the farmer the backbone of a free nation. Organized labor has already picked a list of Senators which they plan to defeat this fall if possible.

I am not a dairyman, but I was glad to see the full-page ads by the Metropolitan Coop. on the back cover of the June 21 issue. Farmers don't sell out to the labor unions for if you do they will only cut your throats.

— *D. D. Howard, Belvidere Center, Vt.*

REPUBLIC SRK makes water well piping AS EASY AS 1, 2, 3...

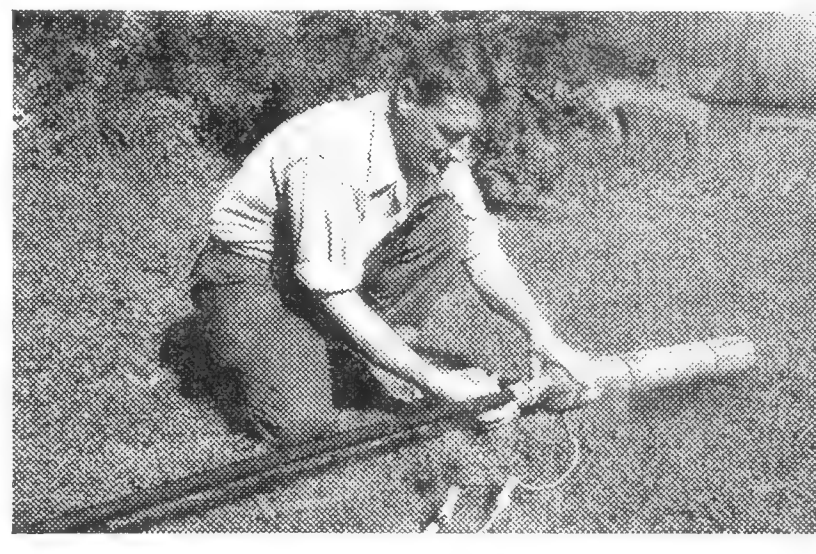


RIGHT FROM THE START Republic Semi-Rigid Kralastic Pipe saves you time, trouble, and money when used for submersible or jet pump installations. It comes in convenient 20-foot lengths, so light in weight

that one man can easily lift and carry the total number required for the deepest practical well. Light weight also simplifies transportation. Another immediate advantage of Republic SRK is that it costs no more than ordinary pipe.



SIMPLIFIED INSTALLATION IS A MAJOR ADVANTAGE of Republic SRK. As the photos above show, ends of each length are brush-coated with solvent and joined with plastic, socket-type fittings to form a solid, trouble-free



line extending from pump to surface. Joints in pipe of this size can be made in 10 to 15 seconds. Required cutting is done with a handsaw. Final connection to pump is made by solvent-welding the pipe to a threaded plastic adapter.

JOB IS COMPLETED QUICKLY AND EASILY by lowering pump and pre-assembled SRK pipe down the well in one continuous operation—even in confined quarters. Resulting installation is completely dependable as proved in test wells set at 195 feet with submersible or multi-stage jet pumps. Moreover, Republic SRK is immune to well water corrosion and electrolytic action, and is certified safe for drinking water by the National Sanitation Foundation.

See your local dealer or write Republic Steel Corporation, Dept. AE-5739A, 1441 Republic Bldg., Cleveland 1, Ohio.



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PILES

If you suffer the miseries of itching, bleeding or protruding piles, read this report from Mr. John D. Bushee:



"I will never forget the Page Company as long as I live. I am 58 years old this year. Good luck to everybody that uses Page Palliative Pile Preparations." **John D. Bushee.**

FREE YOU may have a generous supply of Page's Palliative Pile Preparations free. Please enclose 10c for handling. Supply limited. Send TODAY. **E. R. PAGE CO., Dept. 7K1, Marshall, Mich.**



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Nature's Natural DEER
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Ingredient**

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Egg-Feed Ratio - - How Do You Rate?

By **ROBERT C. BAKER**

I BET THAT you would break your back to receive an extra cent per dozen for your eggs.

Right! More power to you. I wish that you could get five cents more per dozen. But now, let's face the facts! How much consideration do you give to other factors that affect profit on the poultry farm—be honest! Feed is by far the largest single cost in producing a dozen eggs. Do you know how much feed you are using to produce one dozen eggs?



Robert C. Baker

If you asked the average egg producer how many pounds of feed it takes to produce a dozen eggs on his poultry farm, he would undoubtedly give you a blank stare. He probably would not know whether it took ten pounds or four pounds of feed for him to produce a dozen eggs. A dozen eggs cost many poultrymen several cents more than it should for feed and they do not even know it. To me, this is almost sinful and egg producers should do something about it. Why aren't egg producers interested in feed efficiency? I don't believe they are so rich that they can afford to ignore it.

The broiler grower, unlike the egg producer, keeps accurate figures on feed efficiency. Most broiler growers today pride themselves on the fact that they know, to the last decimal point, how much feed it takes to produce a pound of broiler meat.

If you were to ask a broiler grower why egg producers do not keep accurate records on feed efficiency, he would say that poultrymen in the egg business have not been squeezed like the broiler grower has. The broiler man admits that he works on a very narrow margin and therefore, must do everything possible to cut feed costs. He would be out of business in a hurry with poor feed efficiency. Evidently, even though the egg producing business has not been good for the last few years, it still has not been poor enough to cause egg producers to keep such figures.

A few years ago, Dick Kline, who is county agricultural agent in Warren County, New York, enticed several of his poultrymen to keep records on their layers, including records on feed efficiency. To everyone's amazement, they found that there was a tremendous difference among poultrymen in the amount of feed that was needed to produce a dozen eggs. Some poultrymen were using as much as three pounds more feed to produce a dozen of eggs than their neighbors. Even at present feed prices, this would be ten to twelve cents per dozen. Why should we beat our brains out trying to find a market that would pay a cent more per dozen when this is peanuts to what the average poultryman is losing on feed efficiency alone?

If I have not made you angry, and you are still reading, you are probably asking, what is a good feed efficiency and what influences the amount of feed needed to produce a dozen eggs? A partial answer to this can be found in our Random Sample Tests, though I realize that the conditions in any Random Sample Test are not typical of most poultry farms. The average feed efficiency in the 8th Central New York Random Sample Test that just finished, was 4.7 pounds of feed to produce a dozen eggs. You probably can not do this well on your farm, but if your

feed efficiency is much above five pounds per dozen eggs, then you had better find out what is wrong.

There are many factors which can influence feed efficiency on a poultry farm. The size of the birds is all important. Big birds need more feed to maintain their body weight than do smaller ones. Today, most breeders have standardized on smaller birds than was the case in the past. Rate of lay definitely affects feed efficiency. Birds that are not laying well still need feed to maintain their body weight. Rate of lay is influenced by inheritance and by management of the birds. The size of the egg also influences feed efficiency since it takes more feed to produce big eggs than it does to produce small ones. In many parts of the country there is not enough premium to justify producing big eggs.

An important factor which is given very little consideration on many poultry farms is the wastage of feed. One could write a book on this subject alone. Wastage of feed is caused either by feed getting into the litter through carelessness or by rats. It is surprising how much feed a few rats will consume in one year. The quality of the feed is important as far as feed efficiency is concerned. Today, however, this is not much of a factor since most feed companies are putting a good feed on the market.

You may say that it is too complicated to keep records, especially on feed efficiency. The broilerman won't agree with this because he does not feel that this is complicated at all, and he enjoys keeping records. All you have to do is to keep track of the feed that goes into the pens and the number of eggs that come out. Then, divide the pounds of feed used by the dozens of eggs produced.

Keep track of your feed efficiency and find out how you rate. You could be surprised!

— A. A. —

THE WORDS AND THE MUSIC

DANIEL WEBSTER was said to be the greatest orator of modern times. No other man had such a wonderful command of the English language. But Webster had much more than a mere command of words. He had the magnetic ability and personality to hold an audience almost breathless. Even as a small boy, rough old teamsters who stopped for the night at Dan's father's tavern used to tease the boy to "speak a piece." When he did, you could hear a pin drop. On one of these occasions, one of the teamsters said, "Dan's sure has the words."

"More than that," another agreed, "he has the words and the music."

So that is the title of my new story about Daniel Webster and the stirring times in which he lived. Look for it in the next issue of **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**.—*E. R. Eastman*

COMING MEETINGS

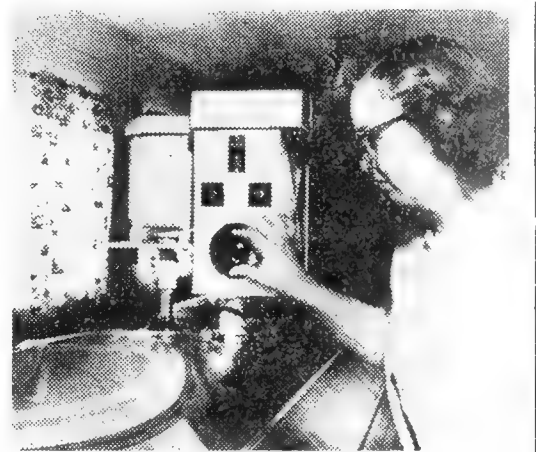
Oct. 20 — Poultry meeting, "Operation Poultry Automation," 8 p.m., Moose Home, Batavia, N. Y.

Oct. 23, 24—Annual G.L.F. meeting at Onondaga War Memorial, Syracuse, N. Y.

Oct. 25 — New England Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Sale, Bull Hill Farm, North Amherst, Mass.

Oct. 31-Nov. 1—Univ. of Massachusetts Student Horticultural Show, Amherst.

With
**AMERICAN
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Mrs. Francis Kessler, Augusta, Mo., sets the dial on their 600-gallon zero vacuum automatic bulk milk tank to start automatic self-washing, rinsing and sanitizing. The Spatter Spray automatic washer hurls a "tornado" of water against the tank's walls for automatic cleaning. Her husband, who milks 90 cows, says, "Nothing I ever bought ever gave me so much satisfaction as my milk tank." For details, write **ZERO SALES CORP., Dept. AA, Washington, Mo.**

Steer calves getting a combination of Dynafac and stilbestrol in their rations made gains that exceeded all other combinations of additives in a wintering experiment conducted by the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station. The average daily gain during the winter on the Dynafac-stilbestrol combination was 1.75 pounds per head, or 34 per cent greater than the control lot which averaged 1.31 pounds. The next best combination, Dynafac, stilbestrol and terramycin produced average daily gains of 1.74 pounds for a 33 per cent increase over the controls. Dynafac, a product of **ARMOUR AND COMPANY**, is obtainable in formula feeds or directly from feed dealers.

The first coccidiostat to receive federal clearance for use with laying hens as well as broilers has been introduced by **AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY**. It is called **Arzene arsenobenzenesulfonamide**. Company research shows **Arzene** protects flocks against coccidiosis at a cost of less than one half cent per bird. Further savings are possible because **Arzene** eliminates the need for adding arsenicals to the feed. **Arzene** will be sold to feed manufacturers as a stable premix containing a compound found to be especially effective against the parasites, or coccidia, which cause coccidiosis. When added to rations at the recommended level it also has been found to stimulate growth, improve feed efficiency and permit the development of immunity in exposed birds.

NEW HOLLAND MACHINE COMPANY has developed an experimental hay bale thrower that has the speed and accuracy of a big-league "20-game winner" as it pitches bales from baler to farm wagon. The new hay bale thrower is another step by New Holland in making hay baling an even faster and more profitable operation. The thrower is controlled from the tractor seat by means of a throttle. The farmer merely aims and fires the bale into any part of the wagon.

Mylone soil fumigant, a chemical that controls weeds, nematodes, and soil fungi in plant bed preplanting treatments, has been registered for expanded uses, according to **UNION CARBIDE CHEMICALS COMPANY**, Division of Union Carbide Corporation. Labeling for **Mylone** now covers applications on any kind of vegetable seed bed, ornamental propagating bed, turf preplanting bed, or forest tree seed bed. It is already being used in similar treatments on tobacco plant beds.

These Young Couples Are Getting Started In Farming

(Continued from Page 6)

file income tax returns. An individual must be a businessman to do these things.

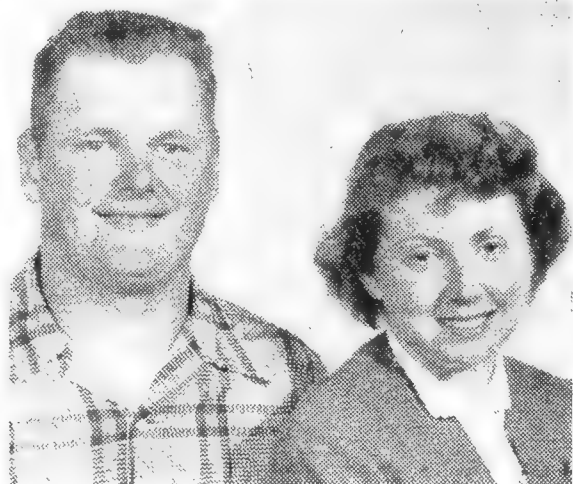
Farming has been mechanized in recent years. To be a good farm operator today, a man must know how to handle machinery, how to care for it, and how to repair it when troubles arise. Mechanical skill is a "must."

Growing plants and animals is the farmer's job. Consequently, he must like to work with them, know the sci-

get it through their high school education, others by college or technical school training, and still others learn from reading, keen observation, and talking with successful farmers. An education does not guarantee success, but any young man who plans to farm



Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Judd



Mr. and Mrs. John Fitzgerald

can benefit a great deal by a good agricultural education.

There is no substitute for experience in farming. Many skills are required. These come only through actual doing. If you are short on experience, get it before you try to start farming on your own.

Farm Reputation

Most young men get started in farming basically on their reputations. They "sell" someone on giving them an opportunity to get started. Young men who demonstrate a willingness to work, reliability, initiative, and an ability to save money, build the kind of farm reputation which is a real asset in getting started in farming.

ific principles involved in good husbandry, and have a "master's touch" in handling them.

Mechanization has not eliminated all the physical work on a farm. So a farmer and his wife need to have good health and be willing and able to do physical labor.

Education and Experience

A knowledge of scientific practices is basic to present-day farming. This can be obtained in various ways. Some

HUNTERS



John Goodwin

I AM glad to know that relations between hunters and farmers are getting better all the time. If both hunters and farmers have understanding and reasonably good manners, everything works out swimmingly.

Of course, farmers must realize that many city-bred hunters don't know how to handle a gun. Amateur hunters who sometimes become excited and overanxious are pretty apt to shoot at anything that moves. However, if a farmer loses only a cow or two and a horse during the hunting season, he should consider himself lucky.

It is when the hunter accidentally shoots the farmer himself that matters become a bit strained. If the gunshot wound is a minor one with only a couple of dozen birdshot in his legs, the farmer should laugh off the whole affair. "Never mind," he should say to the embarrassed hunter, "I carry plenty of accident insurance."

Time was when every hunter carried a pair of wire-cutting pliers; instead of climbing over fences, the hunter cut the wires, thus saving himself unnecessary exertion. I think farmers were justified in objecting to this kind of practice. Farmers felt it was just as much labor for them to rebuild fences as it was for hunters to do a little fence hopping.

If farmers took down all NO HUNTING signs and put up signs reading, "HUNTERS WELCOME," all Nimrods would have very good manners indeed. Another good idea is for farmers' wives to invite tired, footsore, cold and hungry hunters into the house for a lunch of hot coffee, sandwiches and doughnuts.

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Controlling the quality of roughage on your farm can be a problem. Why not play safe . . . be sure your livestock grain rations are fortified with New Englander Vitalizer. Dairy cows, calves, beef cattle, and sheep prosper from Vitalizer's concentrations of vitamins A, D, E, and B Complex. So keep milk production and body weight up the year 'round; help avoid reproduction problems . . . ask your dealer to add New Englander Vitalizer to your next feed order.

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To See Ahead Clearly —

**LOOK
OVER
YOUR
SHOULDER**

Who, in 1940, when 18 technicians bred 3,500 cows to NYABC sires could look ahead to 1958 when 209 technicians bred 438,542 cows to NYABC sires? What will 18 more years bring?

We can mark the guiding principles which in the past have helped this cooperative organization to grow:

1—Continual expansion of the service to bring trained, skilled technicians closer to every member's farm.

2—Vigorous and continuous exploration of new methods to select, test, maintain and ship the best quality bull semen from the best possible sires.

3—A strong, steady program of supplying full information to all member-owners about the progress and development of their breeding organization.

Today, when NYABC can say with pride and truth that animals sired by its bulls PRODUCE BETTER—SELL BETTER—and SHOW BETTER than ever before, a look to the future, based on the past, sees these principles continuing to be applied to assure NYABC members that there will always be

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COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

EMPIRE LIVESTOCK MARKETING Cooperative stockyards are good places to sell and buy dairy replacements. Regular livestock sales every Monday at Dryden. Tuesday at Caledonia Gouverneur. West Winfield; Wednesday at Bullville. Greene; Thursday, Bath, Oneonta. Water town. Ask your nearby Empire Stockyards Manager for schedule of special dairy replacement sales, daily calf markets and for information on Empire's farm auction service.

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE: BRED heifers due November through March, yearling and heifer calves. Choice, well-bred and well grown individuals from proven cow families and sires. Also top herd sire prospects. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

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STOP SQUAWKING ABOUT TEST—raise Ayrshires for 4% milk. Polled or horned bulls available. Write, visit Partridge Hill Farm, Barneveld, New York. See you at the Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club Sale, Canandaigua, October 29th.

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FOR ANGUS BULLS and registered heifers write Red Creek Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.

ANGUS BECAUSE THEY GIVE you more, you get more! Information—New York Angus Association, Wing Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

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BULLS—ANY AGE from excellent registered Hereford stock for sale. Zato, Hillcrest, Triumph, etc., bloodline. Windyhill Farms, Cincinnati, Cortland County, New York.

HEREFORDS—1958 CALVES are now weaned. Before you buy come and see them. They have size and quality—popular bloodlines. Pleasant Valley Hereford Farms, Telephone 31, Groton, New York.

HEREFORDS. THIS IS a good time to start a profitable beef cattle project. Our breeders offer heifers, cows and bulls of proven bloodlines at reasonable prices. Write for information—New York Hereford Breeders' Assn., 21 Wing Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

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FOR SALE: REGISTERED Irish Dexter Bull, 18 months. Barbara Butler, Canaan, New York.

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MARKET YOUR LIVESTOCK THROUGH your nearby stockyards of Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative. Top prices prompt pay, plenty of good buyers. Stockyards at Bath, Bullville, Caledonia, Dryden, Gouverneur, Greene, Oneonta, Watertown, West Winfield.

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TOP QUALITY REGISTERED Hampshire yearling rams in ideal breeding condition. These rams will get you lambs that consistently top the market. Phone Lodi 29R. Stanley VanVleet, Ovid, N. Y.

REGISTERED SUFFOLK SHEEP, entire flock or as required. Ram and ewe lambs; yearling or older ewes. Write or call and see them. Also, bull Holstein calves Earl Quinn, Metcalf, Ontario, Canada.

BRED EWES—10 registered yearling Corriedales. Normandy Farm, Litchfield, Conn. — Jordan 75050.

REGISTERED CORRIEDALE yearling rams—large, heavy shearers. Priced to sell. A. S. Knight & Son, Interlaken, New York.

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FOR SALE: Registered Berkshire service age boars and open gilts. Popular bloodlines and winners at the New York State Fair. Ken Wiley, Penfield, N. Y.

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FOR SALE: Two closely matched black Percherons, half sisters. 3 years past, 3000 lbs., sound. Pinelma Farm, Lawrenceville, New York.

ONE YOUNG TEAM horses, 6 years old; or older team. True, reliable, reasonable. Herman Elder, Milton Ave., Camillus, N. Y.

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DAIRY SANITIZERS—highly effective germicide. Save 25% on high detergent liquid sanitizers. \$3.70 per gallon with money back guarantee. Postpaid (check with order). G. Salen & Company, Elizaville, New York.

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FOR SALE: ENGLISH Shepherd pups. Excellent cow dogs guaranteed heelers. Hilltop Kennels, Marion Edwards, Otto, N. Y.

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MARSHALLS ARE HATCHING GENUINE Kimber Leghorns bred for large eggs—early, their food efficiency means less food per dozen eggs—important with the narrow profit margins of today. We also have a smaller breed of Red Rock Crosses and Rhode Island Reds. Big meat birds don't pay in the present market and smaller birds mean more eggs for less feed. Send for Free Production Chart and Catalog today. Write to Marshall Brothers, RD 5A, Ithaca, New York Phone 4-6336.

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NEW JERSEY SAWMILL for sale. Est. 1896. Includes real estate housing rentals, good will. Frick all-steel 30 ft. carriage, edger rollers, complete logging equipment. Price \$70,000. Edward Lieberman's Sons, Crosswicks, New Jersey.

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OPENINGS FOR SEVERAL high caliber men to do artificial insemination in Schuyler, Chemung and Broome Counties, N. Y. Also western Susquehanna County, Pa. Men 20-50 years old and with dairy farm experience desired. Must be honest, ambitious and interested in permanent work. For interview contact Clare Bulman, 3 Elm Street, Owego, N. Y. Phone 1372.

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MARRIED MAN, 28, desires position with future as herdsman or manager on Vermont or western Massachusetts dairy farm. Lifetime association with cattle. Graduated 2 year agricultural college. Good health, competent, willing and able. Good references. Box 514-NU, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

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Dec. 6 Issue.....Closes Nov. 21
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NEW LOWER PRICES ON SILO covers and tarpaulins of 4 mil Visking polyethylene, rotproof, waterproof, acidproof and airtight. With new much improved ties, better than grommets. Prevent spoilage on top of silos with these covers. Cut square and sent with 6 ties to be used as tarpaulin when not on silo. Order 2 feet larger than silo. 14' x 14'—\$6.00; 16' x 16'—\$7.00; 18' x 20'—\$8.00; 20' x 20'—\$9.00. Portable silos in packaged kit of rustproof fence and Goodrich sleeve, 40 ton capacity \$140.00. 80 ton \$230.00. Tarpaulins, 8' x 12' with 6 ties—\$5.50; 12' x 16' with 8 ties—\$7.50; 16' x 20' with 10 ties—\$9.50. Extra ties at 10¢ each. Inquire about extra strong covers of 6 mil polyethylene and polyvinyl chloride. Plain 4 mil polyethylene sheets for trench and bunk silos over stacked hay or straw, 500-1500 sq. ft. at 2¢ per sq. ft. 4 mil rolls 16 1/2' x 100' \$27.00; 20' x 100'—\$32.00; 6 mil 20' x 100' \$45.00. Postpaid, no COD's. Research Products H. E. Hiteman, West Winfield, N. Y. Tel. Leonardsville 61F23.

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NOTICE: LADIES NYLONS, sheerest 3 pr/\$1.50; thread 100 spools/\$1.00; panties 6 pr/\$1.20; buttons, assorted, 360/\$1.50; socks, \$2.00/doz; men's hankies, \$1.00/doz; ladies' hankies 80¢/doz; children's hankies, \$5.50/doz; zippers 80¢/doz; aspirin tablets, \$1.20/1,000; razor blades \$2.25/1,000. Everything brand new, ready to go. We make a chenille bed spread, large and beautiful in assorted colors with 4 different color overlay to each spread. Women like to feel the sheer, pure quality of this spread. They go simply wild over this sensational, breath taking spread of colors. Your cost \$8.75. We want you to handle our goods at record breaking prices of 50% discount. Some items just 10¢ to 20¢ on the retail dollar. First orders get the regular supply. Send for your sample order immediately to: Sibert Mills, Bay Street, Davenport, Florida.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHOLESALE PRICES SPORTING Goods Catalog: \$2.50 deposit. Prepaid—refunded first order. Legal will forms. \$1.00 Berkshire Gun Rack Six Lakes, Michigan.

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NO TRESPASSING SIGNS, permanent metal, baked enamel finish. Once up will last for years. Saves time-money replacing. For details—J & E Signs, 54 Hamilton, Auburn, N. Y.

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FEEDER CALF SALES
START OCTOBER 24

BEEF producers will consign 1,200 to 1,500 calves to five feeder calf sales in New York during the two-week period starting October 24. The dates and places will be as follows:

Oct. 24—Fair Grounds, Altamont

Oct. 30—Empire Stock Yards, Dryden

Oct. 31—Fair Grounds, Pike

Nov. 5—Empire Stock Yards, Bath

Nov. 7—Empire Stock Yards, Caledonia

Calves will be delivered to the sale site the day preceding each sale and sorted into uniform pens according to breed, sex, weight and grade. All calves will be sold at auction starting at noon and buyers will be permitted to purchase as few or as many as they choose from each group offered.

All calves have been dehorned and will be injected with shipping fever serum upon arrival at the sale.

The morning program preceding each sale and starting about 10:00 a.m., will be conducted by the Extension Service and will include grading demonstrations, discussion of feeding programs and grading contests. Prizes will be awarded by the Beef Breeders and Feeders Improvement Project.

Consignors will be competing for banners at each sale. These awards will be made by the State breed associations for the best five calves in their respective breeds. Presentations will take place at dinner meetings held the evening preceding each sale.

The feeder calf sales offer buyers an opportunity to purchase feeder calves of uniform size and quality in small or large lots. Every effort is being made by consignors and the Improvement Project to offer the buyers an outstanding group of calves in these sales.

For additional information, get in touch with your county agricultural agent or one of the sale managers: Altamont Sale—Walter J. Clark, Cobleskill; Dryden Sale — Robert Harris, Fabius; Pike Sale — Howard Smith, Pike; Bath Sale — Francis Meeks, Hornell; and Caledonia Sale—Robert Watson, Clyde. — M. D. Lacy, Cornell University

FIFTH LAMB POOL

A TOTAL of 501 head were consigned at the Watkins Glen Lamb Pool held September 24. According to Morris Burt, chairman, this represented 37 growers from 9 central New York Counties.

The lambs graded and sold as follows:

118 No. 1—Choice \$23.00

173 No. 2—Good 21.50

94 No. 3—Medium 19.50

40 No. 4—Common 19.00

There were 44 bucks which sold at \$22.00 down according to grade, and 32 sheep which sold at \$8.00 down. Robert Rector, Empire Livestock, was the grader.

Catalogues listing rams for sale in the Finger Lakes Region are available on request through the Extension Service, Agriculture Dept., Watkins Glen, New York.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN SAID:

"Property is the fruit of labor; property is desirable, is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise.

Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently to build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence."

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I enclose \$..... for.....words at 15c a word for each time the ad is to run.

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Stops Itch—Relieves Pain

New York, N. Y. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in suppository or ointment form under the name *Preparation H*. At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

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COMBINATION CLUB SALE
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29th at 12:00 Noon
At the Fair Grounds in Canandaigua, N. Y.

26 COWS—20 BRED HEIFERS—3 YEARLING BULLS.


These cattle are from good farmer-breeder herds in the Finger Lakes and Allegany, Livingston, Steuben Club areas. Cows have records up to 11988 M 4.37% 515 F. Six 1st-calf heifers dams avg.: 12446 M 4.0% 495 F. Fourteen of the bred heifers are from dams with over 400 F. and a top of 11932 M 5.2% 618 F. Many are by proven or approved sires. It'll be a sale of good values.

HEALTH: Majority from Bangs Certified herds, all Calfhood Vaccinated, all T.B. and Blood Tested and inoculated against shipping fever within 30 days prior to sale.

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19 Registered Angus Cows, all with 1958 calves at side. A wonderful opportunity to start a herd or to pick up replacements at a reasonable price. For information contact

WILLIAM COPELAND

Green Brae Farm — Afton, New York
Telephone 7-1541

New York State FEEDER CALF SALES

ALTAMONT—Fairgrounds—Oct. 24—W. J. Clark, Cobleskill, Mgr.

DRYDEN—Empire Stock Yard—Oct. 30—R. Harris, Fabius, Mgr.

PIKE—Fairgrounds—Oct. 31—Howard Smith, Pike, Mgr.

BATH—Empire Stock Yard—Nov. 5—Francis Meeks, Hornell, Mgr.

CALEDONIA—Empire Stock Yard—Nov. 7—Bob Watson, Clyde, Mgr.

Calves will be graded according to quality, breed and sex and inoculated.

IROQUOIS FARM

Cooperstown, N. Y.

SEASONS END SPECIALS

10 Angus Bred Heifers

10 Angus Heifer Calves

35 Bred Shropshire Ewes
(Straight American Breeding)

200 Bred Western Yearling Ewes

100 Butcher Hogs

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Maple Lane Farm



By INEZ GEORGE GRIDLEY

FARMING is more than just work to the Robert Many family of Maple Lane Farm at Grahamsville, New York. Farming is their way of life and it is hard to imagine these people in any other setting. Elthea Many has made a success of being a farmer's wife, and it's plain to see that Bob Many has always been in love with his job. Well kept buildings, productive fields and healthy stock reflect his energy and enthusiasm for farming. Poultry and dairy operations are kept in balance at this farm.

Milk from the fine Guernsey herd of ninety cattle, with fifty cows milking, goes to the Dairymen's League, as it has since 1924. A registered Guernsey sire has been used ever since Bob has kept cattle, and each year from twelve to fifteen heifer calves are raised for herd replacements. For the past twelve years, herd sires have come from Tarbell Farms of Smithfield Flats. The present herd sire is Tarbell Senor Ruberto.

Today the farm is completely mechanized with three tractors and three trucks doing the work that was once handled by two spanking teams. With 16,000 laying hens in the big modern hen houses and younger stock coming on for replacements, it takes five year-round men to keep things going, with additional help in summer.

Besides Bob himself, there's his son-in-law and partner, Vin Zanetti, a Rutgers University graduate, and three other men. No problem of labor turnover here—Lee Houghtaling has been at Maple Lane Farm for twenty-two years, Ray Gockel for about fifteen years, and Floyd Countryman for five.

The actual size of the Many and Zanetti farms is 150 acres, and excellent use is made of the space. Two other farms are rented for pasture and hay. Practically all of the pasture and hayland is top-dressed every year with hen manure or stable manure, with lime and superphosphate used when needed.

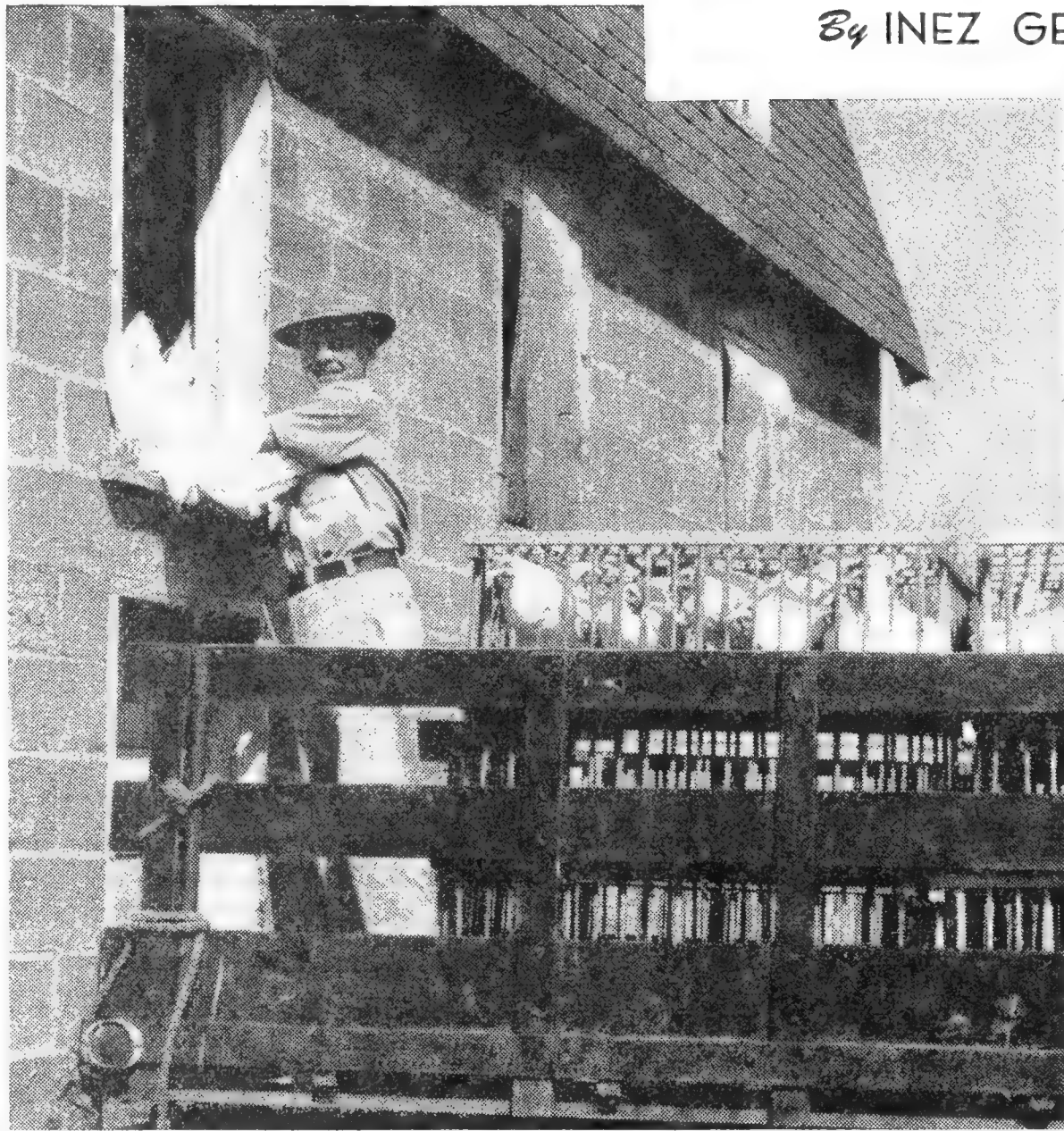
Feed bills for dairy and poultry ran over \$70,000 last year. The nearby Sullivan County resort area provides a year-round market for eggs. No meat birds are raised. Bob feels the space is utilized better by just producing eggs and replacements.

Eggs are cleaned, graded, chilled and candled in an efficient egg handling plant. This 12x36-foot egg room is situated in the basement of the largest four-story hen house. There is also cold storage room for four hundred cases.

For the past three years pullets have been moved directly from the brooder houses to the laying houses when they are wing web vaccinated for Newcastle and laryngo-tracheitis. By not putting pullets out on range, labor is saved, and injury and loss from wild animals avoided.

With seven lively grandchildren, Bob and Elthea Many are about as far from being the traditional rocking chair type of grandparents as one can imagine. Both are generous in giving their time to community affairs. The church has always meant a great deal to this family. Bob is a member of the Official Board of the Grahamsville Methodist Church, and Elthea is superintendent of the large and growing Sunday School in which four of their grandchildren, Diane, Wayne, Randi and Keith Zanetti, are enrolled.

On Monday afternoons during the school year, Elthea teaches a Junior High School Released Time Class. In addition, she is Youth Secretary of the



Moving day at Maple Lane Farm. Pullets are being transferred by Bob Many from brooder house to laying house.

Mrs. Robert Many on her way to the Grahamsville Junior High School to teach a Released Time Class.



New York Conference of the Women's Society of Christian Service. Bob and Elthea have another close link with the church. Their older daughter, Roberta, is the wife of the Rev. Irving A. Marsland, Jr., pastor of the Methodist Church at Cornwall, N. Y. The three Marsland youngsters are as eager to visit their grandparents as the four children of Phyl and Vin Zanetti, who live nearby.

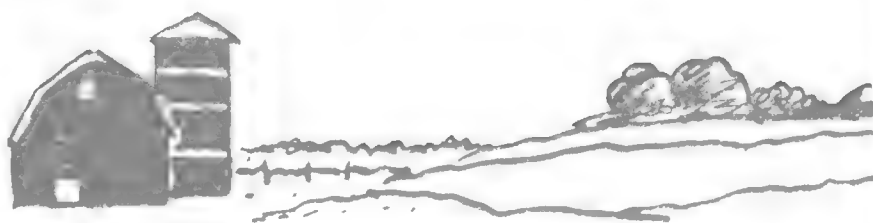
Bob Many has been town supervisor and is active in the Farm Bureau and a member of the Sullivan County Poultry Commodity Committee.

For years Bob has been General Superintendent of the Neversink Agricultural Society Fair held annually at

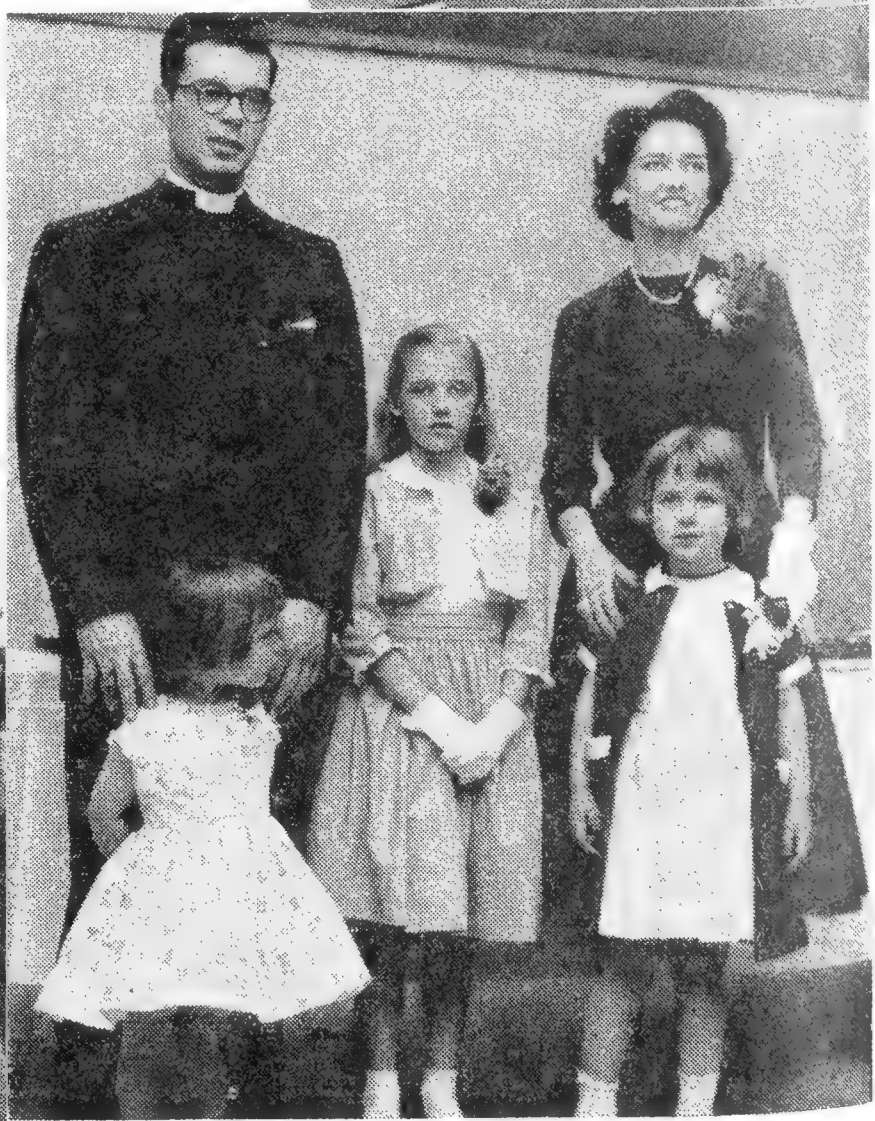
Grahamsville and known affectionately throughout Eastern New York as the "Little World's Fair." Much of its delightful old-time flavor and atmosphere is due to Bob's encouragement of rural exhibits of cattle, horses, and poultry, and rural arts and crafts.

There have been lean years and good years in the past for the Manys, but what does Bob think of farming today? Bob would go along with Secretary Benson's ideas in most cases. He is impatient with subsidies and controls and thinks they make the situation hard for the Eastern farmer. To his way of thinking, controls cost everyone, farmer and non-farmer alike, far more than they are worth.

The Manys have seven lively grandchildren who are frequent visitors. At right are the three Marsland children, Melissa, Lyn, and Ann, with their parents, the Rev. Irving A. Marsland, Jr., pastor of the Methodist Church at Cornwall, N. Y., and Mrs. Marsland, the former Roberta Many.



Below are Diane, Wayne, Randi, and Keith Zanetti, children of the Many's younger daughter Phyl, and her husband, Vin Zanetti, partner of Robert Many.



PRIZE WINNING WARDROBE



8713-50¢
Jr. Misses' 9-13
Teens' 10-16



8613-50¢
Jr. Misses' 11-15
Teens' 10-16

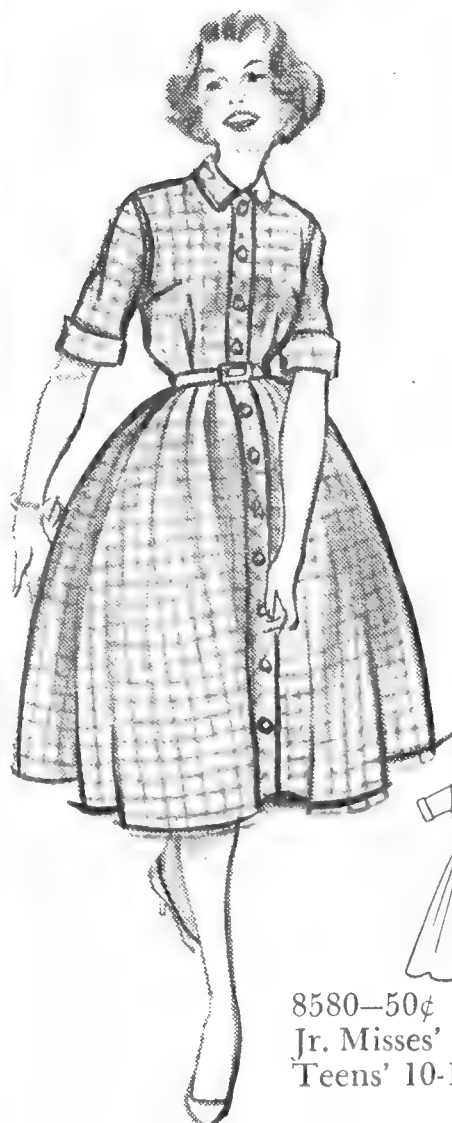


8713 ... Fashion news for the "schoolgirl set" ... Chemise sheath with front half-belt to wear with or without the choirboy blouse. Completing the easy silhouette, a boxy cardigan jacket. Fabric possibilities—wool, corduroy or velveteen, with a blouse of cotton or silk. Printed pattern in Jr. Misses' sizes 9-13, Teens' 10-16. 50¢

8613 ... Shapely sheath, princess styled, buttons to the hem, has stand-up pockets at the hips. Its portrait collar is a pretty frame for any young face. Ideal in rayon, synthetics or silk. Printed pattern in Jr. Misses' sizes 11-15, Teens' 10-16. 50¢

8580 ... Fresh, feminine approach to an all-time favorite ... the shirtdress, with button-front, roll-up sleeves and bouffant skirt of unpressed pleats. Especially smart in lightweight wool, synthetics, or silk. Printed pattern in Jr. Misses' sizes 11-15, Teens' 10-16. 50¢

7610 ... Sports ensemble for the active miss ... Well-cut Bermuda shorts and classic blazer with patch pockets and back vent. Tailor them in flannel or corduroy for now, cotton for later. Printed pattern in Jr. Misses' sizes 11-15, Misses' 12-18. 50¢



8580-50¢
Jr. Misses' 11-15
Teens' 10-16



7610-50¢
Jr. Misses' 11-15
Misses' 12-18

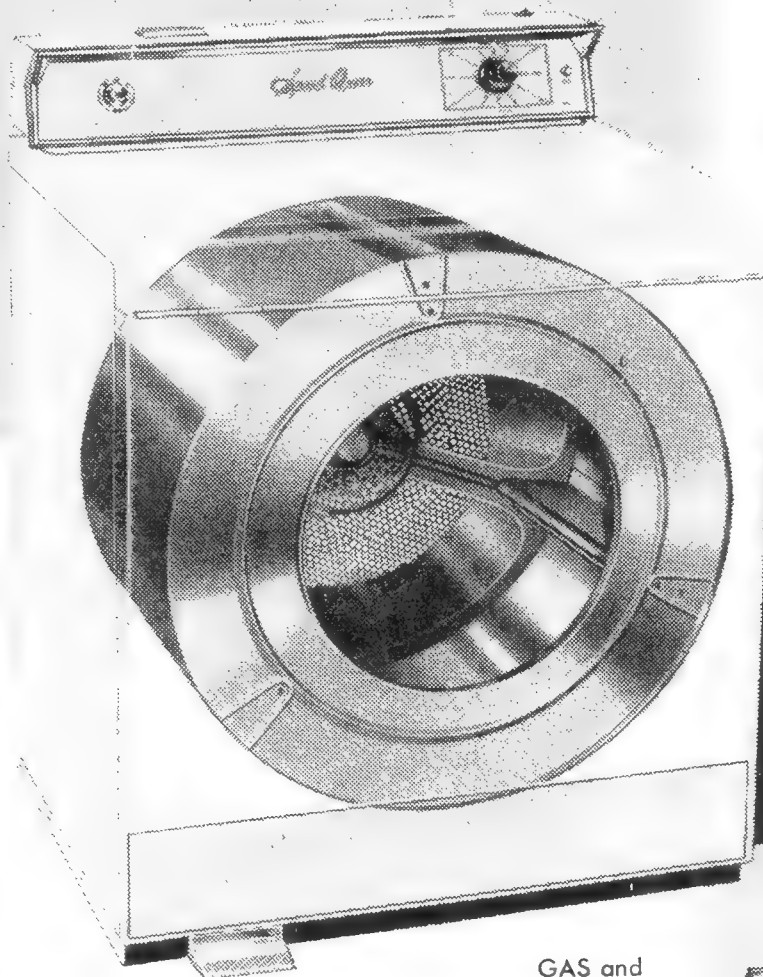


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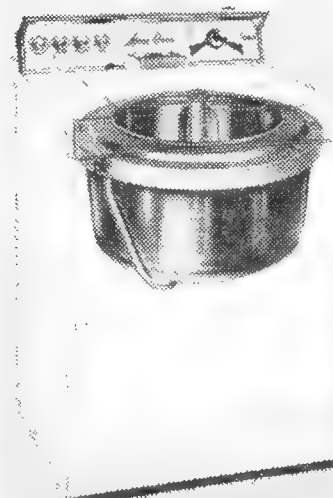
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ELECTRIC



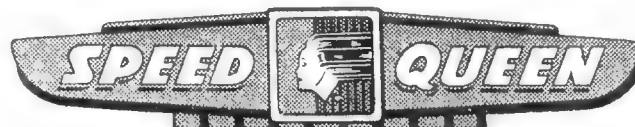
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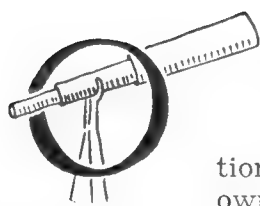
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On the Home Front

By MABEL HEBEL, Home Editor



ONCE A YEAR we like to sound out our women readers on questions touching their own homes and communities. To do this, we send a questionnaire to about 100 women, many of whose names are chosen at random from our circulation lists. This year, we wrote to women in every state in our territory, from Maine to Maryland. Quick answers came back from 77 women, and the reading of their replies was not only interesting but heartwarming.

Two-thirds of the people we heard from were actively engaged in farming, and 28 of them said that dairying was their chief farm operation. Our questionnaire was really a "progress report" for families and their communities, and the first question was "What important changes have you made in recent years in your farm work or business?" Most of the women whose husbands were dairy farmers listed changes that indicated expansion, such as these:

Bought adjoining farm and rented two others.

Built new barn and silo, and are now building a second.

Increased dairy operation.

Improved pastures, resulting in higher yields per acre and higher production per cow.

Installing bulk milk tank.

Built milking parlor and pen stable.

Remodeled barn and improved fencing.

Doubled size of herd and bought more machinery.

Other Farm Changes

Other changes listed were:

Plan to build greenhouse and reduce poultry operation.

No more grain crops; use hay and oat silage.

Specializing on fewer crops and one class of livestock.

"At present we are trying to put the farm in good grass for hay—half birds-foot."

Decreased size of garden.

"Bought hay baler and elevator. All

machinery now — no help except for haying."

"Cut down on potato acreage and have only one hired man instead of two the year 'round."

Built farm pond; cleared 12 acres of land.

Leased orchard to larger orchard grower.

Using electricity for many farm operations.

Fewer projects and do them better.

"More mechanization; heavier fertilizing; pasture improvement."

Built cold storage inside roadside stand, and started bagging products.

Several women mentioned that father-son partnerships had been formed in their families.

Home improvements were almost as numerous as the farm ones. Many women spoke of remodeled kitchens, new bathrooms, and painting inside and outside of house. In a few cases, new homes had been built. Oil heat had taken the place of woodburning and coal fires in many homes. New well, new asphalt driveway, shingling of roof, new carpeting and living room furniture, more cupboards and new floors, were some of the other improvements mentioned.

Easier Housework

The next question we asked was whether housework had been simplified in recent years, and how. We listed some of the more recent labor saving appliances and asked women to indicate whether they had them. A surprisingly large number had these: automatic washer, 53 per cent; dryer, 38 per cent; dishwasher, 18 per cent.

Sixty-one per cent had freezers, but of course that was not surprising. A freezer is almost standard equipment on a farm today. Many of the women said they use food mixes and wash 'n wear clothing as time-savers. One woman gave most of the credit for her lighter housework to her automatic dryer: "Almost no ironing since I got it," she said.

A New York woman said that getting rid of her large rugs had made her housework easier. "We have finished floors," she said, "and now use scatter rugs. They're easier to care

for." Several listed "once a week marketing" as making life easier. One said she had learned to "leave out some non-essentials in housework." Another woman said she asked her husband whether he thought she had learned to do her housework with less effort, and he said he didn't think so. Two-thirds of the women, however, definitely felt that they had simplified their housework, and some of them said they had learned to do it in Home Demonstration classes.

Extra Jobs

About a tenth of the women said they were employed away from home, at such jobs as: nursing, part-time cafeteria worker; teacher; office worker; secretary; seamstress; bookkeeper. Those who were earning money at home mentioned these ways: Foster mother; making Christmas wreaths; caring for working neighbor's child; feeding tourists and ski-ers; selling flowers and African violets. One woman had an antique shop in her home, and another made 450 fruit cakes for a home gift shop and mail orders. She also made brownies, jam, jelly, and pickles for sale in the shop.

Practically all of the farm women, however, declared that they were "full-time farm wives," and nearly all of them listed one or more farm jobs that they help with. Among the jobs they listed were:

Wash milk receptacles; move stock; drive truck; help with garden and hens; bookkeeping, banking, run errands; grade eggs; pack apples; operate baler and tractor when needed; help with milking when needed; help plant and harvest glads; help paint house; sell produce at home; feed cows; water young stock; deliver milk; hoe garden; help get in the hay and pick corn; vineyard work; drive tractor at haying time; help with roadside stand and bagging products.

Their Communities

Eighty per cent of the women said they thought their communities have adequate schools, or were planning to build more. The lightning like increase in the numbers of young school children, however, was apparent in some of

One Nation Under God

By INEZ GEORGE GRIDLEY

Each morning there are scrubbed and shining faces

Lifted to catch the glory, as the sun Streams through the high old windows of the room.

The children stand . . . the school day has begun:

"I pledge allegiance to the flag" rolls out. There is no hesitation and no doubt.

Problems may start or find solutions here; This mixture bubbles with the yeast of change.

Small Tony's father came from sunny Spain,

Ingrid's from Sweden, and they are not strange.

Babel becomes one language; discords end:

"One nation under God—" the voices blend.

This poem was a prize winner in the 14th Annual American Scene Contest for a poem furthering American ideals of Democracy as related to present day conditions.

the comments. One woman said:

"They say now that there isn't room enough in our new \$2 million dollar school. So they're putting back into use a large church hall for lower grades . . . until voters decide to spend another million or so!"

Most of the women reported that their churches were progressing in membership, in attracting young people, and in contributing to community progress, but only 50 per cent of the women felt that their communities had adequate recreational facilities for young people.

Regarding work opportunities for teen-agers during summer vacations, many said that the child labor laws would not permit them to do much. One New York State woman said:

"Big strong boys under 14 years of age would be glad to earn money at farm jobs suited to children, such as picking berries, but no one dares hire them; so they roam the streets and get into trouble. I know two boys who need to earn money to help with their school clothes, books, etc., and they really want to do something in the summer, but we can't hire them."

Although several of the women thought that the child labor laws

(Continued on Opposite Page)

RURAL AMBASSADORS

WHEN IFYE's get together, what do they talk about? They're sure to reminisce about their world travels taken in connection with the International Farm Youth Exchange Program. Pictured at right are twenty-two of them from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New England, attending this year's IFYE conference at Onamia, Minnesota, at which the tenth birthday of the program was celebrated.

We were unable to get identification of two of the IFYE's in the picture (first row, 5th from left, and fourth row, second from left). Here are the others:

From left, first row: Barbara Smith, New Hampshire; Dennis Elgrin, Mary Wengryn, and Corrine Hay, New Jersey; unidentified, Pennsylvania; Roy Borton, Michigan, and B. S. Ramappa, India.

Second row: Helen Hill, John Boor, and Jean Smith Boor, New York; Elmer Credon, Pennsylvania; Margaret Reed, New York; Robert Hume, Massachusetts.



Third row: Urania Linn and Mary Ann Rife, Pennsylvania; Evelyn White, New York, and Barbara Bean, Massachusetts.

Fourth row: Paul Hoffman, Pennsylvania; unidentified; Marie St. Martin, Connecticut; Robert Peck and Edwin

Hadlock, New York. Mr. Hadlock (Hammond, N. Y.) was elected conference chairman for 1959. He was an IFYE delegate from New York to Colombia in 1953.

Other national IFYE board members in the picture are Miss Bean, who

visited France in 1950; Robert Hume, who went to Tunisia in 1952, and Paul Hoffman, whose IFYE assignment took him to France in 1948. All IFYE's live with native families in the countries they visit and learn at first hand the ways of life in other lands.

On the Home Front

(Continued from Opposite Page)

"seemed fair," the consensus of opinion among the farm women was that youngsters under 14 should be allowed to do suitable work during vacations, with their parents' consent. "Farm people do not need child labor laws," said one woman. Other comments were:

"I think it does a child good to have work or job responsibility within reason."

"Children are being brought up to be idle; then people wonder why they are such poor workers when they finally take a job."

"I feel the child labor laws are indirectly responsible for a lot of juvenile delinquency. I firmly think that the age limit should be lowered."

College Education

We also asked the women how important they thought an agricultural college course was for young people who plan to be farmers. Although a few said, "Experience is the best teacher" and "You can learn just as much from working with a good farmer," most of the women thought that it was almost a necessity. Some comments were:

"Agriculture is now big business and a good education is a must. The 4-year Ag colleges provide excellent training; also, the 2-year Ag Institutes."

"It's nearly impossible to be a successful farmer today without this training. Farming is too complicated nowadays without this help."

"Our son went to the Ag Institute at Morrisville two years and benefited by it. I feel others would too."

"We have improved our hay fields through use of our boys' college training."

Family Goals

In answer to our question regarding long-time family goals, financial security in later years was frequently mentioned; also these goals:

Adequate education for our children.
To own our own farm and home.
To have a farm on a main road.
Hope to retire and travel.
Do our share in community projects.
"Good health and happiness for all our family".

Higher production records.
"To leave the farm better than when we took it over, and to find enjoyment and enrichment working here together."

Family Problems

The last part of our questionnaire dealt with family problems. Although only one woman spoke of the recession, many said that balancing the budget was their main headache. A New York dairy farmer's wife said: "Our problem is mostly money; we never have enough. Milk is too low priced."

Several of the farm women said they worried about their husband overworking because of the difficulty of getting good hired help and the high cost of labor. Other problems they mentioned had to do with decisions affecting the farm—whether to buy more land, to go into bulk milk tank, to increase the herd, and, in cases where a farmer was about ready to retire, to find the right person to take over the farm.

Achieving a proper balance between home and community responsibilities and a satisfactory family life was a problem for one young farm wife who is attempting with her husband to discharge community responsibilities as well as carry on their busy farm life and bring up three children. Many women spoke of the lack of time to accomplish everything they would like to do. A New Jersey woman said: "We keep running in order to stand still on our 500 acre dairy and poultry farm."

Winter transportation on back roads was a problem for one farm family. Managing an expanding business while two sons were in an Ag college was a struggle for another, especially "to keep it one that they will be interested in taking over if they decide to stay in agriculture, as they feel now they want to."

Personal Worries

We also asked the women what they worried about most. One young farm wife, who is evidently too busy to have time to worry, said: "I guess I don't worry; at least I couldn't think of one to put on paper. I asked my husband and his answer was the same." She added that they have a son in Korea, but that she didn't worry about him as she thinks that military service is good for the boys.

Another said, "There is no use worrying. It will just land you in an institution where you won't have to pay the bill." But many of the women did mention some of the things on their minds, including these:

The communists and nuclear war.
Fear of accidents to family members and sickness.
"I am concerned for world peace and the outlook for young people."
Inflation and the huge government debt.
Unrest in this country and abroad.
Fear of getting cancer or some disabling disease.
The unconcern of the public about citizenship responsibilities.
Teen-age problems.
Socialistic trends in America.
"How to keep my husband happy after he retires."
"How to keep my weight down."
Fire in the house or barn.
College education for four sons.
Husband's health and safety when working with machinery.
"Storms affecting our fruit farm."

Peace of Mind

The final question we asked was, "What is the best way to maintain peace of mind in this troubled world?" The women's answers came almost in unison, expressing a sturdy faith in God and prayer, a belief in the efficacy of work, and an affirmation of the happiness that comes from helping others.

— A. A. —

TIPS ON DRAPERIES

By Blanche Campbell

NO MATTER how expertly you have made your draperies, how well they will look depends on how well they are hung. Always remember that draperies should hang with the headings upright and cover the tops and sides of the woodwork.

To get this desired effect, attach the rod high and at the extreme edge of the window frame. A tall hook should be used so that each pleat cluster will be held upright . . . and always be sure that the rods are heavy enough to carry the drapery material without sagging.

Matching drapes and bedspreads add a decorative touch to any bedroom. You can make these matching accessories in a jiffy by buying two bedspreads alike. Use one as the bedspread and then cut the other in two, lengthwise. Hem the edges and you will have a pair of matching drapes.

Here is the best way I have found to curtain an open cabinet or closet: instead of hanging the curtains straight across, hang them on swinging drapery arms. When hung this way they look neater and have all the convenience of a door.

AMERICA'S MOST VITAL PRIVATE BUSINESS MAN!

He is the farmer, of course.

But unlike every other man in business for himself, the entire population depends on him to survive.

Without the farmer, nobody eats. To that very vital extent, he is a public service. Certainly as much as any other supplier of necessities . . . perhaps even more . . . he is extremely conscientious about production and quality of produce.

No one in the business of providing food needs to be reminded that the farmer's business is not one of continual success. Year in, year out, he risks his time, labor, capital. His greatest security lies in those whose livelihood depends on providing a large, immediate and consistent market for what he grows.

Because of this, we of A & P see our future and yours inextricably bound together in a common interest. Your sustained success . . . your progress and prosperity are the foundation stones on which we build the greatest food marketing operation in the world.

You can be sure of our continued cooperation and teamwork—as one private businessman to another.

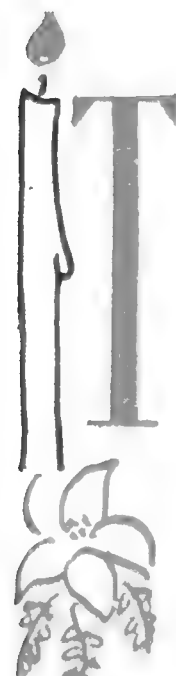


FOOD STORES

Have A

SMORGASBORD SUPPER!

By
Alberta D. Shackelton



THE SMORGASBORD supper is rapidly becoming a favorite meal to serve to both large and small groups. Some church groups prepare and serve these meals to raise funds for church projects, and recently my husband and I enjoyed one such dinner at the Friends' Church in Perry City, New York. We also planned one ourselves this fall when it was our turn to be host to a supper club which meets monthly. Our club's dinner is always a cooperative affair, with the host and hostess supplying the meat course and coffee, and the other couples bringing the remaining items for the meal.

A true Smorgasbord features typically Scandinavian dishes, carefully prepared, with plenty for second helpings. Originally, it was used as an appetizer course, with an array of anywhere from 15 to 50 varieties of delectable fish, meat, and cheese, served buffet style and eaten in small amounts . . . but now it is more frequently served as a complete dinner.

Though there is no set pattern for the menu, it will include relishes and appetizers, molded and other salads, meat (always Swedish meat balls for one of the meat dishes), and fish; also,

brown beans, assorted cheese and crackers, dark breads and crackers; desserts, such as fruited molds, lingonberry sauce (or cranberry), fruit salad, ribbon cake, and apple desserts.

Why not plan a Smorgasbord dinner for your neighborhood group or favorite club this fall? Below is the menu that we served at our supper club, with recipes for the starred(*) items. Each couple brought two items, but with a larger group, a couple would need to bring only one.

When serving Smorgasbord, arrange plates and the casserole of hot Swedish meat balls (or other meat dish) at one end of the table, and the salads at the opposite end, and other foods along the sides. Let the guests serve themselves, passing around the table and choosing what appeals to them. For our supper club Smorgasbord, I used the relish tray as the centerpiece.

SMORGASBORD MENU

Relishes

- Spiced crabapples
- Carrot and celery strips
- Mixed pickles and sweet pickles
- Sardines (add pickled herring and anchovies, if you wish)

Salads

- Molded vegetable salad
- *Fruit salad
- Tuna fish salad
- Cottage cheese with chives
- *Molded fruit juice gelatin

Meat

- *Swedish meat balls

Sliced ham and tongue
(You may wish to add jellied veal, or smoked salmon, or codfish balls)

Vegetables

- *Brown beans
- *Beets in orange sauce

Cheese

- Cheddar cheese triangles
- Blue cheese
- Assorted individual cheeses

Breads

- Pumpernickel
- Rye wafers
- (with unsalted butter)

Desserts

- Fruit salad
- *Rainbow cake with lime sherbet

If you wish to eat your Smorgasbord in true Scandinavian fashion, begin with bread, butter, and sardines or herring; then the cold fish dishes, cold cuts, and vegetable salads, followed by hot dishes, and cheese.

FRUIT SALAD

- 1 can pineapple slices
- 1 can grapefruit sections
- 2 cans Mandarin oranges
- 2 cups cubed apples OR halved and seeded grapes
- 1 cup miniature marshmallows
- 12 to 16 maraschino cherries
- 1 cup heavy cream, whipped
- 1/3 cup confectioners' sugar

Drain fruits well and cut pineapple slices into medium sized pieces. Combine with marshmallows and cherries. Add sugar to whipped cream and fold

into fruit. Arrange on salad plate or in a bowl on crisp lettuce and garnish with cherries. Serves 12.

MOLDED FRUIT JUICE GELATIN

- 2 packages flavored gelatin (lime or red depending upon color of rest of food)
- 1 cup boiling water
- 2 1/2 cups fruit juice (blended orange and grapefruit gives nice tang)

Dissolve the gelatin in the boiling water. Add the fruit juice. Pour into lightly oiled ring mold. Chill thoroughly. At serving time, unmold on plate. Garnish as desired. Serves 12.

SWEDISH MEAT BALLS

- 1 1/2 cups dry bread crumbs
- 3/4 cup warm cream
- 3/4 pound ground beef
- 1/2 pound ground lean pork
- 3/4 cup milk
- 2 eggs, slightly beaten
- 1 medium sized onion diced
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 1/2 teaspoon pepper
- 1/4 teaspoon allspice
- 1/4 teaspoon nutmeg, if desired

Soak bread crumbs in cream for 10 minutes. Combine with beef, pork, and mix lightly with a fork. Add the milk, eggs, onion, salt, pepper, and spices. Blend lightly with a fork. Shape mixture into 1 inch balls very lightly with the fingers or with a couple of teaspoons dipped in cold water. Fry in hot fat until evenly browned, shaking pan continuously to make balls round. As the balls are browned, remove them to

(Continued on Opposite Page)

FOUR-H CLUB girls and their leaders are to be congratulated for the fine work they do and for the garments that result from their efforts. Over the years, I have been aware of the constant growth and improvement of the work of club members. The Dress Revue at the New York State Fair this year added another milestone to the achievement and I was happy to be on hand for it.

Not every girl can win a blue ribbon or even a white ribbon, but to me the value of the competition is to have a goal towards which to strive and the resulting progress made. It can well be that a garment which could not stand up in competition for a ribbon might represent greater achievement for that particular girl than the prize. The girl needing the greatest help may actually have grown more in her abilities than the one who is more proficient.

So don't be discouraged if you do not win a competition, for it is the trying that really counts. Just to sew a fine seam is not your only goal. Any clothing project helps a girl to become more independent in her thinking and to gain assurance in her ability to work alone.

The choice of fabric and color for the design, and the suitability to the girl who will wear it, can be the difference between success and failure. With this good basic start, the next hurdle is to achieve a good fit—so that grain of fabric, design lines, and needed ease are all in harmony to give smartness, comfort, and wearing qualities.

The right size pattern is a step in the right direction. If you did not send for the personal measurement chart offered in the July 5 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, do so now so that you will know better what type and size of pattern to buy for your figure. Write to me c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose a

4¢ stamp for mailing.

The patterns chosen especially for you on page 29 offer variety, depending upon your skill and your preference. No. 8713 is easy for the beginner, especially if you choose the sleeveless jumper version. Little fitting is needed, but watch the correct placement of the underarm and front darts. The jacket has no underarm seams—front, back and front facings are cut all in one piece. What could be more simple?

If you prefer a full skirted model, No. 8580 will answer your purpose. The skirt is straight and pleated in to fit the waistline. The bias strip down the front gives a smart trimming and a long line for especial interest if you are on the chubby side.

A bit more sophisticated, and a challenge for those of you who have been sewing longer and developed more skill, is No. 8613. You will need to take care when constructing the sharp corners where the pocket cuts in at the waistline and the sleeve cuts in to the bodice. Underlining or reinforcement will add strength to this spot.

The bias-shaped collar, away from the neck, is popular and flattering. It would be advisable to line this collar with a lightweight fabric to give body and drape to the roll of the collar. Rayon taffeta is one suggestion. Be sure that the lining is cut on the same grain as the collar and that it lies smooth and flat as you sew. If you are making a wash dress, be sure to pre-shrink the lining and the fabric.

Some girls like to use the machine buttonhole attachment, but others like

the challenge of making bound buttonholes. Suit yourself!

Bermuda shorts and jackets seem to have become a staple item in every girl's wardrobe. If you have never worked with wool, the shorts would be

your opportunity to try your hand with this fabric. Pattern No. 7610 shows a collarless version of the jacket, too, so you need not be concerned about the tailoring required.

I have selected two leaflets which I think will be helpful to you, "Fashions for Sub-teens and Juniors," and another, "Pattern Alteration and Fabric Finishes." Send for your copies today, writing me at the above address, and enclose 10 cents to cover mailing cost. Have fun sewing—and maybe YOU will be the winner at your Fair next year.

New Project Year for 4-H Girls

By HELEN POWELL SMITH

Three happy 4-H girls whose clothing projects and sewing skill won them recognition at the recent New York State Fair. In the center of the picture is Diana Gunther, Suffolk County, State winner of the State Fair Dress Revue. At right is Diane Agle, Erie County, 1st Alternate, and at left, Lois Mayer, Erie County, 2nd Alternate. The girls are modeling their winning costumes.

—Photo: N. Y. State College of Home Economics



Free and your HOME

by Kay Eichelberger
New York State College of Home Economics

Bedroom Curtains

I am doing over my son's room and would like to make burlap curtains for it. Do you have a suggestion for the style? The windows are the old-fashioned long type. The ceiling is quite low.—Mrs. G.L., New York

Draw curtains with pleats at the top would be the most convenient. I suggest that you send for Cornell bulletin, "How to Make Curtains and Draperies," by Ruth Comstock. Write to: Mailing Room, Stone Hall, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. It is free to New York State residents, and 15 cents a copy for out-of-state residents.

Recess in Wall

There is a recessed place in my bedroom wall about 3 feet wide and about the same depth. It was formerly used to hang clothes in, and runs from floor to a low ceiling. What could I do with it now?—Mrs. L., New York

The recessed space would make an excellent storage space for drawers at the bottom, and shelves at the top. This can be done at very little cost if you have a handy man around your house.

Embroidered Sampler

About two years ago I made an embroidered sampler for my little girl's room, but I have never known how to hang it. I would appreciate any suggestions.—Mrs. G., New York

The sampler can either be framed with glass, which will keep it clean, or it can be lined and hung on a dowel rod painted the color of the wall or the background of the sampler.

Remodeled Living Room

We live in an old-fashioned house with small porch and small living room originally. We took down the walls on the porch to make a 14' x 18' living room. We have 3 windows and door facing east, and 2 windows (porch) facing north.

HAVE A SMORGASBORD SUPPER!

(Continued from Opposite Page)

casserole or chafing dish. Keep hot.

These balls may be served with or without gravy. If you wish gravy, stir into the fat remaining in the pan 2 tablespoons flour, ½ teaspoon paprika, ¼ teaspoon salt, and dash pepper. Add 1 cup boiling water and 1 cup cream, cook until slightly thickened. Pour over meat balls. Makes about 60 to 70 balls.

QUICK BROWN BEANS

- 2 cans baked beans
- 1 can red kidney beans
- ¼ cup molasses
- ¾ cup brown sugar

Combine baked beans, kidney beans, molasses and sugar. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) 45 minutes. Beans should be quite liquid when served. Serves 12.

WHOLE BEETS IN ORANGE SAUCE

- 3 to 4 cups cooked baby beets
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 tablespoons cornstarch
- 1 tablespoon flour
- ¼ cup lemon juice
- ¼ cups orange juice
- ¼ cup water
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- 1 tablespoon butter
- 1 teaspoon each lemon and orange rinds

Combine sugar, cornstarch, and flour. Stir in juices, water, and salt.

Please tell me what kind of wallpaper, rugs and drapes to use. I have a green sofa, a green chair, one red chair, and a red platform rocker. We sit in the room evenings to sew and watch T.V.

I'm enclosing a floor plan; also, a sample of wallpaper that is in dining room and going upstairs.—Mrs. G.E., New York.

For your rug and living room walls, you can use a plain or textured gray, the color of the background in your dining room wallpaper, or a light grayed green. If the furniture upholstery is a solid color with no pattern, you may use a designed paper, but I would keep the pattern small rather than large, as it will make the room appear larger. The rug can be a plain textured one of wool or any of the synthetics. Acrilan is a good substitute for wool.

If your walls are plain colored, a figured drape with the colors in your dining room wallpaper might be used, as they are also the colors used on your furniture. If the walls have a figured paper, a plain colored drapery of the same color as the background of the paper will make the room appear larger. The more solid colors you use, the larger your room will appear.

Large, Dark Hall

I have a duplex home with northwest exposure. It has a large hall with a 9-foot ceiling on first floor and second floor, from which three rooms enter. These rooms have pastel colors. What should the hall color be to make it look lower and lighter? There is only the light from the front and back door windows on the first floor, and upstairs a window in front of staircase.—Mrs. P.H.D., Conn.

A very light, pale yellow will make your hall appear light and cheerful and should harmonize with your pastels if the yellow is grayed the least bit. Or you could use a soft, light peach color, grayed the least bit so it is not too intense.

Cook until thickened. Add butter and grated rinds. Combine with beets and reheat. Serves 12.

RAINBOW CAKE

- 1 large sponge or angel cake
- Pineapple filling
- Apricot filling
- Raspberry filling

Cut sponge cake into 4 even layers. On bottom layer spread pineapple filling (see directions below). Place second layer on top. Spread this layer with apricot filling. Place third layer on top. Spread this layer with raspberry filling. Top with fourth layer. Frost cake with 1 cup heavy cream, whipped stiff and sweetened with ¼ cup confectioners' sugar. Sprinkle with blanched and toasted almonds or coconut, if desired. Chill several hours before serving. Serves 12.

Fillings: Soften 1 tablespoon gelatin in 3 tablespoons cold water. Place over boiling water and stir until dissolved. Combine with 1 cup heavy cream and ½ cup confectioners' sugar. Beat until stiff enough to hold its shape. Divide mixture into thirds. Into one part, fold in ½ cup well drained crushed pineapple and color green. To second part, fold in ½ cup apricot pulp and 1 teaspoon lemon juice. To third part, fold in ½ cup thick raspberry jam. Chill all fillings before spreading.



Wins cooking awards in first year of competition

Manager of New Hampshire State Fair Congratulates Prize-Winning Cook

Last year's New Hampshire State Fair was certainly one for Mrs. Kenneth Elder to remember! She not only won three awards in the cooking competition, but Fair Manager Delbert Gray presented them in person!

Mrs. Elder helps her husband run their large dairy farm near Lyme Center, New Hampshire, so naturally she's mighty busy, and likes to do things the handy way—like using Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It's easy to use," she says. "I can keep a supply handy right in my cupboard."

And now there's a new way to

use Fleischmann's Yeast—add it to biscuit mix and make real Italian pizza crust. There's no rising, hardly any measuring or fuss. And it makes a marvelous pizza, says Mrs. America®, one of the prize-winning cooks who has tried it. You'll find her recipe, called "Pizza Pronto," on the back of the Fleischmann's package. So pick up this easy, speedy Dry Yeast and try "Pizza Pronto."

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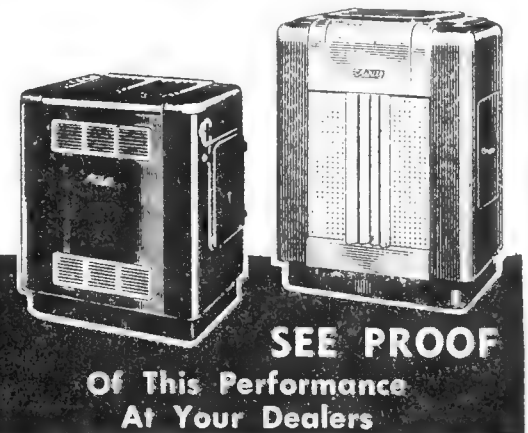
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Set a Pretty Table

By RUBY PRICE WEEKS

HOW ABOUT your dining table? Is it one of your main interests? There is nothing more relaxing and gratifying than sitting down at a well appointed table at any time, but for breakfast a gay and colorful one is highly recommended . . . particularly on a dark, rainy morning when spirits are likely to be at low ebb.

Everyone has days when it's hard to "get going." Then why not feature a cheerful color on your table in one way or another? It may be nothing but a geranium with a huge red blossom, but what a lift it can give! It could be a low bowl of oranges, tangerines, and red and green polished apples, any of which may disappear before the meal is over. Even a glass pitcher with orange or tomato juice showing through the glass would answer the purpose, not only by supplying the needed color, but the much needed vitamins, too.

The shops are filled with attractive, interesting, and often inexpensive things which might create a really sensational setting for a party . . . or for a family who has been rather indifferent to how your table looks. The many materials which are used for tablecloths and place mats today . . . plastic, straw, rayon, etc. . . are all good looking and practical for regular family use. Some are in neutral colors with which colorful dishes show up nicely.

Unusual place mats can be made from the burlap bags in which some farm products come, and are stunning when used with heavy pottery that has an interesting or ornate design in colors. Mats 12x18 inches may be made by drawing threads to be sure they are straight. About one inch from the edge, draw two or three threads, and then with coarse thread of the same color, hemstitch the entire mat. The material is so coarse that it takes little time to do this. When finished, pull the threads above the hemstitching and there will be about a one-inch fringe on all sides. This prevents raveling and the mats are easily laundered.

For napkins, use paper or linen ones that pick up a color in the dishes. Indian Head, a material which is cotton but looks like linen and is less expensive, is perfect for making napkins. It comes in countless colors, and one yard will make four eighteen-inch napkins. To make these, draw threads to divide the material, then proceed as with the burlap mats. But instead of the hemstitching, draw one thread,

then stitch along this on the sewing machine and fringe. They will never ravel if stitched in this manner.

Imagine your table set with burlap mats, heavy pottery with possibly yellow predominating in the design, and yellow napkins! Then add a centerpiece of calendulas or zinnias, picking up the color in napkins. The flowers could be arranged in a pottery dish, perhaps a vegetable or cereal dish, depending on size and shape of the table. Fasten a needlepoint holder to the bottom, using either florist's clay or paraffin to hold the flowers in place.

One thing to keep in mind when setting any table is that it should *always* be correctly done. If one makes it a habit to see that her table is always correctly set, it will be no more effort to set it for a very important occasion than for any meal. Children should be taught to help, for it's a great asset to a teenager when starting to plan her own parties and entertain the "gang." Here are things that should be learned:

Allow twenty to twenty-four inches between plate centers for each person.

Silver is always placed in the order in which it is used, beginning at the outside. Forks are at the left. Knives, with sharp edge toward the plate, and spoons are to the right. (A seafood fork is an exception: it is to the right of the spoons.) Butter spreader is placed on the bread and butter plate, either parallel or vertical with the edge of the table. All the pieces should be in a line one inch from edge of the table.

Plates should be in the center of each place, with bread and butter plates to the left above the tip of the fork.

If salad is served with the meal, the plate is at the left of forks.

A water glass or goblet is placed above the tip of the knife.

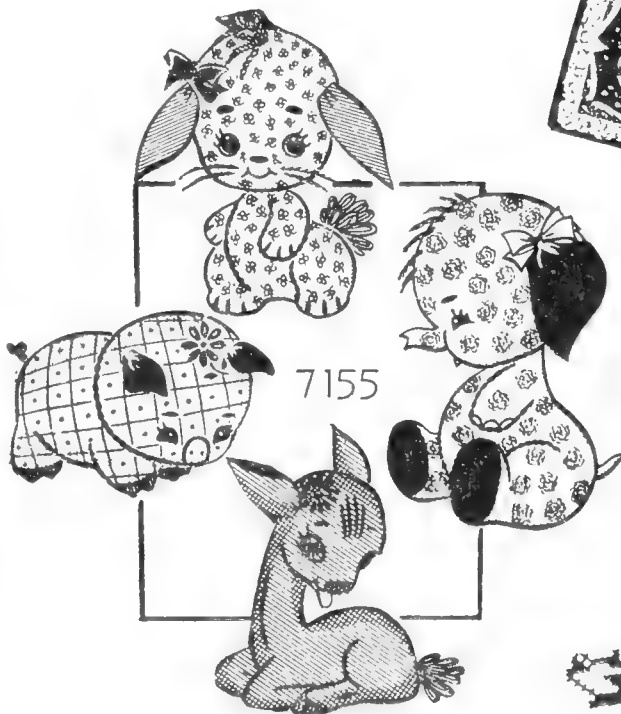
The napkin may be placed with either the open or folded side toward the plate and at the left.

The centerpiece is the finishing touch to any table. Flowers from your garden, or even ones found along the side of country roads. Black-eyed Susans are striking arranged in the right container. In winter, a flowering plant that works into your color scheme would be lovely. And of course colorful vegetables and fruits, artistically arranged, make wonderful fall and winter centerpieces. The piece should always be low enough so that those sitting on opposite sides of the table may see each other.

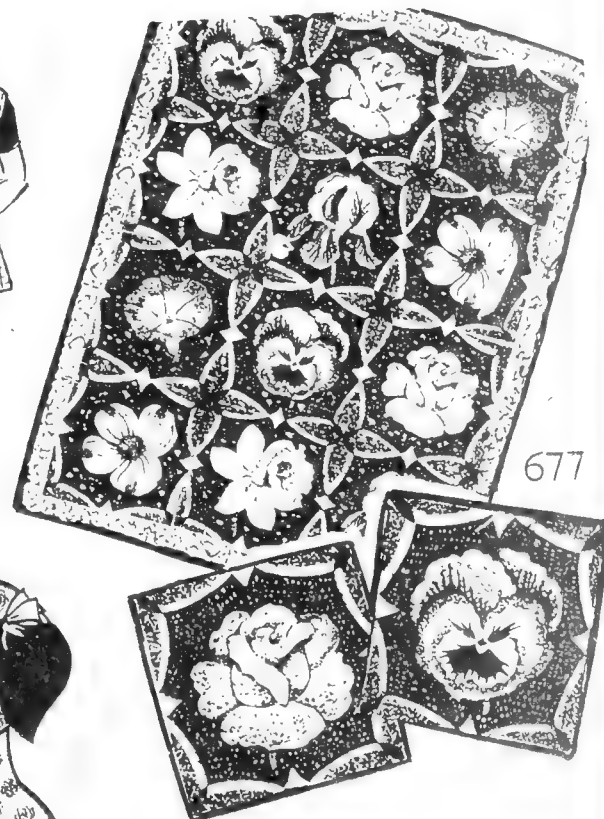
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7155



677



603



881

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Her Kitchen

By Jane Morrison

Her summer kitchen had a yellow floor
She painted every spring. Sunshine was there
Even on rainy days. The small-paned door
Was blue; so were the table and each chair.
Her pansy room, she called it. On opaque
Long summer evenings, color of larkspur, spent
Sewing or canning fruit, at last she'd take
Her rocker, waiting and benevolent.
The winter kitchen was another matter.
Deep-hued geraniums warmed one with their blaze,
While cinnamon-scented air, the huge blue platter,
Got from its hiding-place, meant holidays.
She thought how winter hours renew and bring
Fresh joy to gardens and kitchens with the spring.



Some Winners at the Caledonia Fat Stock Show

A RECORD number of 64 buyers competed to pay nine-year high prices for five of the top animals at the Ninth Annual Western New York Fat Stock Show & Sale held at the Caledonia Stockyards of Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative on Friday, September 19.

New record live weight prices-per-pound were set for Champion and Reserve Champion 4-H Steers and Lambs and for Reserve Champion 4-H Hog, and other champions set near-records.

For the first time in addition to meat packing companies, chain stores, retailers, and livestock men, buyers included a group of Batavia businessmen, who demonstrated their belief in encouraging farm-city relationships by active bidding for the livestock shown by the 4-H youngsters who live near Batavia.

Average prices paid for all 324 animals in the show reflected the strong competition among the buyers. Average for 125 steers was \$30.90/cwt; 147 lambs averaged 34 cents a pound; and 77 hogs averaged \$30.89 per cwt.



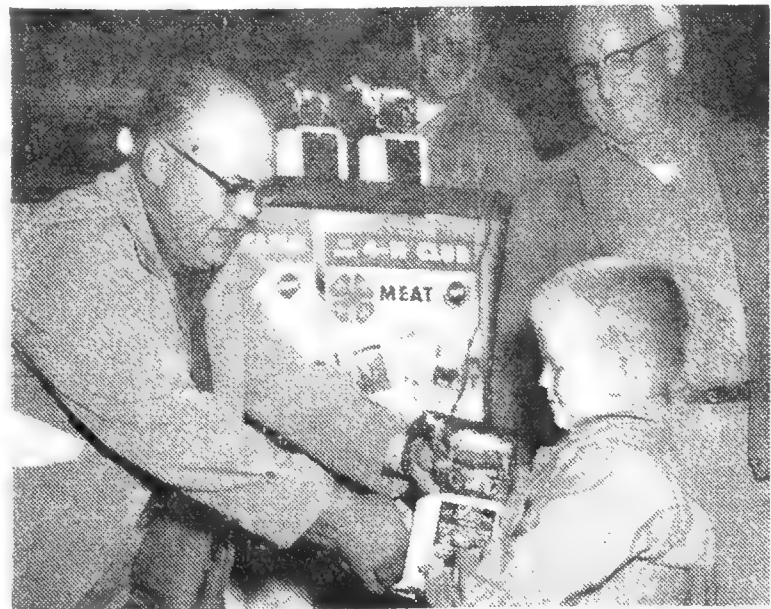
James Conney, a director of the Tobin Packing Company, Rochester, was high bidder at \$3.00 a pound for the Grand Champion 4-H Hog. Miss Dorothy McColl, LeRoy, sister of the owner, Esther McColl, is shown in the picture. The gold trophy was donated by Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative.



William B. Knight, Jr. of Knight's Public Market, Ithaca, paid a nine-year high price of \$3.00 a pound for this Champion 4-H Lamb shown by Robert Hunt, Ithaca. The gold trophy was given by Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative.

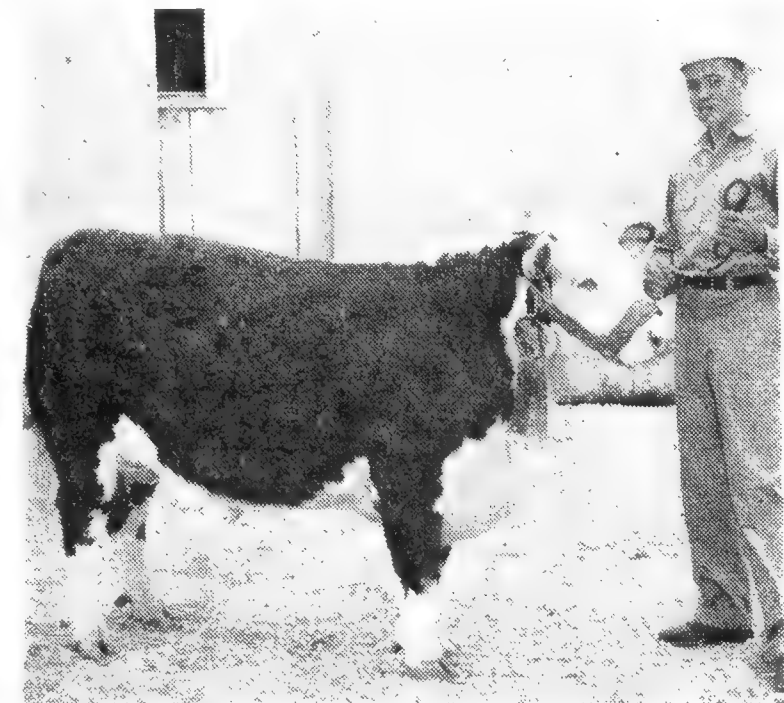


Mrs. E. P. Forrestel, Medina, New York, wife of the president of Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, purchased the Reserve Champion 4-H Lamb shown by Nancy Brannon, Freeville. Another nine-year record was toppled when the 95 lb. lamb brought \$1.50 a pound.



Robert E. Rector, Ithaca, sales manager of the Western New York Fat Stock Show and Sale Supervisor of Markets for Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, presents the New York Central Railroad gold trophy for Champion Open Class Steer to young Timmy Scon of Stanley, while Timmy's grandfather, Jack Frederickson, beams proudly.

The 1055 lb. Reserve Champion 4-H steer owned by Robert Coene, Canandaigua, brought a record price for its class of 55 cents a pound with the winning bid made by Statler Club, Ithaca.



Westover Farms, Fairport, Frank W. McEvoy, owner, paid a record-breaking price of \$1.55 per pound for all 940 pounds of this Grand Champion 4-H Steer owned by Philip Green of Canandaigua. The Championship trophy was donated by Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative.



Look to Your Future

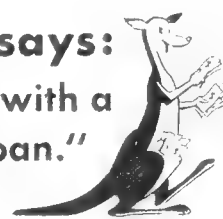


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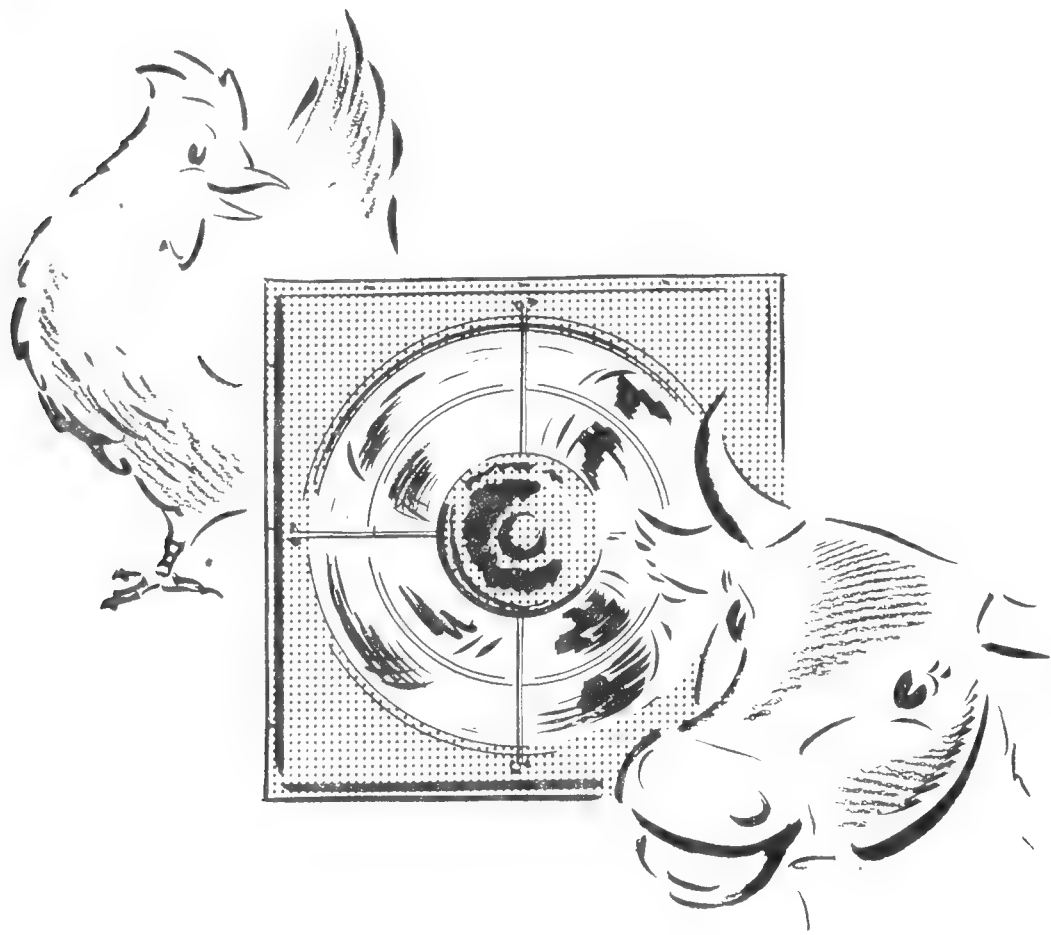
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Visiting Hayfields

By
TOM MILLIMAN

Milepost 372

**N. Y.
THRUWAY**

Question On Pastures

AT HAYFIELDS in 1958 we've had more total yield from pastures, acre by acre, than ever before, thanks to unusually good early and midsummer rainfall. But these same pastures seem to have so far yielded less in late summer and early fall than I can remember during the past dozen years.

Here I'm writing about the pastures used by the milking herd, rather than the Empire birdsfoot pastures for dry stock. The latter pastures came back splendidly from the slow condition of late August and through September to really good grazing at the end of September and into October, so far.

Harry has, for a while, been feeding rain-damaged hay to the dry stock on Empire birdsfoot pasture. Consumption was rather high for around three weeks. But now, on October 4, the bred heifers and dry cows eat very little hay from the field rack placed midway in their pasture run.

It is the so-called prime pastures at the main farm, consisting of alfalfa, bromegrass and ladino clover on two fields and alfalfa-brome on a third, with which I'm now concerned. Their fall yield appears to be below par, based on past performance for the same fields, and taking into account the age of seeding and the population or coverage of the legume plants.

Why?

If the observation is correct, then what caused a fall-off in autumn yield? Could it be that:

1. These plants, possessing a genetic limitation the same as every living thing, plants, or animals, and having yielded extremely well all spring and summer under the encouragement of moisture and fertilizer, have less left in their make-up for late delivery? Or could it be that:

2. In the year 1958 more fertilizer should have been used than the normal 300 lbs. to the acre of 0-19-19 we are accustomed to supplying annually? Did we under-fertilize, is the question.

The answer won't come by leaning on the fence and wondering. The only means I can think of, on the question of amount and balance of fertilizer, is to have the soils tested, not only field

by field, but by carefully drawing samples from the several varying parts of each field.

This will be done. We have exactly the right fellow to gather the samples. He is Eugene, 16-year-old son of Harry Morrill, and a student taking agricultural courses at Caledonia High School.

On soils intended for row crops in 1959, I shall contact Bobby Grattan for soil sampling. Bobby, at 16, is keenly interested. Though not on a farm, he does live next door to Hayfields.

It is nice to have boys like these available, and it is our duty to do what we can to make farming an absorbing field of action for them.

SCREENINGS

Cheese produced in New York State outsells Wisconsin cheese of the same government grade by 2¢ to 4¢ a lb., carload lots. But most food chains put their own company label on cut-up cheese from the big wheels of cheddar, and the consumer has no means of knowing the source. New York cheese has a more distinctive flavor which consumers prefer, but it lacks the promotion given to Wisconsin cheese, and the premium is harder to get when both kinds are under the same label.

* * *

The tart apples of the Lake Ontario region, such as Greening, Baldwin, Twenty Ounce, etc., when combined with softer dessert apples, make an apple sauce with excellent character and taste. It is preferred, and generally brings a premium over that of Virginia. Again, most chains require the apple processor to wrap the food chain labels on the cans of apple sauce.

* * *

The lima beans of New Jersey, both the baby limas and the Fordhooks, are important as a frozen food. It is a big business in Southern New Jersey, which has long been recognized as a prime source for quality of limas, particularly the fresh-frozen. But more and more of the crop has to move under food chain labels, and compete in price with the less desirable product of other regions. The packer's identity, even the region's identity, is lost under food chain labels, as is the opportunity to obtain an earned premium.



TWO YEARS AFTER CLEARING

This Soil Conservation Service photo shows red Santa Gertrudis cattle grazing on the ranch of J. T. Maltsberger, Jr., near Cotulla, Texas. The luxuriant grass now replaces mesquite and other woody plants, which occupied the land only two years before. Land was cleared by giant rootplows propelled by diesel crawler tractors of the largest size. Up here in the Northeast, we have great opportunities to replace with Empire birdsfoot the nearly worthless spring grass and summer weeds now occupying our hillsides.

Personal Experience Corner

We're Sold on Fall Setting of Strawberries

By DOROTHY HOLMAN
Hampton, New Hampshire

WE'RE MARKET gardeners, and for years strawberries have been one of our major crops. We always set from one to two thousand plants each year as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. This was usually in late April or early May, to take advantage of the spring rains for giving the plants a good start.

Coming as it did along with the regular spring work of plowing, harrowing and planting the several crops, we had a busy time. One day we read in a magazine that strawberries could be set in the fall so decided to give it a try. We have been doing it ever since.

Uses Inspected Stock

Our crop consists mostly of Howard 17's, with a few rows of Catskills and Pathfinders. We buy some of the plants from a reliable grower, being sure they are virus-free, state-inspected stock, but the bulk of our setting is from our own previously-set beds, taking only well-rooted, healthy runner plants.

We've found that any time between September and November is a good

time for this farm chore, whenever there's a break in the fall harvesting. A dull day is to be preferred or one immediately following a good soaking rain, though since we set up an irrigation system it doesn't matter when, since the bed is adjacent to the farm pond.

We choose a section of the gardens which grew to peas, plowing them under as soon as the crop is harvested, about mid-July. Then we spread barnyard manure and plow again. From then on, the piece is harrowed over once a week throughout the summer, to keep the weeds under control, and to keep the land friable.

The plants are set at 2 foot intervals in rows 4 feet apart, setting not too high nor too deep, but with the crown of the plant just level with the top of the ground.

Winter Protection

After the ground freezes we cover each plant with a shovelful of sawdust or a forkful of pine needles. This protects the plant throughout the winter, and prevents alternate freezing and thawing, which might result in heav-

ing, and loss of the plant by winter killing. Raked off lightly in the spring this sawdust or pine needle mulch is incorporated into the surrounding soil, adding to its fertility.

An application of superphosphate to each plant at this time completes the feeding, though this may be applied along with the manure before setting.

Kept weeded and cultivated through the summer and training the runners to the row, the result is a bed of strong, healthy plants, ready to go through their second winter.

When the ground is frozen, the well-matted rows are covered with rye straw, which is lifted off the following spring and placed between the rows to serve as mulch, and to keep the berries clean.

Following the above method our reward is a bumper crop of large, well-shaped berries, yielding us more than the average box to the plant.

— A. A. —

THE FFA CREED

I BELIEVE in the future of farming, with a faith born not of words but of deeds—achievements won by the present and past generations of farmers; in the promise of better days through better ways, even as the better things we now enjoy have come up to us from the struggles of former years.

I believe that to live and work on a good farm is pleasant as well as challenging; for I know the joys and discomforts of farm life and hold an in-born fondness for those associations which, even in hours of discouragement, I cannot deny.

I believe in leadership from ourselves and respect from others. I believe in my own ability to work efficiently and think clearly, with such knowledge and skill as I can secure, and in the ability of organized farmers to serve our own and the public interest in marketing the product of our toil. I believe we can safeguard those rights against practices and policies that are unfair.

I believe in less dependence on begging and more power in bargaining; in the life abundant and enough honest wealth to help make it so—for others as well as myself; in less need for charity and more of it when needed; in being happy myself and playing square with those whose happiness depends upon me.

I believe that rural America can and will hold true to the best traditions in our national life and that I can exert an influence in my home and community which will stand solid for my part in that inspiring task.

(Adopted at the 3rd National Convention of Future Farmers of America)

— A. A. —

A NEW BOOK

DAIRY HANDBOOK AND DICTIONARY, a valuable new book, has just come to my desk. It is written by Professor J. H. Frandsen, Emeritus Head, Department of Dairy Industry at the University of Massachusetts. In it are over 900 pages of information about dairying, collected from many sources. The book was published by J. H. Frandsen, Amherst, Mass., and can be purchased for \$9.75.—H.L.C.

WE NEED STRONG ORGANIZATIONS

I FEEL that, by and large, farmer-owned and farmer-controlled organizations are doing an excellent job with their members.

As a farmer, I believe that we are doing a miserable job of expressing our grass roots sentiment to our leaders and officers. There is altogether too much indifference and "let someone else do it" attitude among us as farmers.

I have heard some talk that there should be a limit to the length of office in farm organizations. I believe this should be determined on the local level. If there are enough—and I believe in most cases there are capable, interested individuals who are willing to give of their time to farm organization work, some sort of a rotation program which, will give as many members as practicable an insight into the workings of an organization, will work wonders for that organization. An informed member is a good member.

Farmers and farm organizations have a tremendous job to do in the field of public relations. I have often thought that a full-time public relations expert hired by some of the larger co-ops would be an excellent step in this direction. Such a person could do much to counteract adverse publicity given farmers by the press.

For example, screaming headlines proclaiming milk going up 1 to 2 cents per quart because of increased price to farmers, but never any headlines telling the consumer farm price of milk drops more than 2 cents from January to June each year. Also headlines stating cost of living index up several points due to increase in fresh vegetables and fruit prices—but no mention of the millions loss suffered by southern farmers as result of frosts which caused prices to go up.

Certainly, membership participation is the great need of farm organizations. We should not only support them by using them, we should also attend meetings and participate in annual meetings. I know that some of the finest times I can recall have been at committee meetings, annual meetings, store board and policy-making meetings.

— Marshall Minot, Pulaski, New York



THE INDEPENDENT LIFE

... and the hope of the future

Adventuring sailors may have discovered this country. Merchants may have platted its Main Street. But the farm folk settled it from sea to sea, from lakes to gulf.

Many of those first American farmers were escaping old world tyranny and oppression—many were seeking liberty to worship as they wished and opportunity to work as they willed.

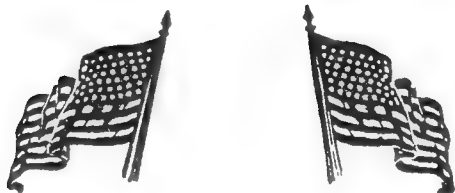
The pioneer stumps are long since gone from the fields, horse labor is replaced by horsepower, muscle work in barn and house is replaced with tireless electricity. Farm production per man hour has

doubled since 1940. Farm homes equal city homes in convenience and comfort. More than ever this is the independent life.

But . . . today's new tyrannies enslave the old world. In more than one nation farm production is rigidly and completely controlled. Farmers are laborers for the state—told where to work, what to produce, where to live, what to have for living. Let us be thankful that in America the farmer is still individual and independent. For in him is one of the surest hopes for the preservation of our free America.

NEW YORK STATE ELECTRIC & GAS

Serving 47,000 New York Farms



LIKE SO MANY other times in our history, America is in a double-edged crisis. Abroad, we could be embroiled in another world war which might end everything. At home, we face ruin from big government, socialism, inflation and taxes. We have muddled through other critical times in our history, but I have wondered in reading about it how we managed to survive. It must be that God was with us and for us. But we may try Him too far and He may lose patience.

Whether or not we weather our present crises and whether or not God continues to see us safely through depends almost entirely on ourselves, on how we act as a nation and as individuals. In short, both our national and our individual safety depend on what kind of citizens we are.

Think for a moment, what is a good citizen? What are the qualifications? How do you measure up? Are you a good citizen?

Hugh Cosline and I used to think that we had the qualifications of an outstanding citizen well in mind when we went to see a man who had been nominated for a Master Farmer.

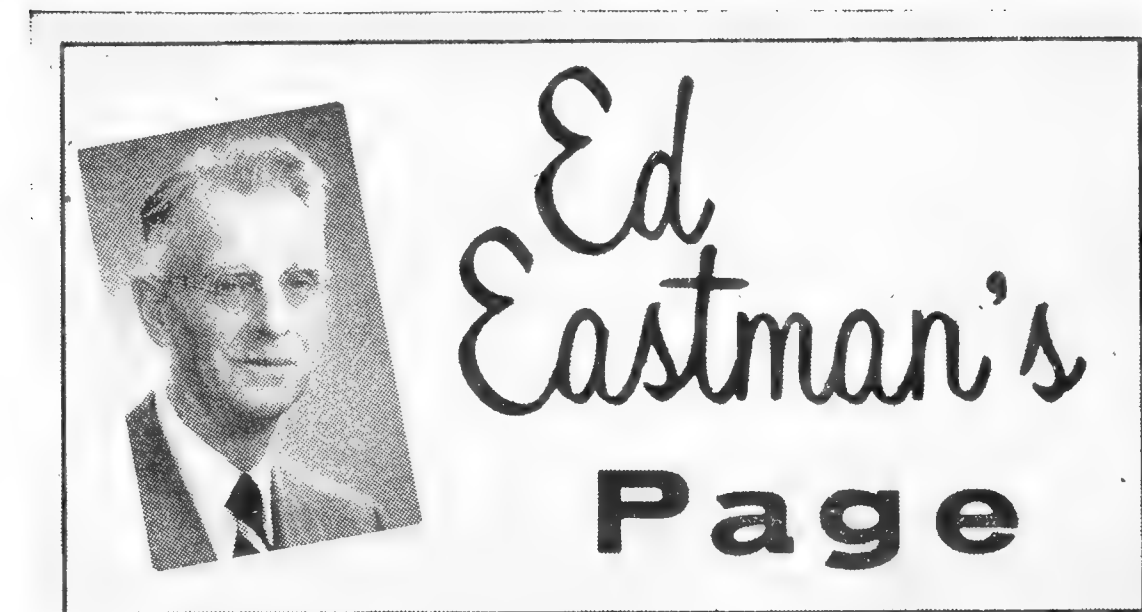
We looked first to see what kind of a farmer and business man the candidate was. Did he have the ability to work and to manage so as to make a good living for his family? Personally, I put great emphasis on the value of work. I think that two-thirds of the trouble with juvenile delinquency is the fact that young people don't have opportunity enough to work the way most of my generation did when we were young. So, whether a man is engaged in farming or some other occupation, we expect him to be a good worker and a good manager excellent in his trade or profession.

But a man or woman can excel in business, in a trade or profession and still not be a good citizen. Hugh and I found many candidates for the Master Farmer honor who were good farmers but who lacked other essential qualifications that make a man. A good citizen pays attention to his citizenship duties. He takes an active part in his farm organizations, in the management of his school affairs, and in the nomination and election of his political representatives.

On this page, some time back, I wrote a story about my friend, Mr. Harry Trapp of Dryden, N. Y., who is over one hundred years old. Until the last year or so, Mr. Trapp had voted in every election without a single exception since he was twenty-one, in other words, 80 times in 80 years!

But there's more to being a good citizen than voting or taking part in political affairs in spite of their very great importance. A good citizen not only provides for his family financially, but what is equally important, he and his wife provide an attractive environment for their growing children. As a father, he will never be too busy to help his children with understanding counsel, and he will give them the comfort and security of his own personality.

Now we have passed the crossroads in our national and personal affairs



Do You Qualify?

and have gone far down the wrong road. Can we retrace our steps and restore the great principles that cost our fathers so much in blood, tears and sacrifices? Can we muddle through as we have so many times in our past history? Will God continue to go with us as a nation and as individuals?

I am optimistic. The answers to these questions can be a positive Yes but the answers depend upon more individual responsibility as citizens than most of us have been showing in recent years. We want the easy, soft life. We're smothering in our own feather beds. Too many of us want more and

more for less in work and sacrifice. We have forgotten the truth our fathers knew so well: that God helps those who help themselves. So we constantly demand services of government that we should do for ourselves either as individuals or in our organizations. Then we wonder and complain about laws and regulations that destroy our liberties.

IT IS INSANE

REPORTS from Washington forecast a deficit of \$12,223,000,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1st. That's the highest since World War II.

The budget bureau also reports that spending for the fiscal year beginning the first of July will soar to over \$79 billion, \$7 billion above the actual outlays last year. Yes, I said billions, not millions. No one knows how much a billion is. Income of the Federal government will drop to \$67 billion, making it impossible anywhere near to keep expenses within income. How long would any individual or any business last financially if expenses constantly exceeded income? A government can do it by ruining its citizens with taxes.

The situation in the state of New York is no better. Reports from Albany indicate that the state budget for the coming year will reach a record \$2 billion. The result is that both state and federal taxes will continue to jump and they are already beyond the ruinous stage.

I can't believe that the American people want to sit idly by and watch the government spendthrifts ruin us all. The United States government now operates 100 types of business. It is the largest electric power producer, the largest lender, the largest borrower, the largest landlord, the largest warehouse operator, the largest owner of grain, and the largest shipowner. The government is also the largest operator in the insurance business.

All of this means that we are already a socialistic nation. It means that free enterprise which has meant so much to boys and girls of every generation in the past is now on the way out.

What can you do, you ask? You, the people, still have the power to throw the political spenders out. In a few weeks, there's an election coming up. Will you stay home and yell about what happens to your country and to you, or will you take an interest in the candidate and vote for the ones that will help stop some of this insane spending?

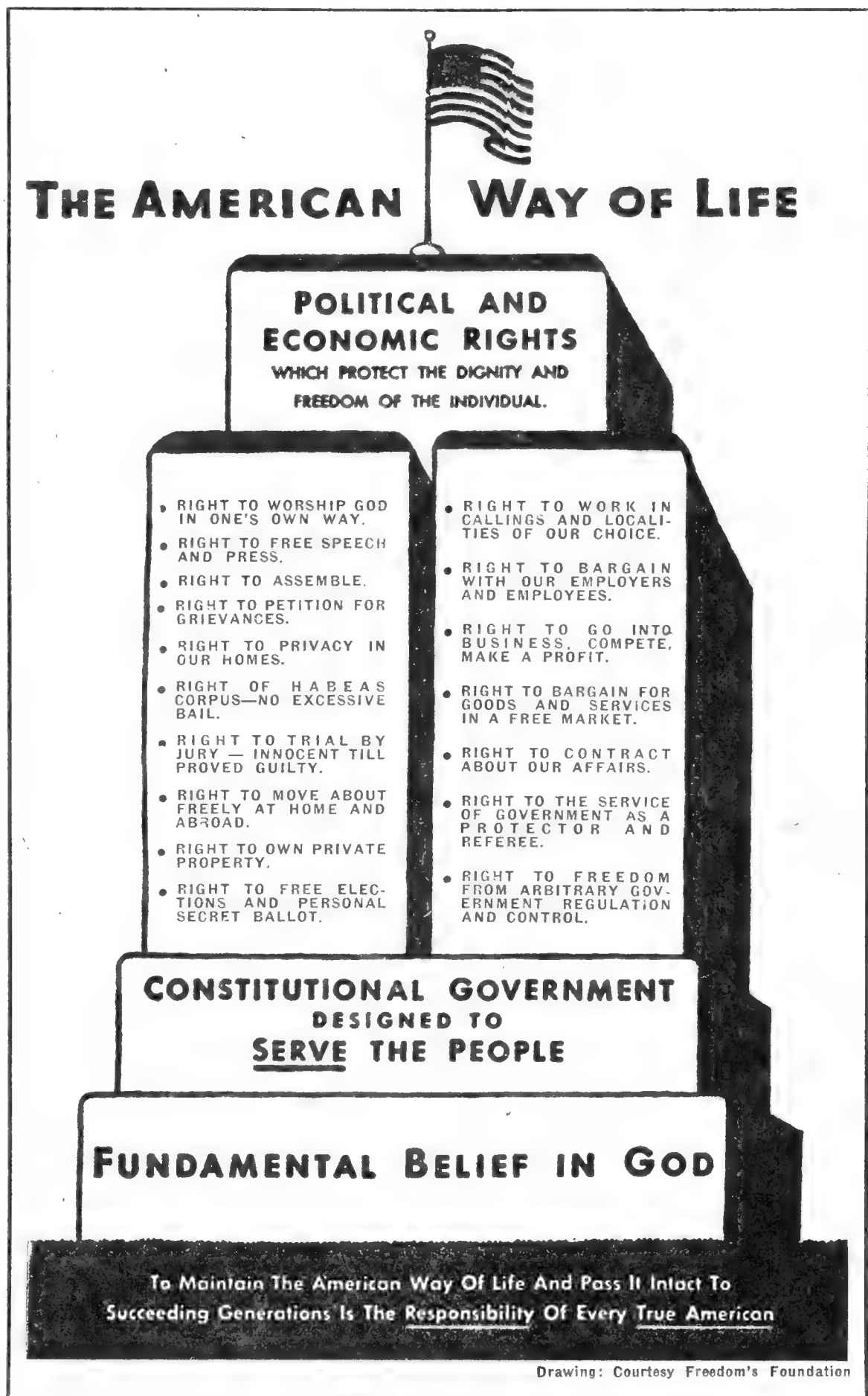
EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

JIMMY DAVIS, son of Stub Davis who is well known to thousands of farm folks, was late for school one day. When the teacher asked him why, he said it was a long story. But she insisted on knowing so here's what he told her.

"Last night," he said, "it was so hot that Pop slept in a short shirt. In the middle of the night, Mom awakened him to tell him there was someone in our henhouse stealing our chickens. So without stopping to dress, Pop grabbed his old shotgun, rushed out to the henhouse, and pointed his gun in the open door. Then he shouted, 'Come out of there before I shoot.' His shouting woke up our dog, old Rover, and he came running up behind Pop and put his cold nose on Pop's bare leg."

"Yes," said the teacher, "but what has all this got to do with your being late for school?"

"Well," said Jimmy, "Pop, Mom, and us kids have been picking and dressing the hens ever since."



Congratulations!

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
GENERAL OFFICES 209 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS.

October 1958

H. E. BOOSTROM
SECRETARY

Greetings to Readers:

Hugh Cosline, your editor, tells us that the 11th Annual Forum Issue of your American Agriculturist will cover the subject, "Business and agriculture look to the future." He says this issue will support free enterprise and the "American way of life."

We support American Agriculturist in this great crusade.

Great changes have come in farming because of the greater use of farm machinery. This has made life on the farm more profitable and pleasant---BUT NONE THE LESS HAZARDOUS. Farm accidents continue to take a terrible toll each year.

To meet changes on the farm we have written new policies which provide more protection for you.

I assure you who are policyholders of our continued dependable, prompt, and friendly service which means so much in the anxious weeks that follow a sickness or an accident.

Cordially yours,

H. E. Boostrom

Secretary



HAZEL E. BOOSTROM

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Exclusive of Parts

Now yours at an incredibly low price—the totally modern watch for today's active he-men—the watch that gives you seven of the greatest horological advances of this century. Multi-protected! It withstands rough handling and abuse that would ruin many a costly watch. Engineered to give dependable time in all climates, in the tropical heat of the Sahara as well as in the forbidding cold of Byrd's Little America. Now you can own this handsome watch for only 7.89 with the special discount coupon. You save \$10.00 from its former retail price.

Latest Scientific Safeguards Not Found in Ordinary Watches

Many fine watches selling for upwards of \$75 don't give you the many scientific safeguards built into this handsome watch. Yes, millions of ordinary watches today don't have even ONE, much less all of these scientific safeguards. That's why watchmakers are ever busy repairing watches. That's why they can command big prices even for minor repairs, earning as much as \$20.00 in a single hour! Yes—you can be charged a dollar for

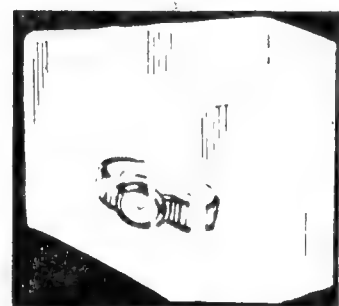
a broken crystal, four dollars for cleaning, five or six dollars for a mainspring. This multi-protected watch saves you plenty when you buy it—plenty in lower maintenance cost, because its scientific safeguards help protect it against damage from water, dust, shock and mainspring trouble. But it has more—much more that sets it apart from commonplace watches. It gives you a Trans-Kleer unbreakable crystal, stainless steel screw back, Nite-Glo hands and numerals—and above all—dependable, electronically-tested accuracy.

Dynamic He-Man Styling

This multi-protected watch is an artistic masterpiece—the latest expression of fashion for virile men of action—sportsmen, executives, doctors, engineers, active workers. The illustration gives you just an idea of its fine, chromed case, the metal—not paper—dial in sculptured three dimensional effect with raised figures and light pastel green hands. You'll wear it with pride. At work . . . at play . . . on every social occasion!

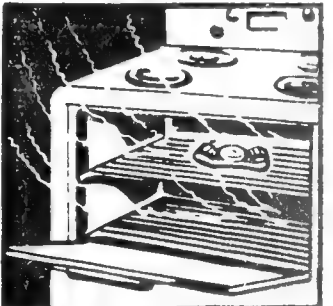
Can Your Present Watch Pass These 'Torture' Tests?

Would you dare to put your present watch thru the torture tests shown here? Most ordinary watches would be ruined beyond repair. Yet this new MULTI-PROTECTED WATCH went thru all these killing tests without any noticeable damage. In fact, this MULTI-PROTECTED WATCH will continue to give dependable service long after ordinary watches stop ticking. Get yours now at our new, deeply reduced price.



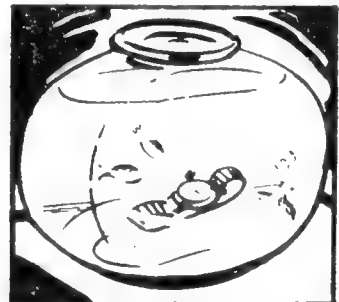
DEEP FROZEN!

This MULTI-PROTECTED Watch was actually frozen in a cake of ice for 24 hours. When thawed, it kept on giving dependable time.



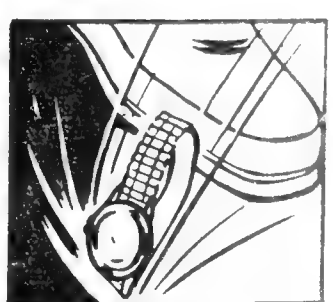
OVEN BAKED!

This amazing timepiece was oven baked for one full hour yet ran as usual. Would you dare try this on an ordinary watch?



WATER TESTED!

We kept the watch in a fish bowl for 30 days. When opened it was completely dry—proof of its greater water resistance.



SHOCK TESTED!

The watch was jolted and jarred mechanically for 3 hours. It was then dropped 25 times from a height of 4 feet—without damage.

Buy Direct—Get More For Your Money!

Now you need not spend \$50 or more for a dependable watch! Buy NOW . . . Buy DIRECT and save yourself plenty! Save plenty on repairs in the years to come! Get the watch that's multi-protected now! Of course it's backed by Thoresen's famous guarantee. And remember—you may examine it—wear it 10 full days—test it in every way. Your complete satisfaction guaranteed or full purchase price back quick!

No. 221 7.98 plus 10% Fed. Tax \$8.78 Total. Deluxe model with metal expansion band \$9.98 plus \$1.00 Federal tax \$10.98. Total. Order by No. 221D

MAIL COUPON! PROMPT DELIVERY! MONEY BACK GUARANTEE!

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Rush the items checked below on 10-day home trial.

My Money back if I'm not satisfied.

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|---|---------|
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Check or money order enclosed. Send postage-paid. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Send C.O.D. plus C.O.D. fee, postage and insurance costs. (Enclose \$1 deposit.) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No. 938 Waterman Pen & Pencil Set | \$11.99 |

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Canadians: Address THORESEN, Ltd., 439 King Street West, Toronto 2B, Ont. Reg. Model \$9.98 duty paid—Deluxe Model \$11.98 duty paid.

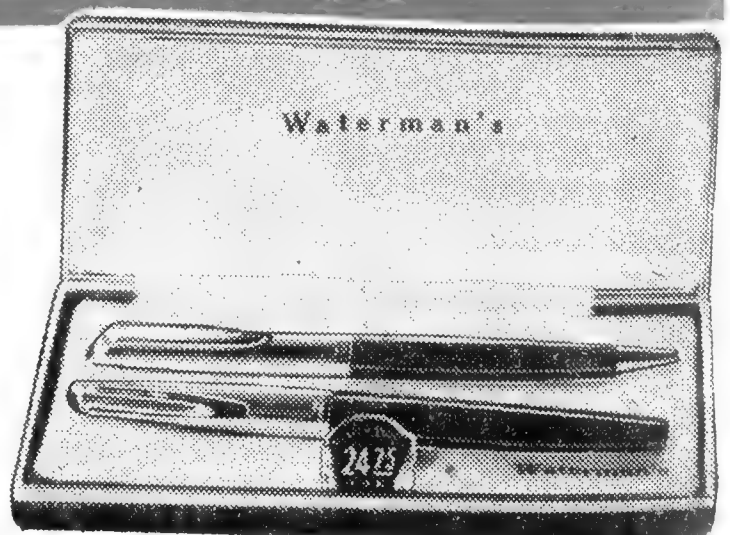
Waterman 14K Gold Pen Point & Pencil Set

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RETAIL VALUE
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52% DISCOUNT on the new Waterman Pen & Pencil Gift Set. \$24.75 everywhere. Our price: \$11.99. You save \$12.76 on the world's most luxurious, most elegant, most wanted Pen & Pencil Set. Perfect Christmas gift for dad, husband, student. Frankly, the illustration doesn't even hint at the beauty of this set. The pen . . . sleek, modern, beautiful—with a genuine 24 Karat Gold Point (not "filled" or

"gold plated" but SOLID GOLD!). This is Waterman's famous Cartridge Filled Pen. Comes with 8 cartridges—enough ink for about 10 years of writing! You also receive the matching Convertible "fluid-lead" pencil—writes like ink yet takes pencil erasures! Gift boxed. Only 850 in stock. Limit: One to a customer. No. 938 Waterman Pen & Pencil Set. (Reg. \$24.75) \$11.99.



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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



From left: Mrs. Anna Schultz, home demonstration agent, Mrs. Donald Greene, Mr. Greene and Russell Cary, county agricultural agent discuss important points to look for in analyzing the Greenes' business. Families in Extension's farm and home management program are learning how to use their financial and production records in helping them make sound decisions for the future.

By

ROBERT AMES and

JOHN SPENCER

New York State College of Agriculture

TO MEET THE COMPETITION AND CHALLENGE
OF THE CHANGING TIMES . . .

A Farm Family Plans Ahead!

FARM subsidies, higher milk prices, and more labor saving machines will not answer all the problems of the many small farms in this area, according to a Madison County dairyman.

"What we really need is a better understanding of farm and home management principles so we can locate our problems and do more with the resources at hand to solve them," says Donald Greene of Munnsville.

The 78 acres owned by the Greene family is typical of the farms in the Stockbridge Valley area. It would take care of 20 cows and a small poultry flock very nicely and, until recently, give them a decent standard of living. "With agriculture and the rest of the economy changing at such a rapid pace, we need to hustle to keep up and get ahead," remark the Greenes.

The Greenes, who moved to this farm in 1943 to manage his mother's place have had to make many adjustments to keep the farm competitive. They have added cows, bought some land, rented other acres, remodeled buildings and bought new equipment. All of this to compete with those who want to stay in farming and get more satisfaction out of farm family life.

"Today, higher costs and greater risk in agriculture are making us take a serious look at where we stand and where we're going even with a herd of 30 cows," reports Mr. Greene. "We recognize that size alone isn't the only answer to success. We've seen others who are doing a good job on limited acres. A few years ago, we asked ourselves, how do they do it? Where do we start planning for the future?"

It was easy to see the need for more income, the Greenes said. The question was how to get it. They had several alternatives to consider: to do a better job with what they had,

increase the dairy, add on to the poultry or some combination, any one of which amounted to an expensive venture. They needed to make sound decisions the first time. With today's high investment costs, trial and error could be disastrous.

"We turned to the Extension Service for advice when we heard about the farm and home management program. It seemed tailored to meet our present needs. We needed to know what necessary changes had to be made."

For the past three years, the Greenes and more than 100 other Madison County families have participated either formally or informally in a farm business management project. It has been carried out in cooperation with their County Extension Service and specialists from the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University.

County agricultural agent Russell Cary, who has pioneered the management program, has worked in close relationship with the families in helping them examine their businesses. This is giving them an opportunity to see just where their money comes from and where it goes. Also they are able to compare their operation with other good farmers in the area.

"We use our records as a tool in pinpointing the weaknesses in our operation," Mr. Greene says. "This has given us a starting point for making improvements."

For example, Mr. and Mrs. Greene found that the amount of milk sold per cow and per man was low, purchased feed costs were cutting too deeply into their milk check, and 300-500 hens wasn't an efficient enterprise for them.

With this information, they sat down with their Extension agents who taught them how

to budget through the various ways to improve the situation; to increase production, become more efficient, and control costs.

Project number one was to get rid of the poultry. It was decided to concentrate on the dairy before tackling another enterprise.

Some of the adjustments already made include: remodeling the dairy barn, giving the present 30 cows more space, adding a bulk tank, gutter cleaner, a dumping station for more efficiency and buying eight acres of adjoining land to be used in the improved home grown grain and roughage program.

(Continued on Page 17)



David Greene helps his father by cleaning the bulk tank and doing other farm chores. Sound management decisions essential in keeping abreast with the changing times include the making of wise investments like a bulk tank and keeping the younger generation interested in farming.



Extra Safety For Your Family This Winter

QUALITY...SAFETY...+



SIPES . . . slotted traction units, slits in the treads, putting many extra gripping edges on the road for safe, sure traction.

EXTRA TREAD DEPTH57 of an inch, deeper than many of the industry's leading winter tires — means extra mileage.

WIDE TREAD . . . a lot of gripping rubber touching the road for safe, quick starts and stops.

BIG TOUGH SHOULDER BARS . . . for "paddle wheel" action through snow and mud.

NO DRONE . . . for all-year-round driving.

G.L.F.'S ANNUAL FALL

**TIRE
SALE**

Each fall G.L.F. buys trailer loads of Unico Tires to get big volume discounts. These savings are passed along to you.

Two examples:

Redi-Grip, black, tube — 67 x 15 \$16.95 plus tax

Redi-Grip, black, tubeless — 750 x 14 \$19.95 plus tax

G.L.F. BATTERIES



As the weather turns snappy be sure you get your car off to a fast start with a G.L.F. Battery. Six and Twelve volt sizes. Here are four construction features that make it possible for G.L.F. to give such good "long-lasting" guarantees:

- Plastoc cases are unbreakable and shock-proof.
- All grids are **interlocked** — this prevents "flake-off" which in turn stops shorts and prolongs battery life.
- Lead bushings stop post leaks.
- Darak separators between the plates slows down the deterioration of the plates.

There is plenty of difference between batteries. This difference shows up in length of life.

G.L.F. Battery Guarantees: 21-month up to 48-month

UNICO REDI-GRIP TIRES



COUNTRY STORIES

Thankfulness

By Gladys Greene

AFTER graduating from divinity school, a young minister and his wife settled in a rural community where he divided his time between preaching and farming. The arrival of their first child brought great happiness to the young couple, but because of his small salary and inexperience in farming the minister found the expense almost insurmountable. However, a prosperous member of the congregation, who realized the financial plight of the minister, presented him with a check for two hundred dollars.

The presentation was made after the closing of prayer meeting and, the minister in expressing his gratitude because of the gift exclaimed, "O Lord, I thank thee for this timely succor."

"On his way home, the donor of the two hundred, commenting on the minister's display of thankfulness, remarked to his wife: 'I didn't quite get his meaning when he spoke of a timely sucker. Was he talking about the money, the kid or me?'"

Fence Problems

By Edward L. Van Dyke

FOR a period of two weeks, Farmer Baxter's Jersey bull had broken through poor fencing to wander into Mr. Smith's yard across the road. Mr. Smith, who worked in the city, demanded action.

"See here, Baxter," said he, "either you fix your fence or I'm calling the State Police!"

Baxter, a highly devout man, looked hurt.

"Why, the Lord won't let that bull hurt anyone!" he protested.

Smith wasn't reassured.

"I'll go along with the Lord looking after the bull provided you look after your fence," said he. "Otherwise, the police are going to look after both of you!"

Sadly Baxter shook his head. "Guess I'll have to fix the fence," said he.

Old Boundary Markers

By Agnes Ward

SURVEYING methods of 100 or more years ago didn't include instruments of mathematical computation and the like, but a man, those days, marking off his lots from his neighbor's, did a bang up good job. When he came to a sharp corner in marking the boundary line of his farm, he used what was at hand, and put up a pile of stones. This showed exactly where the two farms came together and was thus recorded for posterity. If there were a change in direction of the line, like from East to West, a pile of stones indicated it.

Sometimes, as happened in woodlots on our neighboring farm, two different early surveyors would have worked and where each finished, there would be a pile of stones, not more than twelve feet apart. In looking over wood lots just this month, my husband saw piles of stones, still standing just where a century or so ago an original owner had marked his woodlot from his neighbor.

There is one piece of land near us to which no accurate claim has been made for over 50 years, but in the early farm recordings made by the settlers, the parcel of land is described and proved to be exactly where it is.

Fences can break down; iron pin markers be covered up through the years, but it takes a whole heap of weather and exterior disturbances to destroy a good, rugged pile of stones. If there's any doubt, visit this woodlot.

"FIRESTONE FREE LOANERS KEEP MY TRACTOR ROLLING WHEN EVERY MINUTE COUNTS!"

says Harry Andreesser, Parkersburg, Iowa.



Firestone Dealer W. W. (Smitty) Smith (right) and his employee Horace Sheridan (center) mount a pair of "free loaners" in minutes right in the field for Harry Andreesser.

Butler County, Iowa, farmers—like farmers everywhere in the country—can't afford to have tractors stand idle while worn tires are retreaded or repaired. Harry Andreesser keeps his tractor working without tire delays by using new Firestone *Free Loaners*.

"W. W. (Smitty) Smith, my Firestone Dealer in Cedar Falls, lets me use brand-new Firestones for nothing when he retreads or fixes my old tires," Mr. Andreesser says. "He puts them on right in the field to keep my tractor rolling during the busy days when every minute counts. That's the kind of service I really appreciate."

Firestone's *Free Loaner Service* is just one of many reasons farmers look to Firestone for farm tires. Another reason is that Firestone Rubber-X is especially compounded for farming conditions to add new strength and extra wear to farm tires.

Visit your Firestone Dealer or Store and find out how Firestone Rubber-X and exclusive S/F (Shock-

Fortified) cord help make Firestone farm tires last extra long. Ask about the new All Traction Champion* tractor tire. And check on the big advantages of Firestone's *Free Loaner Service*.



ALWAYS A YEAR TO PAY

Firestone

BETTER RUBBER FROM START TO FINISH

Enjoy the Voice of Firestone on ABC television every Monday evening.

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Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



MAKING DEMOCRACY WORK!

CITIZENS of a country where they cannot vote, or can only vote "Yes", have no freedom. Citizens of a country where they can vote but where a sizeable number refuse to vote, are in danger of losing the freedom they have!

It is equally important to tell your servant—government—what you want as it is important to want action based on sound economic principles. In this country voters still have the power to change unsound government policies when a majority demand it. Office holders vote for measures believed by them to please the voters in the area they represent.

But right now the important action is to vote on November 4!

PROMOTING MILK CONSUMPTION

RECENT FIGURES indicate that while U. S. fluid milk consumption has been increasing it has not kept up with increasing population. For the first half of 1958, fluid milk use went up 1.3%, but during the same period the population increased 1.75%.

Occasionally, figures like these are quoted as evidence that milk advertising is a waste of money. Actually, a fair basis on which to reach a conclusion would be comparative figures in areas where a milk promotion campaign has been conducted and a similar area where there has been no such advertising. So far as I have seen reports, these studies indicate that money spent by dairymen for milk advertising and promotion is an excellent investment.

Industry considers advertising as a necessary expenditure, and, if sales figures of a particular corporation show a decline, the conclusion of management would almost certainly be that more rather than less money should be invested in promotion.

NOT ALL SPORTSMEN

What can the farmers do to protect themselves from hunters who have no respect for the law? The last day of last year's deer season they stood in the road by our buildings and shot three deer. The one deer was about 300 feet from my parents' barn, and the one who shot it was in the road when he did it. One of the party stood in front of my house in the road and tried to shoot over my tractor. When my wife ordered them out, they merely went up the road and shot from there.

It seems they have no respect for law. She wanted to get the license number, but this was difficult to do because there was so much dirt on it, and she didn't dare go out because she was alone.

—L.K., N.Y.

OF COURSE it helps to get the license number when possible, but without it you can still get action. It is a violation of the law to shoot from the road or to shoot too close to buildings, and the thing to do is to phone immediately to the Game Warden, State Troopers, or the Sheriff's office. Also, if hunters are on posted property with a gun, they are breaking the law, and you can call on law enforcement officers.

While most sportsmen are gentlemen, there are a few who think the law does not mean what

it says. Always there is increased respect for the posting law when there is a conviction and fine for trespassing in an area.

Some farmers feel that the law is not enforced in New York State. As a matter of fact, the Conservation Department publishes a sizable list of convictions and fines every month. They are doing their best to meet this situation, but they need the help and cooperation of the landowners.

STIFF QUESTIONS

OCCASIONALLY I hear that many of the students in high school vocational agriculture take the course because it's a "snap." When you get down to brass tacks, I guess the ease or difficulty of any course depends primarily on the teacher.

One thing I do know, however, is that a careful reading of the Regents examination on comprehensive vocational agriculture given last June would convince anyone of two things: (1) that no student who looks upon vo-ag as a snap course could possibly pass the exam; (2) that many practicing farmers would have considerable difficulty in getting a passing grade in it. For example:

What are the four basic principles that farmers use to decide what types of insurance coverage can be justified?

A farmer bought a tractor in July '57 for \$3250. At what value should he have inventoried it in January '58? Justify your answer.

A two-bottom plow leaves alternate furrows as a ridge. What causes this, and how is the problem corrected?

Describe a specific problem of chemical weed control for a farm crop important in your community. Include the name of the chemical, rate of application, time of application, pressure to use, and nozzle spacing.

These are only samples of the questions on the exam. Are they easy? What do you think?

CO-OPS MERGE

THERE IS a growing feeling that many marketing cooperatives are too small to be effective, and there is talk about co-ops getting together.

For example, the Eastern States Farmers Cooperative, West Springfield, Mass., offered recently to buy all the assets and assume all the liabilities of existing farmer-owned egg marketing cooperatives in New England. For three

NOVEMBER

October's carnival is done;

Gay color has blown by.

November is exhibiting

Tree etchings in the sky.

With gentle, gifted artistry,

November shows today

How much of quiet elegance

A month can make with gray.

By Lee Avery

years there has been talk of getting together voluntarily, so far without definite results.

In Pennsylvania recently five producer-owned egg marketing co-ops agreed to set up a joint marketing association. The five groups represent a volume of a million cases a year.

The move to increase bargaining power through getting the smaller co-ops together isn't a cure-all, but, in view of the concentrated power of buyers, it certainly seems like a step in the right direction.

PLEASE WRITE

FREQUENTLY at farm meetings an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber will greet me with the comment: "I meant to write you a letter . . ." I always wish he had. We do get many letters, but we always welcome more, whether or not they agree with our editorials and articles.

A farm paper cannot meet the needs of its readers unless its editors keep in close touch with developments. One of the best ways of doing this is through a heavy correspondence from our readers. So let's have more letters!

FARM-CITY WEEK

THE YEARLY recognition of Farm-City Week, started by Kiwanis International, has great possibilities for good. The main objective, of course, is better understanding between food producers and food consumers.

In that connection, I suggest certain points where mutual understanding is important. I would like to point out also that farm groups participating in Farm-City Week will be missing an opportunity if they concentrate solely on presenting their point of view to consumers. They should also be ready with an attentive ear to get a better understanding of the consumers' viewpoint.

In thinking and talking about the consumers' point of view, farmers could well agree that—

Reasonable business profits are essential.

Bigness is not necessarily bad.

High taxes hamper business quite as much as they do farming.

The investment necessary to maintain and improve business and industry must come from capital investments, either through savings by individuals or government loans.

Competition is keen, and if allowed to operate will keep prices in reasonable adjustment with costs.

At the same time, leaders in business and industry should understand that:

Farming is a business.

Most farmers, at least in the Northeast, don't want government subsidies.

Insofar as government attempts to help farmers, the main recipients of the help actually are consumers.

Farmers constitute a small but important minority of the citizens, and that fair treatment of them will react to the benefit of everyone.

Because of the small units of business in farming, cooperatives are essential and should be recognized as merely one way of doing business under our free enterprise system.

Always, better understanding between groups lessens the friction. Considered from this point of view, participation in Farm-City Week can be important.

They Say - - - -

The penalty for non-participation in politics is to be ruled by your inferiors.—Carleton I. Pickett, Exec. Sec'y., Mass. Farm Bureau Fed., Inc.



AA's Farm Dollar Guide

YOUR MONEY: BE SURE TO VOTE NOVEMBER 4. And if you live in New York State, study Amendment No. 2 and Propositions 1, 2 and 3 and decide how you will vote before you enter the booth. Most Upstaters, we predict, will vote No, because a Yes vote will give the state authority to go much deeper into public housing at taxpayers' expense.

MILK: The September uniform price to dairymen in the New York-New Jersey Milkshed has been announced as \$4.81, compared to last year's September price of \$5.03. The price in August this year was \$4.57.

Unfortunately, production in the area was 4.68% higher than in September a year ago, while consumption of fluid milk was 2.85% below last September. This hurts the price!

MACHINERY COSTS: Cornell indicates that dairy farmers whose annual cost of owning and operating equipment is more than 40% of the machinery inventory or about \$100 per cow, might well do some studying to reduce costs. This, we emphasize, includes all costs — interest, depreciation and operating costs.

CROP REPORTS: Compared to September U. S. crop report, October report indicates CORN up 3%, 8% above last year; SOYBEANS up 2%, 19% above last year; WHEAT little changed from September but 53% above last year; HAY up 2%, about the same as last year; LATE SUMMER POTATOES down 3%, 8% above last year; FALL POTATOES about the same as September 1, 12% above last year, APPLES 1% below September 1, 6% above last year; EGGS PRODUCED 2% more than last year and 16% above average; September MILK production (U.S.) 1% below September '57, 3% above September average.

PROCESSING APPLES: Western New York apple growers selling to processors are finding prices unsatisfactory. Although the national crop is only slightly larger than last year (October estimate, 125.3 million bushels; a year ago, 118.5 million) and in spite of the fact that applesauce carryover is 22% and frozen slices about 25% LESS than last year, prices to growers for processing apples are \$2.00 a cwt. for 2 3/4 apples, \$1.50 for 2 1/2 apples, and 50c per cwt. for apples under 2 1/2. A year ago prices were \$2.50-\$2.75, \$1.75, and \$1.00-\$1.25.

POTATO GRADES: Revised U. S. Standards for potatoes became effective July 15. The U. S. Extra No. 1 no longer exists. A new U. S. Fancy grade is similar to the former U. S. Extra No. 1, but has higher requirements for maturity, shape, and cleanness, a larger minimum size and less tolerance for defects.

However, where sacks branded U. S. Extra No. 1 were bought or ordered before May 12, '58, they can still be used. However, to lessen chances of dispute, notify the buyer when the deal is made.

OLEO: U. S. oleo production for the first six months of 1958 reached an all-time high of 776,110,000 lbs., more than 9% above the same period in 1957. Per capita oleo consumption is predicted as 8.8 lbs. for 1958, compared to 8.5 lbs. per person for butter.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



JUST THINK how nice this world would be if women acted logically. Us men could get a lot more done if, when a project is begun, we had some basis for a guess on how our spouses might assess our actions; but, unhappily, we're always in the dark, by gee. It's forty years now since I said too much and wound up being wed; throughout those years I've tried to find the key to Jane Mirandy's mind. Each time I've thought I was about to get the darn thing figured out, she shifts the gears that run her brain and I am all at sea again.

For instance, all this summer long, Mirandy has been going strong 'bout how it is a shameful crime for me to loaf from time to time. Whenever I laid down to snooze she'd jump on me with loud abuse; and if I tried to sneak away to fish for maybe half a day, that gal would really rant and rave 'bout how I was a slothful knave. But lately I've

worked quite a bit, and what does my wife think of it? She fusses that it worries her 'cause I don't take life easier. "Remember, you're no longer spry," says she, and doesn't bat an eye.

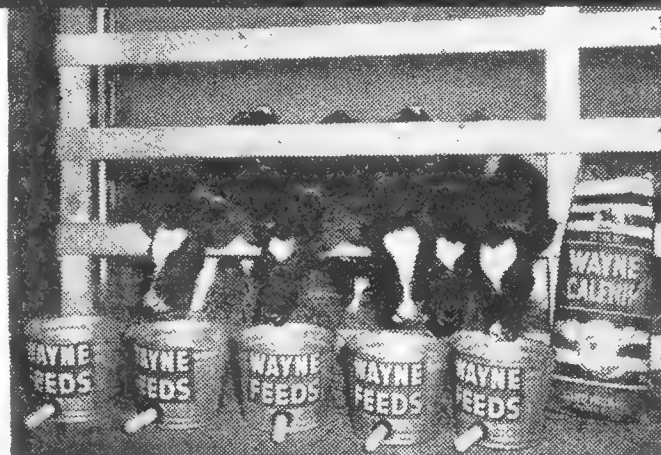
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1945: The Cornhusker Quints—first 5-at-once calves known to live. Born near Fairbury, Nebr. these 4 bulls and 1 heifer were started on Wayne Calf Starter at 12 days. They were fed Wayne until marketed 4 years later.



1948: The Pennsylvania Quints—born near Quakertown, Pa. All were females. Their first feed was Wayne Calf Starter. Fed Wayne 32% and 42% Dairy Feed, they had produced 22 calves at last report.

1955: The Wayne Quints—born near Valley City, Ohio. These world-famous calves were saved-and-raised on Wayne Calnip Milk Replacer and Wayne Calf Starter. These calves grew to normal maturity and were seen by millions on TV and at leading fairs and exhibitions.



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Feeding Wayne Calf and Dairy Feeds won't guarantee you quintuplet calves! But, you can depend upon these tested and proved feeds to help you *save-and-raise your valuable calves*. That's why more and more farmers are switching to Wayne for healthy, fast-growing calves . . . well-fitted heifers . . . and real milk producing cows. From calf to cow, here's how—

Wayne Calnip Milk Replacer: Saves-and-raises smooth, growthy calves. Looks like milk but gives up to 20% better gains. Contains a special antibiotic to help prevent scours—also ideal for pigs, puppies, lambs, and other small animals.

Wayne Calf Starter: Starts calves off smoothly on dry feed at an early age. Makes amazing gains at low feed cost.

Wayne Fitting Ration: Puts dry cows and heifers in top condition for calving and heavy milk production. In Wayne Research tests, well-fitted Holsteins produced 16% more milk than when not fitted.

Wayne 16%, 32%, 42%, and Sweet Bulky: Four feeds designed to meet your specific need, whether you are long or short on grain . . . or have good or poor roughage. Choose the one that will help you achieve maximum production from your home-grown grains. And, at low cost!

For complete details, see your Wayne Feed Dealer

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NEW MASTITIS OINTMENT EMPLOYS NEW DRUG TO BOOST ANTIBIOTIC EFFECTIVENESS

Fast-acting BOVITRIN^{*}
from Merck contains
prednisolone 21-phosphate
2,000 times more soluble
than similar ingredients
of all other mastitis
products

Up to now, all mastitis preparations have had one important failing which has limited their effectiveness. While containing the necessary amounts and types of various germ-destroying antibiotics, they have not been able to fully overcome the barrier created by acute inflammation. *Result: these antibiotics cannot diffuse rapidly enough through the tissues to carry their benefits to the entire area affected. And even the most effective antibiotics are powerless against bacteria they cannot reach.*

New strides in solubility. Today, however, a truly advanced mastitis product heralds a whole new era in the treatment of this costly disease: new BOVITRIN from Merck. The only mastitis preparation containing remarkable prednisolone 21-phosphate—vastly more soluble than similar substances in other mastitis ointments. Thus, BOVITRIN:

- 1 *speedily relieves the inflammation barrier;*
- 2 *diffuses rapidly through udder tissues;*
- 3 *carries the vital antibiotics to remote pockets of infection;*
- 4 *helps get cows back on full production faster by reducing swelling and the formation of scar tissue.*

Broad spectrum of antibiotic effectiveness. The antibiotics in BOVITRIN go to work at once to destroy the organisms primarily responsible for profit-robbing mastitis. These antibiotics include:

Procaine penicillin—effective against the “strep” and “staph” organisms which are responsible for up to 95% of outbreaks.

Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate—effective against the gram-negative bacteria including *E. coli*.

Neomycin—effective against even the pathogens which are usually highly resistant to other antibiotics.

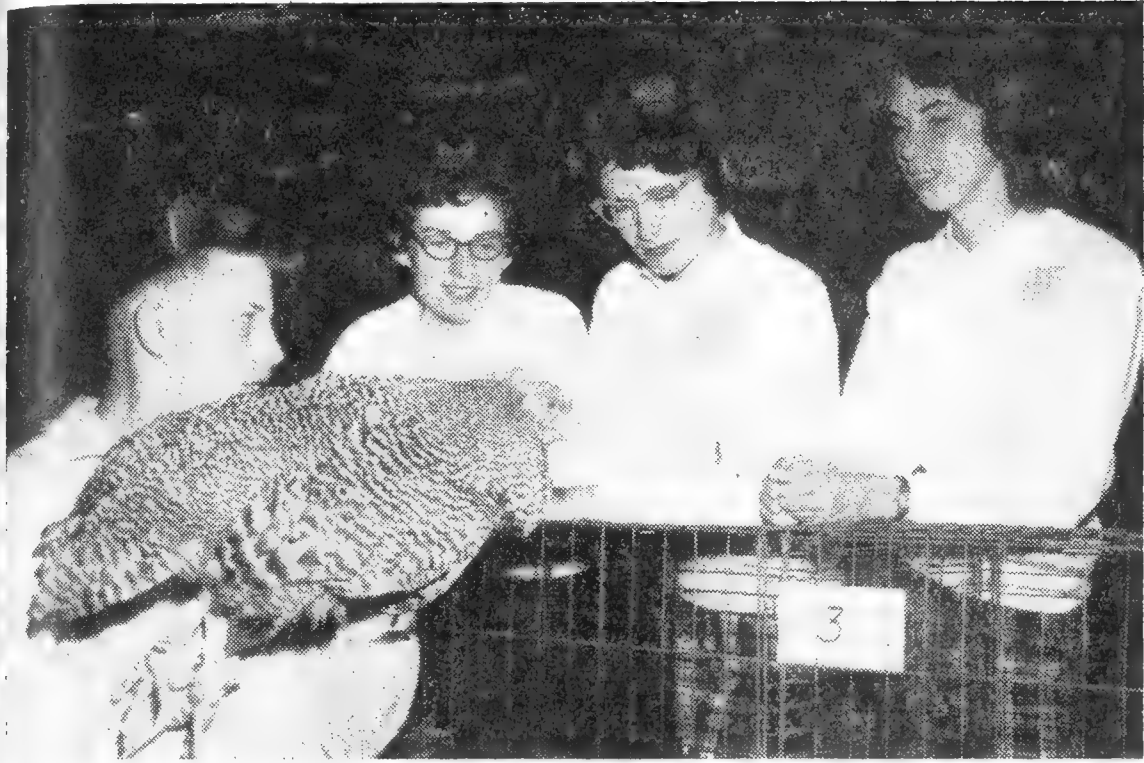
Easy-to-use, handy tubes. Single-dose tubes of BOVITRIN are available individually or in the economical 24-pack. Both are easily stored, always ready for use.

Good practice and prevention. Nothing on the market can do a better job for you in reducing the incidence of mastitis than improved herd management. However, should mastitis strike, there is no more effective, faster-acting preparation than BOVITRIN to control possible losses. And, as with any disease, it is also wise to consult your veterinarian for accurate diagnosis and advice.

Merck & Co., Inc., Chemical Division, Rahway, N. J.



BOVITRIN
with **THE MERCK MARGIN OF SURETY**



This New York State team won top honors in 4-H Poultry Judging Contest at NEPPCO. From left: Don Terhune, 17, Delmar; Nancy Stone, 17, McGraw; Mary Ellen Stanton, 17, Scipio Center, and Barbara Nash, 16, Westmoreland, all New York. The team not only placed first in competition with eight other state groups, but won first, second, third and fourth places with individual scoring honors.

Smith President of NEPPCO; New York 4-H Team Wins

ERNEST F. SMITH, JR., of Kenton, Del., was elected president of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council (NEPPCO) at the organization's annual meeting in conjunction with its 21st exposition at Harrisburg, Penna.

Smith replaces Harold P. Klahold, of Preston, Md., president for the past two years. The new president is former vice-president of the 14-state producers' organization.

Warren W. Hawley, III, of Batavia, N. Y., is new first vice-president. Russell Sturtevant, Halifax, Mass., secretary, and James C. Weisel, Rosemont, N. J., treasurer, were re-elected.

A new director-at-large to the board is Robert E. Thurrell, of East Wolfboro, N. H. Klahold and Andrew E. Danish, Troy, N. Y., were re-elected as directors-at-large. Klahold will serve on the executive committee during 1959.

Klahold was recipient at NEPPCO's annual banquet of a special citation for devoted service, and received also a gold, engraved wrist watch from the organization.

David Redding, a young Gettysburg, Pa., poultry farmer who has done an outstanding job on his father's 250-acre farm for the past four years, was named as the NEPPCO-F.F.A. Star Poultry Farmer of the Northeast.

State winners competing for the northeastern title were: Allen Walton, Upper Sandusky, Ohio; Leo Rowe, Wilmington, Del.; Herbert Streakor, Jr.,

Ellicott City, Md.; Ralph L. Davis, New Preston, Conn.; William A. Silva, Jr., Marion, Mass.; Alston C. Shipe, Mathias, W. Va.; Bruce Cauthorn, Ashland, Va.; Anthony Cerami, Montville, N. J.; Peter E. Edgecomb, Limestone, Maine, and Robert Stamp, Cranston, R. I.

A pert White Leghorn hen owned by Darby Leghorn Farm, Somerville, N. J., was the nation's "queen of the roost" when she was crowned with poultrymen's coveted Hen-of-the-Year Award.

In addition to selecting the Hen-of-the-Year, judges also picked the top bird in three additional breed classifications. Harco Orchards and Poultry Farms, S. Easton, Mass., took first places in both the Rhode Island Red and Barred Plymouth Rock divisions, while J. J. Warren, N. Brookfield, Mass., was first for crossbreeds of all descriptions with a Production Barred Cross bird.

Two Pennsylvania hatcheries swept top honors in the annual Egg-to-Chick Show. In the Meat Division Hubbard Farms, Inc., Lancaster, Pa., emerged as the top winner with a Cornish Cross entry that scored 89.43 points.

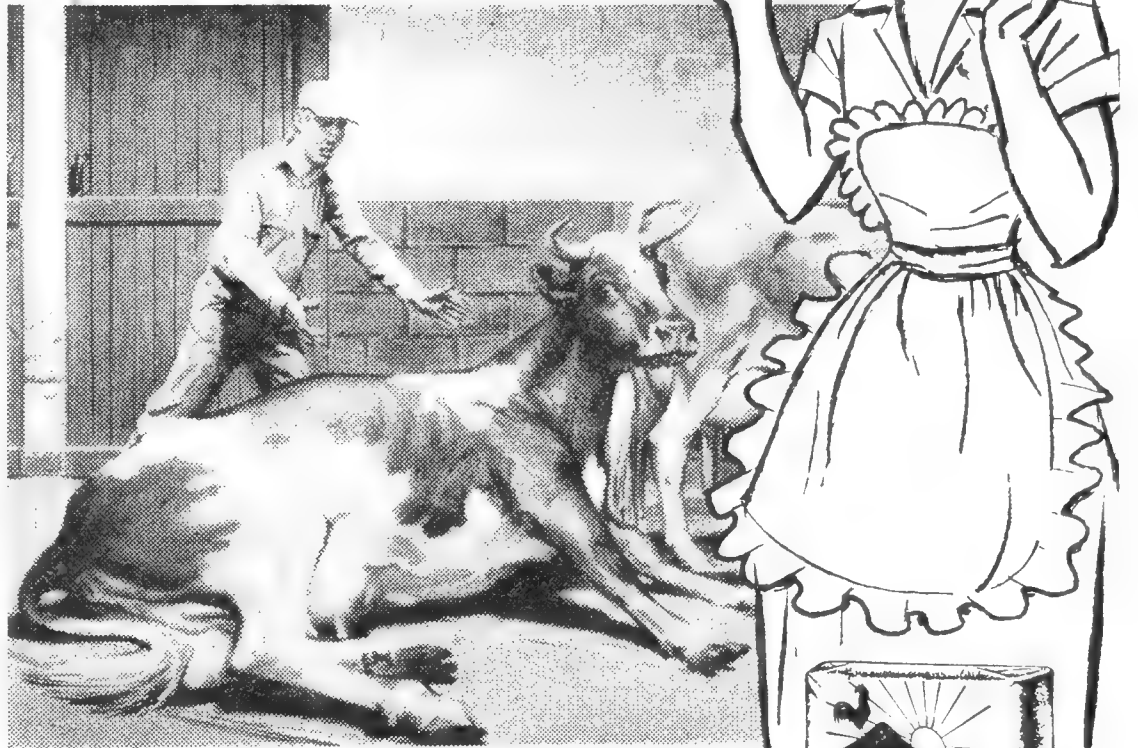
In the Egg Division the grand champion's trophy went to DeKalb York Hatchery, York, Pa., for their entry of DeKalb 121's that scored 93.31 points. Only a hair's breadth behind was another Keystone Stater — Burling's Hatchery, Oxford, Pa., with an entry of White Leghorns that scored 92.47 points.



New officers of NEPPCO partake in the age-old symbol of unity of purpose. From left: Russell Sturtevant, Halifax, Mass., secretary; Ernest F. Smith, Jr., Kenton, Del., president; James C. Weisel, Rosemont, N. J., treasurer; Warren W. Hawley, III, Batavia, N. Y., first vice president, and Harold P. Klahold, Preston, Md., past president.

Oh, dear!

SHE NEEDN'T HAVE SLIPPED



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"Slipping" accidents cost money, and needn't happen. Help prevent them by spreading a thin layer of Lime Crest Barn Calcite on your dairy barn floor. In that way, you give your cows sure footing . . . not only prevent accidents but avoid nervousness that can reduce milk let-down. Barn Calcite also helps keep your barn clean and adds to the fertilizer value of manure.

It doesn't cost, it *pays* to use Lime Crest Barn Calcite.



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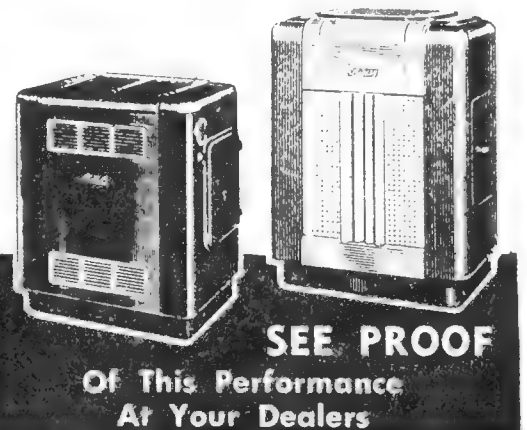
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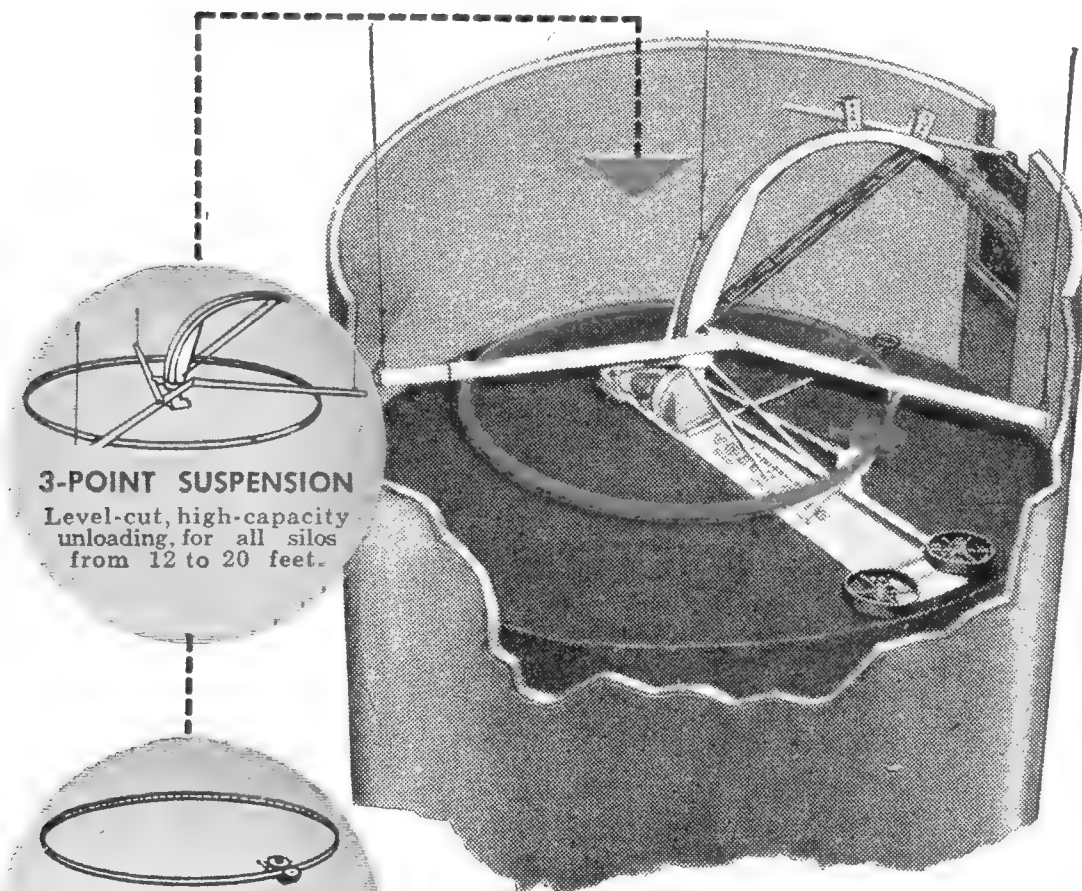
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Level-cut, high-capacity unloading, for all silos from 12 to 20 feet.

POWER CIRCLE DRIVE

Rugged sprocket meshing with gear ring provide 100% positive silage delivery every second. Single motor doesn't depend on silage surface for traction.

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ONE-DOLLAR-A-DAY TAKES BACKACHES AWAY! Just a small down payment and \$1-a-day delivers a Jamesway Volumatic Unloader to your door . . . with the top-flight engineering that gives Jamesway a *bigger performance edge*. Three-point suspension guarantees plumb-line-straight hang — cuts level-true through toughest silage, grass or corn. Teamed with Power Circle Drive, auger doesn't "sink" in the soft spots — slices razor-sure through hard packed or frozen silage. Jumbo fan tumbles, aerates, fluffs fresh-cut silage into an extra-palatable, high-production feed cattle really take to. Yet just a single motor powers the entire unit. Whether your silo is 12 feet or twenty, Jamesway Volumatic adapts easily to a wall-cleaning precision fit.

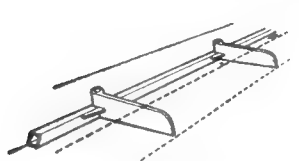
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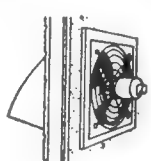
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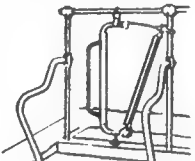
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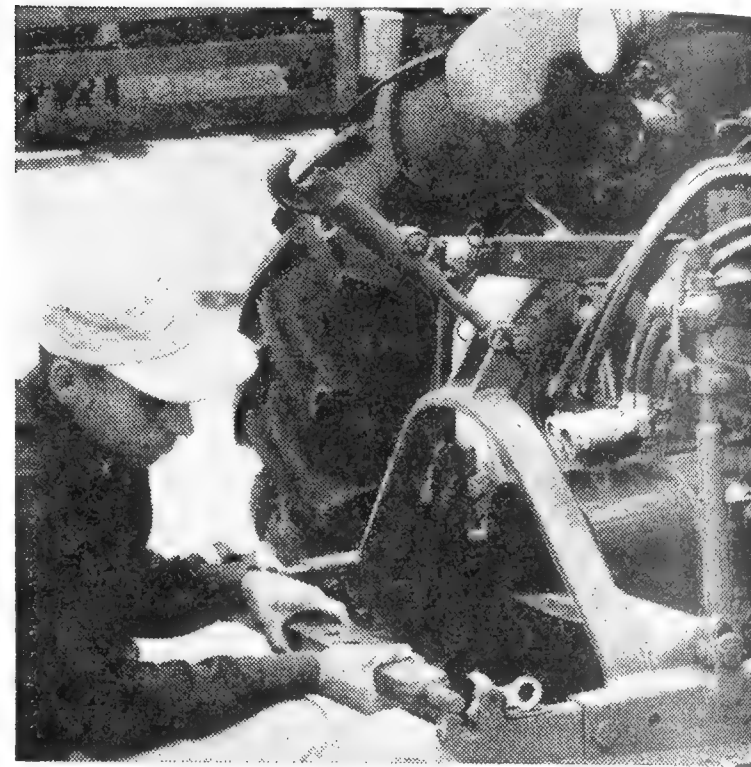


Stalls and Stanchions



Bulk Tanks

A hitch for mounting implements offers the advantages of quick hitching and easier handling . . . lower-cost machines . . . and improved traction. When you need a conventional drawbar for a trailing load, it's a simple matter to slip one in position.



Tractor Hitches

For Mounted Implements

By THOMAS E. CLAGUE

MOUNTED equipment offers you many advantages, and designers are constantly working to make the best possible use of the integral approach. In deciding whether you should use it, you must consider what kind of a job the equipment does, and whether the advantages outweigh the disadvantages—for you!

When tractors first began replacing horses, they were used to pull the machines—as horses did. For many years, most of the "tractor implements" were really only "beefed up" horse machines—trailing plows, for instance. The idea of mounting equipment directly upon the tractor really began to come into widespread acceptance when cultivating shifted from the horse age to the tractor age. Since then, the mounting idea has been applied to many other implements.

There are many advantages to mounting implements—they are easy to hitch, transport, and operate . . . and they are economical because wheels and some carrying framework can be eliminated. A four-bottom trailing plow, for instance, costs 25% more than a four-bottom mounted plow which has identical construction, clearances, and bottoms. In addition, a good weight-transfer system can add enough traction to control slippage without wheel weights . . . or at least reduce the number of weights needed.

Disadvantages

There are disadvantages too. For example, a big tractor can pull a wider disk harrow than it can carry, so it may not be possible to make full use of its power with fully-mounted equipment. The solution here may be to use a semi-mounted machine, such as is being done with larger plows and disk harrows.

Another disadvantage is that while weight-transfer is fine for a suction-type implement, such as a plow or a subsoiler, it's a different story for a disk harrow, which depends upon weight to do its job. When you start lifting up on a disk harrow to get more traction, you begin decreasing its effectiveness, so the end-result is something of a compromise between best possible work and the convenience of eliminating wheel weights.

There is no magic to mounted equipment. Weight which is "transferred" to the rear wheels must come from somewhere, and with a plow, for example, when the hydraulic system lifts so much that it "picks up" the weight of the plow . . . plus the weight of the soil resting upon the bottoms . . . and when it also overcomes the "suction" due to the shape of the plow bottoms, it's going to raise the plow out of the

ground. Hitches which transfer weight for added traction can't "make" weight—they can only use what's available. But a well-designed hitch can make good use of the weight it has to work with.

One of the earliest types of devices for mounting implements was the three-point hitch, which appeared before World War II. Variations of this hitch are widely used, and are still being marketed. It consists of two draft links which pull the implement, and an upper link which connects the top of the implement to the tractor, for stability. The tractor hydraulic system raises and lowers the implement and, with some hitches, adds to the traction of the rear wheels by automatically lifting up on the implement when the hardness of pull reaches a certain pre-determined amount.

This type of hitch is available on Ford, Massey-Harris-Ferguson, John Deere, Oliver, and Minneapolis-Moline tractors—all of which can "transfer weight" for extra traction. Case tractors with the three-point hitch and "Case-O-Matic" use a different system for more traction.

Another hitch is called the Snap-Coupler, marketed by Allis-Chalmers. It has one main attaching-point centered beneath the tractor, ahead of the rear wheels. Implements have a long tongue with a ring on the end, for engaging with the hook at the attaching-point. A large funnel-shaped housing at the attaching point allows the tractor to be packed up to the implement and the tongue to be engaged easily, without need for careful "lining up." The implement is lifted by two chains which connect to a rear rockshaft, and weight can be hydraulically transferred for added traction.

Another hitch is marketed under the name of Traction-Control Fast-Hitch, by International Harvester. The implement is attached by inserting two pointed coupling-beams into hitch-sockets on the tractor. Hitching is accomplished by backing the tractor up to the implement until the engagement is complete.

All these hitches offer the convenience of quick implement-mounting. There is some inconvenience because of non-interchangeability of implements between hitches of the different types.

Of course if you decide to "go mounted," which system you buy depends upon many factors—including which color of paint you are most loyal to . . . which brand has good dealer service . . . and perhaps most important of all, which machines seem to do the best work. Since the proof of any pudding is in the eating, be sure to try the various machines thoroughly before you make a final choice.

Famous farm newscaster, Lloyd Burlingham, reports on KAFF-A... now made and sold by KRAFT at a new low price.



NEW IMPROVED KAFF-A LOOKS LIKE THE BEST MILK REPLACER YET

by Lloyd Burlingham

Have you heard what's happened to KAFF-A, the popular milk replacer, with the great name for quality and results?

Well, KAFF-A is now made by Kraft. And here's the good news for you . . . There's an improved KAFF-A formula. It's now better than ever and they are *selling it at a new low price*. Now you can feed it to your calf at an average cost of only 12 cents a day. You can sell the whole milk your calf would get. That pays for the KAFF-A and there's money left over for you.

KAFF-A has a great name for results! I've talked with many KAFF-A users. I have studied the results of feeding tests on operating farms and at the National Dairy Products Research Farm. It all adds up to this: *When you feed new, improved KAFF-A, you raise beautiful, growthy calves. Actual tests show up to 1/3 faster growth than calves raised on whole milk.*

NEW KAFF-A LIFETIME FEEDING SYSTEM

More news from Kraft! It's a new product—KAFF-A Booster Pellets. Dry, easy-to-feed pellets. Start feeding them as soon as your calves begin to eat grain. They contain the same milk by-product feeding values as KAFF-A Milk Replacer.

These booster pellets feed the rumen bacteria. Your calves are able to go off liquid—and on low-cost grain and roughage sooner. Your heifers grow so well they can often be bred up to 4 months earlier than usual. You know what that can mean money-wise? Again, it will pay you to talk with your feed dealer.

Feed KAFF-A Booster Pellets to your cows, too. The rich milk by-products helps increase rumen activity and roughage consumption. That means lower feed costs. Try it.

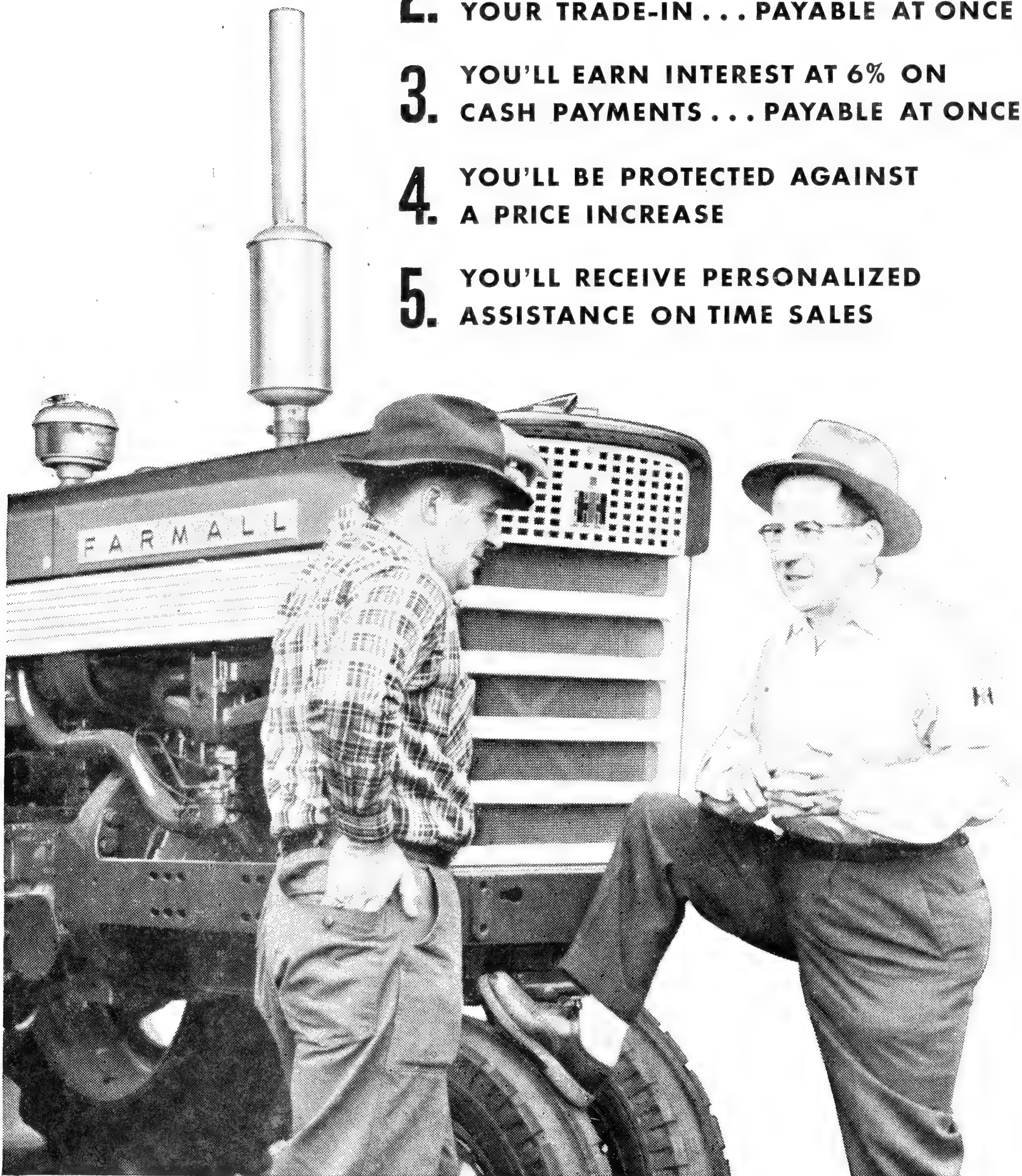
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- 3. YOU'LL EARN INTEREST AT 6% ON
CASH PAYMENTS . . . PAYABLE AT ONCE**
- 4. YOU'LL BE PROTECTED AGAINST
A PRICE INCREASE**
- 5. YOU'LL RECEIVE PERSONALIZED
ASSISTANCE ON TIME SALES**



THESE 5 BIG BENEFITS

BONUS



Here's how the plan works . . .

Your IH dealer will pay you good hard cash to deal NOW instead of later in the season. He'll allow MORE for your trade-in—then, in addition, he'll pay you INTEREST AT 6% on the trade-in allowance . . . payable to you in cash, at once. He'll pay you 6% INTEREST on any cash payments, too, protect you against price increase . . . until specified dates prior to your normal season of use.

Why is my trade-in worth more now?

Let's take a baler, for example. If you traded in your old baler today, your IH dealer would be able to recondition and resell it in time for the coming baling season. On the other hand if you waited to trade until baling begins, your trade-in couldn't be reconditioned without costly overtime—often would miss the selling season completely. That's why your IH dealer is ready to give you a better deal today than he can later in the year.

What can I trade in?

Any farm machine traded in under the plan qualifies for the bonus benefits. You need not trade like for like—for example, you might deal for a tractor, trade in a picker.

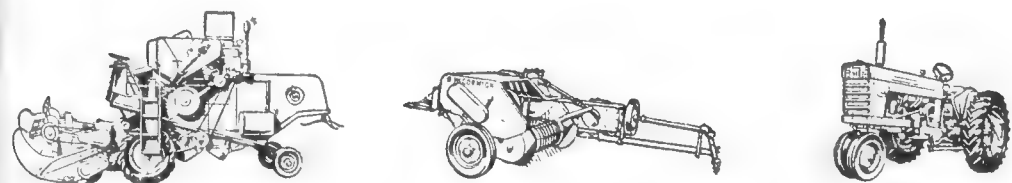
Do I have to make a cash payment to earn the bonus?

No . . . you can deal on the basis of your trade-in alone. You can, however, make cash payments at a later date if you wish . . . and they'll qualify for 6% interest as well if received prior to established deadlines.

Can I get these benefits on a cash deal . . . no trade-in?

Yes . . . early dealing means a saving for your IH dealer, even without a trade-in. Accordingly, he'll pass the savings on to you in the form of the 6% interest bonus on cash paid . . . a better deal . . . price guarantee.

What implements are included under the plan?



The complete IH line of years-ahead combines, tractors, balers . . . and many other machines are included in the Early Trader's Bonus. For a complete list of seasonal machines eligible for bonus benefits, see your IH dealer.



What about financing time sales?

You can purchase your new IH machinery and finance it under the IH Income Purchase Plan . . . let the machine pay its own way . . . and still qualify for bonus benefits. Finance charges can be waived to specified dates under certain conditions on time sales.

Now—let's figure the deal . . .

Your next step is a visit with your International Harvester dealer. Without any obligation, have him figure a deal for your consideration. Discover how much IH Early Trader's Bonus can mean to you.

Your IH dealer has complete information on the Early Trader's Bonus . . . the 6% interest, price protection, and waiver of finance dates applicable to your location and the machinery of your choice. As a result, you will have an accurate dollars-and-cents measure of the benefits of buying NOW.

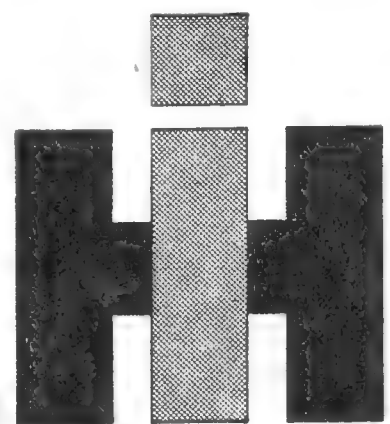
You've everything to gain . . . nothing to lose . . . by having your IH dealer figure *YOUR* deal *today*. The sooner you trade, the bigger the bonus.

REMEMBER—

THE EARLIER YOU TRADE

THE MORE YOU SAVE . . .

SEE YOUR IH DEALER TODAY



International Harvester reserves the right to withdraw its Early Trader's Bonus at any time, and will assume no obligation for orders executed under the plan after that date.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

International Harvester Products pay for themselves in use—Farm Tractors and Equipment . . . Twine . . . Commercial Wheel Tractors . . . Motor Trucks . . . Construction Equipment—General Office, Chicago 1, Illinois

DEKALB CHIX



It Takes "KNOW HOW"

The days of "backyard" poultry breeding are gone forever. It takes a crew of skillfully trained scientists to produce the highly efficient and productive DeKalb layers demanded in today's highly specialized poultry industry. DeKalb has the skilled personnel—the "Know-How."

It Takes "VOLUME"

It takes large numbers of research birds to produce top-quality Chix. DeKalb maintains thousands at all times. DeKalb develops many, many inbred lines. DeKalb makes hundreds of experimental crosses each year. Yes, the LARGER the program, the GREATER the selection pressure, the greater chance for better birds. DEKALB has the "VOLUME."

It Takes "EQUIPMENT"

It takes many buildings... many research workers... an army of birds... an unbelievable array of necessary equipment. And, it takes the magic of the "punched cards" to record the individual records of thousands of birds. DEKALB has the "EQUIPMENT."

This means "SATISFIED CUSTOMERS"

The tremendous increase in popularity of DeKalb Chix can be traced to the performance of the DeKalb Chix themselves. This results in an increasing number of satisfied customers every year. Insist on DeKalb, the Chix that have what it takes.

**SEE YOUR DEKALB DEALER FOR DEKALB CHIX
Or One of These DeKalb Associate Hatcheries:**

Glor Hatchery, Holland, New York

Ketay's Hatchery, Inc., Long Island, New York

Lee Poultry Farm, Geneseo, New York

George B. Many & Son, Hobart, New York

Rubenzahl Bros., Neversink, New York

Treadwell's Hatchery, Geneva, New York

DEKALB AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, INC., DEKALB, ILLINOIS

Commercial Producers & Distributors of DeKalb Seed Corn, DeKalb Chix and DeKalb Hybrid Sorghum

DEKALB CHIX

They Have What It Takes

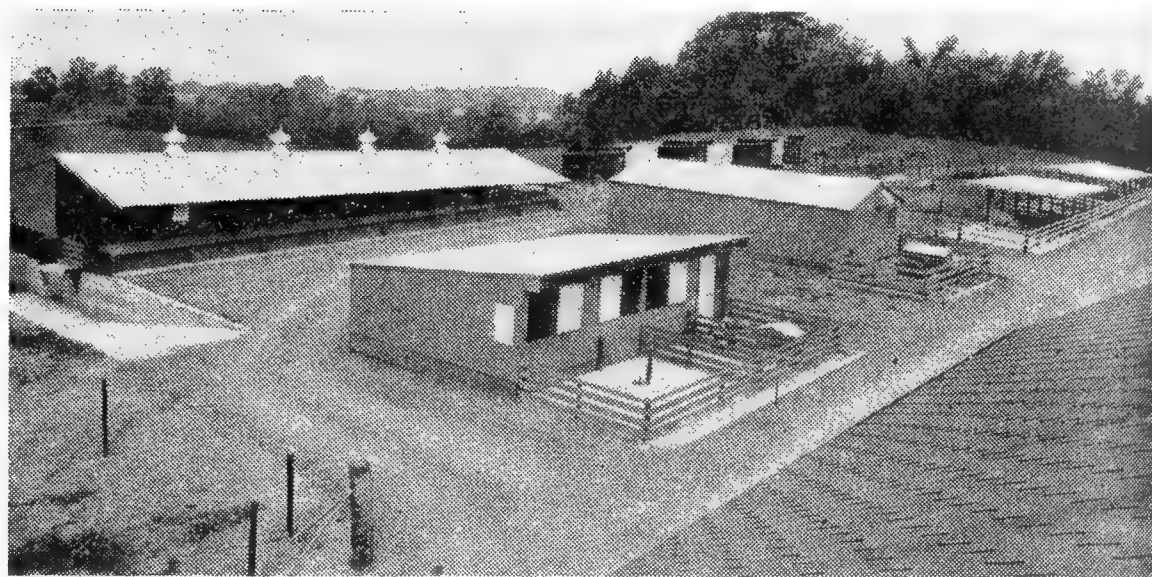


CHAMPION-BERGER ROTARY SNOW PLOW

Throws Snow 50 to 70 Feet

Fits all models of tractors with 25 h.p. or more. Will clear roads in minutes. Eliminates snow banks for redrifting. Anyone with snow problems write:

VALLEY IMPLEMENT, INC.
Warsaw, New York



The multiple-farrowing set-up at the Beacon Experimental farm. In the far background are the quarters for the sows and boars; below that is the farrowing house, then the nursery, while at left is the long finishing porch with the self-feeder in front, and provision at the end for loading manure directly into the spreader, as well as loading hogs for market.

Multiple-Farrowing Interests Northeast Pork Producers

THREE recent developments have greatly increased interest in pork production in the Northeast. First, new hybrid corn varieties have made it possible for northeastern corn growers to equal or exceed the production per acre obtained in the Corn Belt.

Second is the development of corn pickers and shellers, cutting the cost of producing a bushel of corn.

And third is the breeding of meat-type hogs, the kind the consumers want.

Two trends in pork production are also worth studying by the man who proposes to raise pork either full time or as an added enterprise to his present farm operation. One is raising pigs on concrete rather than allowing them to run in pasture; the other is commonly termed "multiple-farrowing." Instead of having all sows farrow in the spring and fall, some farrow throughout the year at two-month intervals.

The individual sows, of course, farrow two litters a year, but multiple-farrowing permits marketing throughout the year, thus partially avoiding the lower prices which have traditionally accompanied heavy marketing periods. Under this system it has been proved possible to produce a pound of pork on three pounds of feed or less.

Some practical trials in the use of this system are being conducted on the Beacon Experimental Farm at Cayuga, New York.

Under the multiple-farrowing plan, pigs are kept in four units. The first of these is the sow colony. The sows are housed in shelters open on the side away from prevailing winds. Adjacent is a shelter for two boars.

The second unit is the farrowing house, which is heated. Previous to farrowing, the sows are moved here and put into farrowing crates, which prevent them lying on the pigs. The structure is 18' x 36', and provides quarters for ten sows and their litters.

The third unit is the nursery, with room for 80 pigs between the ages of

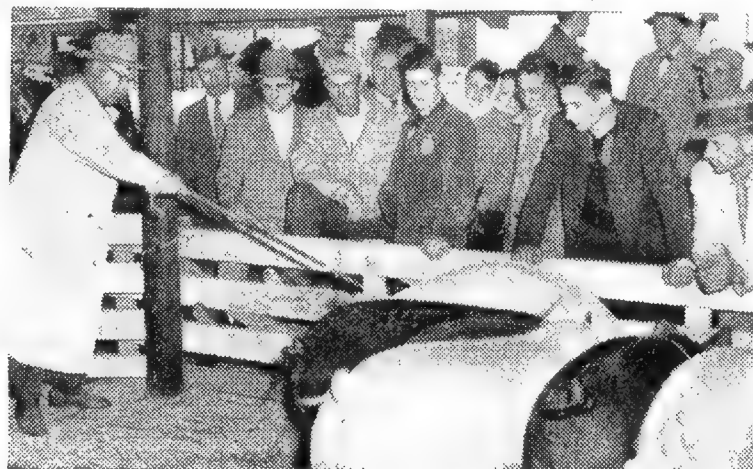
four and eight weeks. The size is 16' x 30', plus a 12' x 30' cement feeding floor outside. The nursery is heated. After eight weeks the pigs are moved to the fourth unit, the finishing porch, where no heat is provided except electric cables to keep water pipes from freezing. This building is 77' x 28', with a self-feeder 77' long, the entire length of the pen, which can be filled from the outside without entering the building.

The entire set-up is arranged to save labor. The pigs are fed in self-feeders on concrete, the water system is automatic, and cleaning is mechanical. On the finishing porch there is a depressed area between the bedded resting area and the feeding area. A tractor with a blade is run down through this area, and manure is dumped directly in the spreader. This also makes an ideal loading platform for hogs going to market.

It is estimated that the investment for new buildings and breeding stock for one multiple-farrowing unit is around \$18,000. But, of course, old buildings could be remodeled for less.

Financially, it is figured that from one 36-sow unit there is a possibility for a man to make a labor income of \$4,500 a year with 15 cent pork, or \$9,500 with 20 cent pork. There are three reasons why it is more profitable to produce pork by the multiple-farrowing system: labor is lessened, diseases and parasites are easier to control, and the average price is better when marketing is spread over the entire year.

I visited this set-up on October 11, which was Open House, taken advantage of by a large group of farmers. In addition to seeing the buildings and listening to an explanation of the system several live hog grading demonstrations were given during the afternoon by Professor Ellis Pierce of Cornell and Robert Rector and John Moran of Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative. They showed the difference in appearance of live hogs of different types, particularly as to amount of fat, and gave comparisons of the dressed grade of similar hogs.—H.L.C.

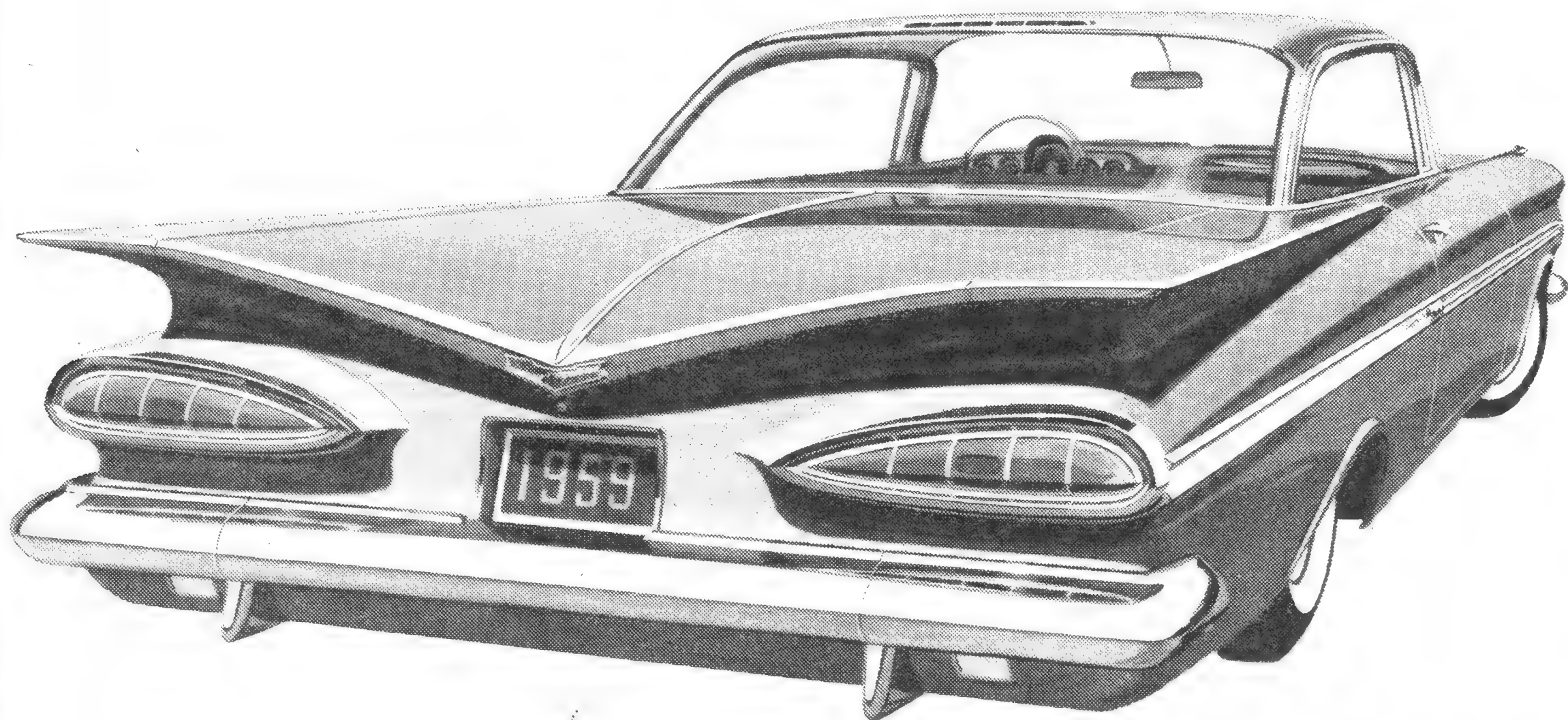


Bob Rector of the Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative points out what to look for in live hogs to determine dressed grades.



Bel Air 4-Door Sedan with a roomier Body by Fisher.

NOTHING'S NEW LIKE CHEVY'S NEW!



Impala Sport Coupe—new right down to its tougher Tyrex cord tires.

From its saucy rear deck to the simple elegance of its grille, this car shows you it's new in a decidedly different way. It brings you more spacious interiors, vast new visibility areas, bigger, better cooled brakes for safer stops, a longer lasting finish, a new Hi-Thrift 6, new handling and riding ease. And you get all the solid virtues of economy and practicality you've come to expect in a Chevy.

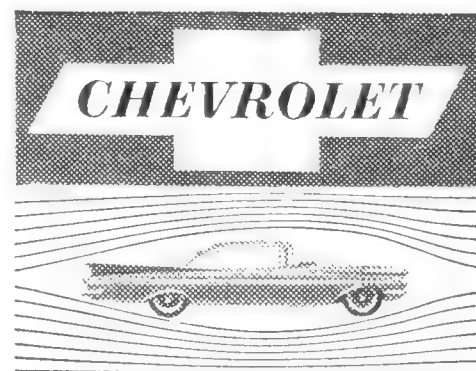
One look at this '59 Chevrolet tells you here's a car with a whole new slant on driving. You see the transformation in its low-set headlights, the overhead curve of its windshield, the sheen of its Magic-Mirror finish—a new acrylic lacquer that does away with waxing and polishing for up to three years.

But to discover all that's fresh and fine you must relax in Chevy's wider seats (up to 4.2 inches more room in front, 3.3 inches in back), feel the loungelike comfort of its new interior (with

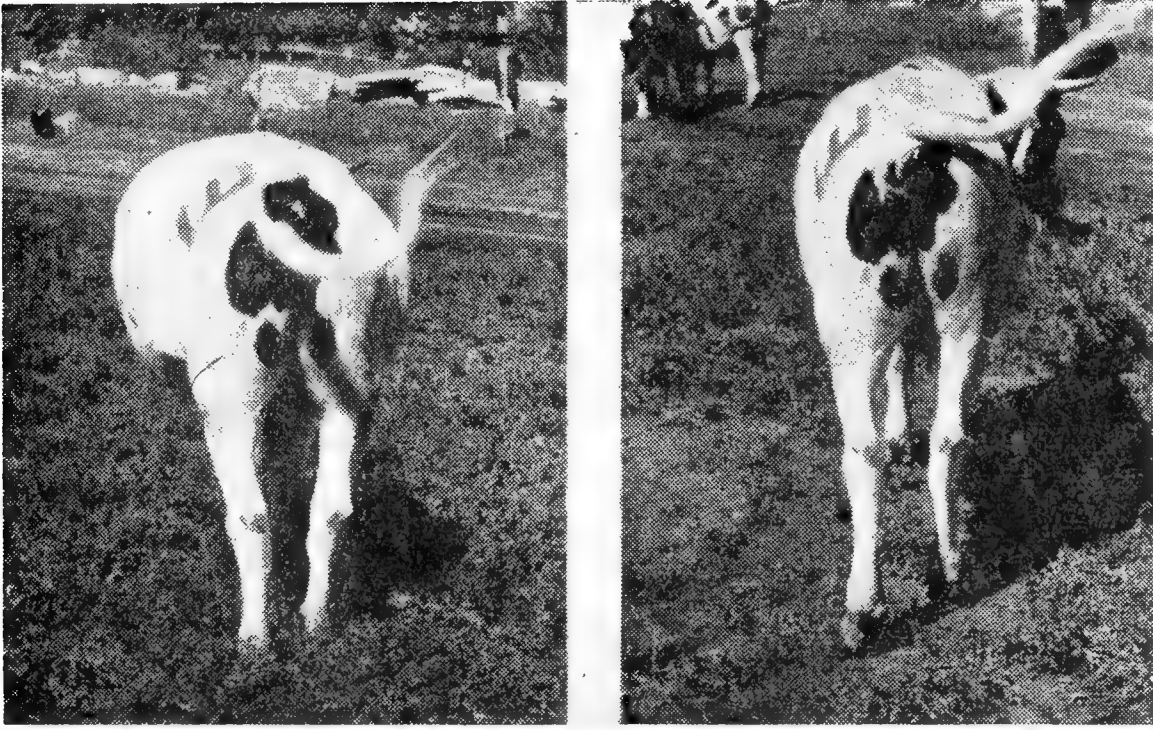
upholstery now extending snug to the windows), experience the tranquillity of its ride (improved Full Coil or gentler-than-ever Level Air* suspension).

You'll also find such basic benefits as bigger, better cooled brakes, vim-packed V8's and a new Hi-Thrift 6 that actually gets up to 10 percent more miles a gallon.

Your dealer's waiting to show you the car shaped to the new American taste. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Mich. *Extra-cost option



*What America wants,
America gets in a Chevy!*



A typical case of alfalfa bloat (left) and the same animal 15 minutes after an injection of 100 ml. of lard oil into the rumen (right). This is one of several treatments under study by animal husbandry, agronomy and veterinary research scientists of Iowa State College.

Oil Helps Solve Bloat Problem

BLOAT, one of the cattle industry's most destructive and unpredictable nutritional diseases, can be appreciably reduced by feeding either crude soybean oil or lard oil. So far, these have been the most promising preventatives tried during the Iowa Experiment Station's long-

time inquiry into the causes and control of bloat.

One method which proved relatively effective called for feeding grain mixed with $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of either soybean oil or lard oil per animal immediately before grazing. Though the preventative effect was very marked for 3 to 4 hours

after treatment, it rapidly declined thereafter. Animals fed the oil gained weight more rapidly (0.6-0.7 pounds more per animal daily) than did those fed grain only.

For animals consuming alfalfa silage, effective bloat control came from sprinkling crude soybean oil over the silage at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ pound per 1,000 pounds of body weight daily. In other tests N-decyl alcohol reduced bloat, but for too short a duration to be of practical use.

Penicillin (75 mg. per animal daily) reduced bloat for about 9 days, but then the effect disappeared. Raising the level to 125 mg. again reduced bloat, but the effect lasted only for 2 days.

For treatment of bloated animals, placing 150-200 ml. of lard oil into the rumen by stomach tube provided prompt relief.

While promising, these results are still preliminary. More field trials are planned on bloat-producing alfalfa pastures to test the effectiveness of oils and possibly other substances in curbing bloat.

Other avenues are being used to explore bloat further. One is the use of radioactive iodinated soybean oil to study fat metabolism in the rumen. Another is to chemically analyze alfalfa to determine relationships between plant composition and bloat. The effects of weather, irrigation and other factors also are being studied.—*Iowa Farm Science*.

— A. A. —

The first bill bearing the portrait of a woman was that of Martha Washington, issued on the \$1 bill in 1886.

N'East F.F.A. Members Win High Honors

AT THE National Future Farmers of America convention in Kansas City, Mo., October 15-16, the following members of northeastern FFA chapters received the American Farmer Degree, highest honor in the association:

Connecticut: Thomas M. Moore, Col-balt.

Maine: Donald W. Chandler, Presque Isle.

Maryland: George Bowman, West Friendship. Gerald Downs Cavanaugh, Williamsport.

Massachusetts: Arthur C. Thatcher, Plainfield.

New Hampshire: Monty Hazen Goodrum, Colebrook.

New Jersey: Frank George Gromlich, Lafayette. Richard James Van Auken, Monroe.

New York: Scott F. Acomb, Dansville. Calvin C. Collins, Blossvale. Laurence Harold Cook, Oak Hill. Paul Cornelius Perl, Johnsonburg, Attica.

Pennsylvania: Charles Edward Beebe, Grove City. Lee Kaltenbach, Wellsboro. Aaron S. Landis, Strasburg. John D. Stoner, Lancaster. Kenneth M. Rutt, Peach Bottom. Irwin M. Sechler, Kempton. Charles G. Shoun, Avondale. James H. Speer, Jr., Blairs Mills. Charles R. Sterner, Gettysburg.

Vermont: James S. Lewis, Woodstock.

Chapter Winners

The Lord Baltimore Chapter, Ocean View, Delaware, received one of three regional Farm Safety awards of \$200. This small chapter of 20 members showed safety films and filmstrips each month before the entire 495-pupil school body, besides preparing exhibits, and printing and distributing safety stories, cartoons, leaflets and booklets.

The Future Farmers of America has 8,993 local chapters in the 48 states, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Each state was permitted to enter two or more chapters, depending upon membership, in the national contest for "Gold, Silver and Bronze Emblem" ratings. Connecticut's Guilford-Madison Chapter, Madison, received the gold emblem; Housatonic Valley Chapter, Falls Village, the silver emblem.

In Maryland, Cove Chapter, Accident, and Wicomico Chapter, Salisbury, both received the gold emblem.

Massachusetts' Wachusett Chapter, Holden received a gold emblem. Stockbridge Chapter, Stockbridge, the bronze emblem. Colebrook Chapter, Colebrook, and Spaulding Chapter, Rochester, both qualified for the bronze emblem.

New Jersey's Newton Chapter, Newton, and Woodstown Chapter, Woodstown, both received the gold emblem.

Dansville Aggies Chapter, Dansville, and Hamilton Chapter, Hamilton, New York, received gold emblems.

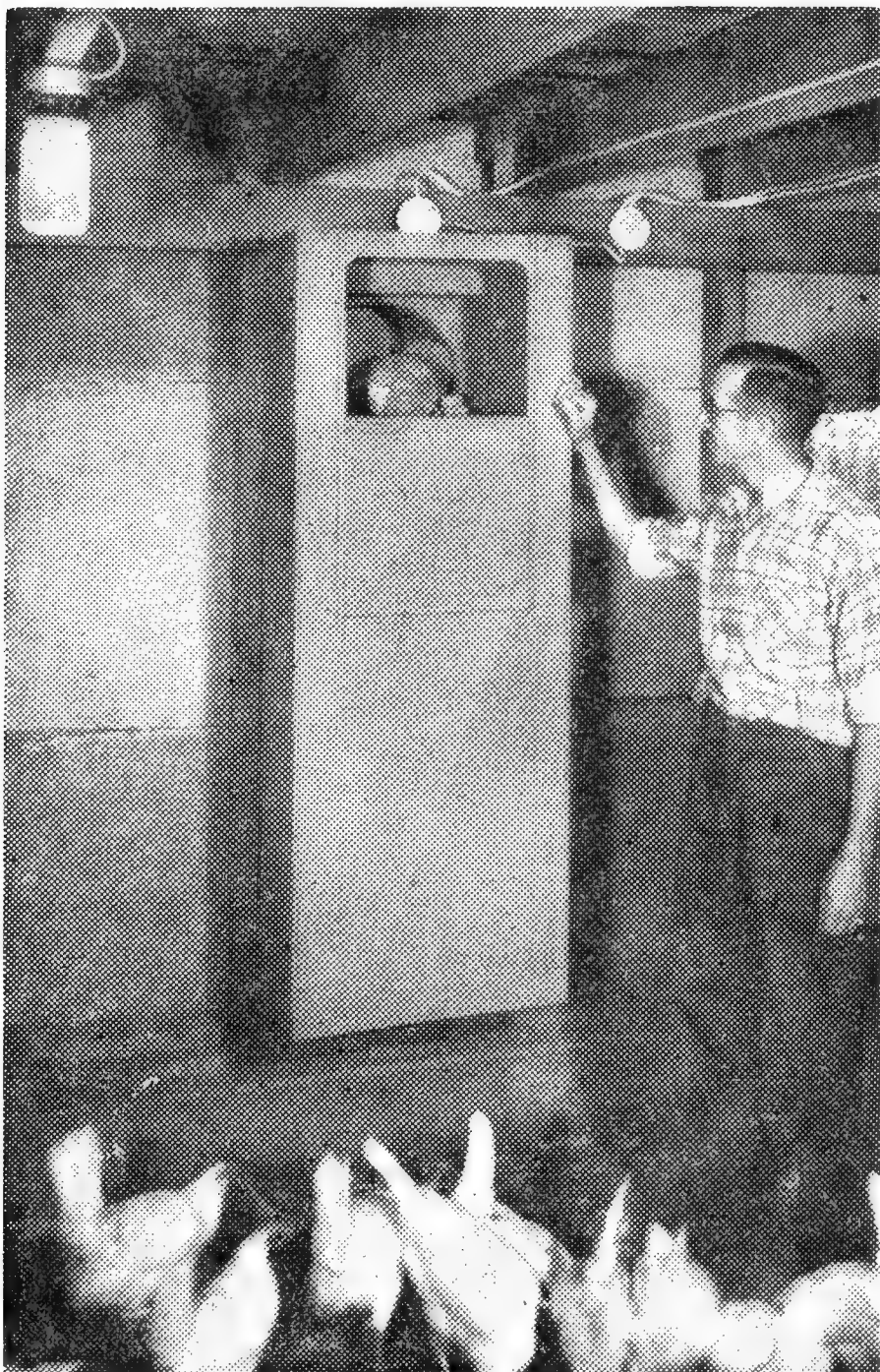
In Pennsylvania, Laurel Chapter, New Castle, and Little Lions Chapter, State College received gold emblems, while Central Bucks Chapter, Doylestown, received a bronze emblem. Scituate Chapter, North Scituate, Rhode Island, qualified for the silver emblem.

In Vermont, Danville Chapter, Danville, received the bronze emblem.

The winner of the FFA Farm Mechanics award for the North Atlantic Region is James Ellis Shaw, a 1958 graduate of the Downsville, New York, High School, where he studied vocational agriculture. James has worked with his father in changing their 215-acre farm over into an almost completely mechanized operation.

Stuart Plumb, 17, of Hamilton, N. Y., won the National F.F.A. speaking contest. See picture and story on Page 17.

Mr. James Q. Foster, says:



"If you want healthy birds, clean eggs and dry litter you've got to have good ventilation in your poultry house. I found an electric ventilation system is the most efficient and economical way to handle the problem." So says Mr. James Q. Foster of Baldwinsville, Onondaga County, New York.

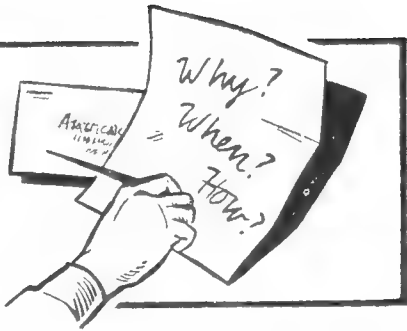
An electrical ventilation system is simple and inexpensive to install. It not only steps-up egg production, but helps prevent excessive moisture and ammonia fumes. Your poultry house and equipment last longer. Repair costs are reduced.



Electricity works for just pennies a day to make farming easier and more profitable. If you'd like more information, contact your Niagara Mohawk Representative . . . his services are free. He can be reached through your nearest Niagara Mohawk office. Why don't you call him today?

Live better . . . farm better . . . electrically! NIAGARA  MOHAWK

The QUESTION BOX



Is there any chemical I can use to fire-proof a Christmas tree?

The introduction of fire-retarding chemical solutions into spruce and balsam Christmas trees often results in needle discoloration, premature needle falling and increased combustibility. The latter is apparently due to the slow absorption of the water-borne salts and a more rapid loss of water from the tree, consequently a freshly cut tree stood in a container of water is more fire resistant than those chemically treated by diffusion with water-borne fire retardants.

In addition to soaking the freshly cut stump in water, decorative fire retardant coatings may also be applied on a volume basis as follows:

- A. 9 water glass to 1 of water to which 1 teaspoon of Vel or Dreft has been added as a wetting agent. The sprayed tree will be shiny and transparent.
- B. To produce a cream-colored coating to which suitable dyes for tinting may be added on a weight basis—31 water glass, 41 China clay, and 28 water with 1 teaspoon of wetting agent per quart of water.

One coating of either mix will reduce the fire hazard, but two or more applications are desirable for adequate protection. However, it is still not as good as soaking the tree in water.

What is the lowest temperature at which potatoes will sprout in storage?

Unless a sprout inhibitor is used, potatoes will sprout at any temperature above 40°F.

Do you feel that concentrated milk is a threat to the Northeastern dairymen?

Most people who have studied this feel that consumers will not change from fresh milk to concentrated milk unless there is a considerable saving in cost. Personally, I do not consider this milk a serious threat, but it is something worth watching.—H.L.C.

Is rye grass a good cover crop?

It has been recommended because of its large root system. However, pure seed of the annual type is scarce and some farmers have discontinued its use because perennial rye grass seed, which is present in the seed, tends to be a weed.

Could you please advise me how to treat my poplar trees? The bark on the trees is softening and cracking, and they do not appear to be growing very well.

Your poplar trees that have not been doing too well undoubtedly are attacked by one of the many cankers which attack the fast growing trees such as poplars. The symptoms of the bark softening and the cracks opening in places is typical of this type of injury.

It does retard the growth of the trees for considerable time but under many conditions will not cause the death of the trees. It seems that in many cases the tree will outgrow this type of injury and will recover from it as it gets older.

I would suggest that you fertilize your trees with a good grade of garden fertilizer, 5-10-5 or 6-12-6, by sprinkling fertilizer on the ground or by driving foot deep holes into the ground and placing about a half cupful per hole. The rate to be applied should be one cupful for every inch of diameter of your tree. The holes should be made at least three feet away from the trunk and under the spread of the branches. I would suggest that the fertilizer ap-

plication be made during May and certainly not after the 15th of June.—Prof. F. E. Winch, Forestry Dept., Cornell University

What makes some molasses very thick while some other molasses may be very thin?

Usually the molasses that comes from Cuba is slower pouring and thicker than that made in the United States. We have a different process and control

the sugar content to the guaranteed 48%, while Cuban molasses will analyze 48.5 to 51% sugar.

Then, of course, the temperature has a great deal to do with its pour-ability. It should not run like water as you state some of yours does, unless some water has gotten into your container.—Frank K. Naegely

How much moisture does ear corn contain when it is mature?

About 35 percent when mature; from 10 to 12 when thoroughly dry.

I used to have a Christmas cactus which blossomed regularly every winter. A year or so ago I acquired another one which has showed no sign of buds. Could you tell me the best method for caring for this plant to conform with its native habitat as I enjoy its cheerful blooming very much.—Mrs. F.J.M., N.Y.

Your plant of Christmas cactus is

Zygocactus truncatus. It may blossom any time during the winter months. Bud drop or failure to bloom may be due to too high a temperature, too low a light intensity or too long a day length.

Changes in seasonal light from one year to another might cause lack of flowering. Also, I wonder if you keep the plant in the same location as your previous one. Apparently the conditions were best there. A transplanting might set back the plant for one year, but this should not change the flowering for a much longer time. You should also check to see if you have changed the light period (it should not be increased with artificial light) or the temperature. A change in the amount of sunlight in the fall and winter from one year to another could also cause a change in the flowering cycle.—R. T. Fox, Cornell University

This Outdoor "Elevator" is helping us Speed Telephone Work in Rural Areas



Your telephone company is always looking for new ways to bring its customers more and better telephone service. That's why you're likely to be seeing lifts like this one more and more frequently.

It's easy to see that a telephone lineman standing on an adjustable platform can work better—faster—than one on a pole supported by climbing spurs and a safety belt. What's more, the lift places him within convenient reach of the exact spot where he must work, even though it might be yards beyond the fingertips of a man on a pole. And it follows that the time he saves helps us keep down our operating costs.

* * *

This time-saving lift is another example of your telephone company's continuing efforts to furnish steadily-improving service to its rural customers. And to keep its price to you as low as possible.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

—working always to serve the community better



Only DR. SALSBUURY'S UNISTAT[®] has stood the test so well!

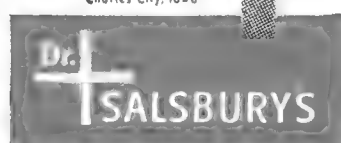
Now THE PROVEN PRODUCT OF CHOICE FOR PREVENTING COCCIDIOSIS

This year's unusually rainy and humid weather has resulted in heavy outbreaks of Coccidiosis. During this period Dr. Salsbury's Unistat has been fed out to over 40 million birds. Our extensive investigations show that there have been very few if any outbreaks of Coccidiosis in flocks that have been medicated with Unistat.

Why? Because Unistat was thoroughly tested before it was placed on the market. These tests proved that Unistat's unique new formula combining a new drug discovery with other time-proven drugs gives a high degree of protection against the economically important forms of Coccidiosis. Unistat not only prevents Coccidiosis breaks . . . but at the same time permits birds to develop their immunity through controlled, sub-clinical infection.

OTHER *plus* ADVANTAGES

Food Products Division
DR. SALSBUURY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa



Unistat also stimulates growth . . . improves feed conversion . . . gives birds better pigmentation.

Only Unistat has stood the test against Coccidiosis so well making it the product of choice for the prevention of Coccidiosis. Write for detailed data on Unistat today.

nation-wide service to the poultry industry



"I looked at a lot of tanks and then bought the tank I liked," says Mr. Corwin S. Burrer, R.D. 2, Elyria, Ohio.

You'd smile just like Mr. Burrer if you had this bulk storage tank

When he chose a Pfaudler Lo-Vat bulk cooler, Mr. Burrer bought more than a milk-holding tank. He bought:

The right kind of cooling. For fast, thorough cooling you need agitation. But unless the agitation is scientifically planned and controlled, you can churn or foam your milk. All of Pfaudler's experience with milk agitation has gone into the Lo-Vat—experience that made Pfaudler the very first manufacturer of cooled dairy process tanks.

Ample cooling area is important, too. Much of the sidewall and the entire tank bottom of this tank is cooled.

Easy cleaning. Only the end plates are welded, and these seams are polished as smooth as the surrounding metal, making the tank interior one smooth area of stainless steel.

You'll notice that Mr. Burrer's Lo-Vat is waist high. Makes it easy to get at. Easier to pour into, too.

Ruggedness. Lo-Vat has extra-heavy steel construction and a rugged three-layer finish—zinc base, primer, and dairy enamel top coat baked on.

Full warranty. Not only is the Lo-Vat's refrigeration system given a year's warranty—the tank carries a warranty, too, against sagging, buckling, distortion, or loss of calibration for its entire service life, under normal use.

Write for Bulletin 958.

Dealer inquiries are invited.



THE PFAUDLER CO.

a division of PFAUDLER PERMUTIT INC.
Dept. AA-118, Rochester 3, N. Y.

Milk Plant Saving from BULK MILK

By RICHARD APLIN

(Editor's note: On page 14 of the October 4 issue, Dick Aplin of Cornell discussed the effects of bulk milk tanks. Following is more information which will help you decide whether or not to invest in a bulk tank.)

I EXPECT that the savings in receiving milk at a processing plant direct from farmers in bulk over cans will average around 5¢. These savings are brought about by lower investment, less refrigeration and steam, and less labor. Thus, savings in plant operations in a direct delivery market will average a nickel.

Turning to the possible savings in plant operating costs in a country plant milkshed, we have to first try and visualize what a country plant would look like under a bulk assembly system. We know that a complete farm tank system would have quite a profound effect on the country facilities. It will have to change the country plant system if there are to be significant savings in handling milk in bulk. But what will be the nature of country plants under a bulk system?

Based on my discussions with handlers and my observations of operation in the Boston and Chicago Milksheds, here is what I expect our country plant operations to look like:

- Milk picked up from farms located in a certain area around New York City processing plant (perhaps within a 40-50 NYC mile radius) will, for the most part, be delivered direct to the city bottling plants.
- In areas over 40 to 50 miles from market, bulk milk will be picked up in 180-200 can tank trucks and taken to a country plant for re-loading or transfer into the 500 can over-the-road tank trucks.
- In general, the milk will be re-loaded directly, without further cooling.
- These plants will be very simple (and there will be fewer of them) as compared to our present country plants. They will have some storage, hot water equipment for washing tankers, probably no steam, a lab for butterfat testing and quality control, and a standby cooler. More like a garage than the familiar country milk plant.
- As for volumes, our research work indicates one man, doing all the work, could operate a reload station receiving on the average 55,000 pounds of milk per day.

Savings in Operation

What does this mean to the costs of operating country plants? Here again there is no one answer. I use in my thinking a figure of 10¢ per hundredweight for the savings in country plant handling costs. There will be quite a range in savings, or possible savings, depending primarily on the costs of handling milk through the existing can plant. Also, these savings may result from consolidation of two or more plants.

The savings in some country plant operations may not be over 3 or 4¢ for very efficient can plants. Others will stand to save up to 20¢. Some of our preliminary research findings indicate

that the smaller, high cost plants stand to save considerably more by converting to bulk than the country plants that are operating efficiently today.

It is important to recognize that the above mentioned savings are for 100% bulk operations—not a dual operation. During the transition period we're now undergoing, handlers have considerably higher costs than they would have either under a completely can or completely bulk system.

Handlers are incurring these higher costs partly to enable them to reach a position where they will be able to obtain savings in the costs of handling milk and, of course, to enable them to compete for milk. Right now, bulk milk is costing the dealers a lot of money.

So far we've been discussing the changes in costs on farms, on collection routes, and at plants where farm tanks replace cans. However, the farmer in trying to decide whether to install a tank or not, must also view the

BULK TANKS IN A.A. TERRITORY

	Installation Dates		
	Jan 1, '56	Jan 1, '57	Jan 1, '58
Connecticut	786	1,415	1,790
Delaware	35	46	60
Maine	600	809	1,152
Maryland	723	1,282	1,755
Massachusetts	469	747	956
New Hampshire	161	234	318
New Jersey	588	702	794
New York	850	1,900	3,467
Pennsylvania	1,200	2,020	3,550
Rhode Island	92	170	225
Vermont	418	828	1,280
Totals	5,922	10,153	15,347

Figures compiled by the Dairy Industries Supply Assoc., and the National Assoc. of Dairy Equipment Manufacturers.

situation from another angle. He has to consider what it will cost him to market his milk in cans after many of his neighbors, particularly some of the larger producers, shift to bulk.

What will happen to the net farm price of a producer who stays with cans after quite a few of his neighbors have shifted to bulk? I think it's quite evident that he'll have to pay increased hauling rates because of the dilution of the route (i.e., fewer, more scattered farms to serve) and because eventually the milk may have to go farther to reach a can plant.

The possibilities of the hauling rates increasing substantially for the remaining can producers is even more serious when we realize that the producers leaving the can routes to go bulk are generally the larger producers.

Also once a plant is receiving a large share of its milk in bulk, it may have to discount the price for can milk to cover the plant's higher costs for receiving and cooling a small volume of can milk.

The difference between the value of can milk and bulk milk, which is now running up to 25 cents per hundredweight plus for some farmers, may continue after a large proportion of the milk in an area is being picked up from farm tanks. This does not mean, however, farmers will be receiving 25 cents per hundredweight more for their milk than they would have if there were no bulk milk. It simply means they might receive that much more than their neighbors who continue to ship in cans.

It seems unlikely that the farmers who do not convert to bulk will completely lose their market for can milk in the near future, but they may well have to turn to less desirable outlets for their milk.



NEW YORK BOY IS TOP F.F.A. SPEAKER

STUART LAMB, 17, a Hamilton, N. Y. farm boy, won the Future Farmers of America public speaking contest during the National FFA conference at Kansas City, Missouri, last month.

Lamb spoke on the value of cooperatives to farmers. Lamb told the 7,500 gathered in the Municipal Arena, "I believe that to keep up with the times and to keep farming in the hands of the farmers, they must work together in a cooperative effort."

Lamb, who had won both the New York and the regional FFA speaking contests, received a check for \$250 and a medal for his effort. The winner, son of Darwin Lamb who runs a large farm in Madison County, attends the Hamilton Central School. His vocational agricultural instructor is George Haloran, shown with Lamb above.

— A. A. —

A FARM FAMILY PLANS AHEAD!

(Continued from Page 1)

"The farm and home management program has been a big help to us," remark the Greenes. "It made us more conscious of keeping good records and how to use them in making management decisions. We can see what goals we should aim for and how we can reach them most profitably."

"This is true in the home as well as in the farm business," says Mrs. Greene. "I understand more about what it costs to keep the farm going and I think my husband knows more about the home side. We can put some order to the investments we need and want to make."

Farm walks are a most satisfying activity for many Madison County families who are in Extension's management program. Groups of farm families under the leadership of Mr. Cary and Mrs. Anna Schultz, home demonstration agent, meet at the individual farms. They walk the farm and visit the home. Everyone joins in a discussion of the families' farm and home management problems.

"This is an excellent opportunity for us to see how our neighbors are striving to lick present day problems in farming and homemaking," say the Greenes. "We get a chance to make suggestions to others and they help us point out problems and offer solutions."

Agents Cary and Schultz also have several group meetings during the winter and early spring to discuss various factors associated with the principles of farm and home management.

The difference between this program being carried out in Madison County and others throughout the State and other Extension activity is in the approach.

"We encourage families to examine their farms as a unit rather than to look at one segment of it," remarks

Agent Cary. "In this way, they get a better picture of the problems and can do a more successful job in solving them."

"The Greenes and other cooperators in the farm and home management program have made many adjustments in their operations to keep up with the fast changing agricultural scene, according to Agent Cary. "Such changes are gradual ones—many of which are yet to come. What's most important, however, is that these folks are building up information and land resources which will make their future in farming a reality and a more satisfying experience."

COMING MEETINGS

Nov. 6—Annual meeting Connecticut Poultry Ass'n., 5 p.m. in auditorium of Connecticut Light and Power Co., Berlin, Conn.

Nov. 13, 14 — Cornell University's 1958 Nutrition Conference for Feed Manufacturers, Statler Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Nov. 14-22—The Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, Toronto, Canada.

Nov. 16-20—42nd Annual Convention National Milk Producers Federation, Boston, Mass.

November 20-21—Farm Bureau, Far Hills Inn, Somerville, N. J.

Nov. 29-Dec. 3—International Livestock Exposition, Chicago.

Dec. 2—American Angus Assoc. annual meeting and banquet, Palmer House, Chicago.

Dec. 8-11—Fiftieth Anniversary Convention of the Vegetable Growers Association of America, Cleveland, Ohio.

Jan. 7-9, 1959—13th Annual Meeting Northeastern Weed Control Conference, Hotel New Yorker, New York City.

Jan. 12-15 — National Council of Farmer Cooperatives annual meeting, New Orleans, La.

Jan. 12-16 — Annual Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg.

THIS TOUGH LITTLE McCULLOCH ONLY \$149.95!



Here is a new chain saw made especially for farm work. Everything about this Mac D30 saw is designed for dependable, easy use in cutting firewood, fenceposts, pulpwood, and sawlogs, for landclearing, construction, or orchard work. Just look at these special McCulloch features:

Weights only 17 pounds, lightest McCulloch ever built.

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Power to cut trees three feet or more in diameter — direct-drive for fast cutting with fingertip pressure.

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Lowest price ever for a real McCulloch — the world's leading chain-saw brand. \$149.95, complete with 12" bar and exclusive, long-lasting McCulloch PINTAIL chain. Terms as low as \$3.69 weekly.

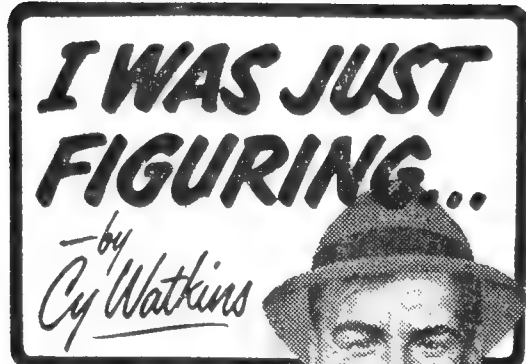
See the new Mac D30 at your McCulloch dealer. Ask for a demonstration; there's no obligation. And write now for our new chain saw booklet. It's free. Address Dept. CV, McCulloch Corporation, Los Angeles 45, California.

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McCULLOCH CHAIN SAWS

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Just about now most of the hens that I know are getting into high gear . . . and you're starting to get paid back for the investment you made in chicks and feed. And this year you'll make more money on your birds if you can keep them rolling along at 70% to 80% production through the winter.

But will you? **How often do your birds take a winter vacation?** A winter laying slump? If they do . . . you lose. And it won't do any good to go out and tell them to get to work . . . because they couldn't even if they wanted to oblige you. They're just too pooped out.

Friends . . . the time to head off a winter laying slump is RIGHT NOW . . . by making sure they get the egg-makings they need to keep in high production.

Here's what happens. When a bird first gets into top production she doesn't have much trouble . . . even on a poor feed. Why should she . . . she's right at the prime of her life. you might say. She's in wonderful shape. So she'll probably hit the production that's bred into her.

But you just can't keep that production UP for any length of time on a cheater feed.

Nature tells her what to put into that egg. She has to put in a lot of protein, for instance. She puts in a lot of phosphorus, etc. She even puts in things like vitamin A. And if she can't put in **everything** nature says should go into an egg . . . then that egg doesn't get made and doesn't get laid.

So . . . your job is to make sure your birds are well supplied with all of the necessary egg-makings. Now . . . before they get all drained out . . . and before they're so run down that they're easy victims of disease.

The best layer ration that I know of . . . the one that supplies a complete and proper balance of necessary nutrients . . . is the ration you build from Watkins MIN-VITE for Layers. And because you buy the MINeral-VITamin fortification separately . . . in the MIN-VITE . . . and then mix with your own grain and local protein . . . you can feed this ration very economically.

The average results from a group of recent tests show that Watkins-fed birds are producing a dozen eggs for about 6.3¢ out-of-pocket cost or 13¢ total feed cost, including grain. And they're producing at over 75% for the average laying season.

Think about the layer ration you're feeding right now. Is it going to let you down later? I think it's worth talking about, isn't it? Next time you see your Watkins Dealer, talk it over with him.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.



POSITIVE SELLING

IN your recent issue I read from the Editor's Mailbag the article, farm machinery figures, \$561,500,000 worth of farm machinery. Just figure out how many "non-farmers" were employed to satisfy the needs of the "dirt-farmer."

Still there are numerous articles written saying that the farmer is getting too much money for his products. Most of the arguments and letters to our congressman cry over the plight of the farmer, his diminishing returns on what he sells. This is negative in approach. A salesman uses a positive approach to get his prospective customer to buy his products. The customer is made to feel that he just can't do without the product; that his need for it is so great that he must possess it at any cost.

Why don't our farm papers carry positive editorials directed especially to the area of manufacturing covered by the congressman and senators who aren't the least bit worried about "Farmer Jones'" troubles.

There are more factory workers than farmers. The slogans should be:
American Industry Needs the Farmers' Buying Power!
American Industry Makes Farm Equipment!
The Poor Farmer Cannot Buy New Equipment!

The Poor Farmer Breeds Poor Industry!

Wake Up Senator, Wake Up Politician, Wake Up Industry!

C. R. Hindle, Ghent, N. Y.

— A. A. —

WHAT THE MARKET WANTS

YOU ASKED for opinions, so here is mine. I heartily approve a goal of producing the **KIND** and **AMOUNT** of food and fibre which consumers want. If we farmers could do this, a fair price would be obtained for what we produce and there then would be no need for talk about parity or subsidies. Small surpluses could even be controlled or managed by withholding the poorer grades from markets through marketing agreements.

The real problem, as I see it, is to produce the **amount needed**. I will be watching to see if any of your readers offer a solution to the problem. How can we keep production more in line with what is needed?

If farmers, economists and our lawmakers would unite and work for a program to balance production, I feel certain that they would be successful. This I believe is the key to the problem and what is needed to give farmers their fair share of the national income.

—Lewis M. Hardison, Richford, N. Y.



CHARLES PALM TO SUCCEED BILL MYERS

DR. CHARLES E. PALM, left, dean of the New York State College of Agriculture of Cornell University starting July 1, 1959, confers with the present dean, W. I. Myers. Now research director at the College, Dr. Palm is a noted entomologist. Dr. Myers retires June 30 after 16 years as dean and 45 years on the Cornell faculty.

Dr. Palm, who has worked closely with farm organizations for 25 years, will become the college's seventh dean. The first was I. P. Roberts who came to Cornell in 1874. Liberty Hyde Bailey held the position from 1903 to 1913, B. T. Galloway from 1914 to 1916, A. R. Mann from 1917 to 1932, and Carl Ladd from 1932 to 1943. Dr. Myers assumed the position in 1943.

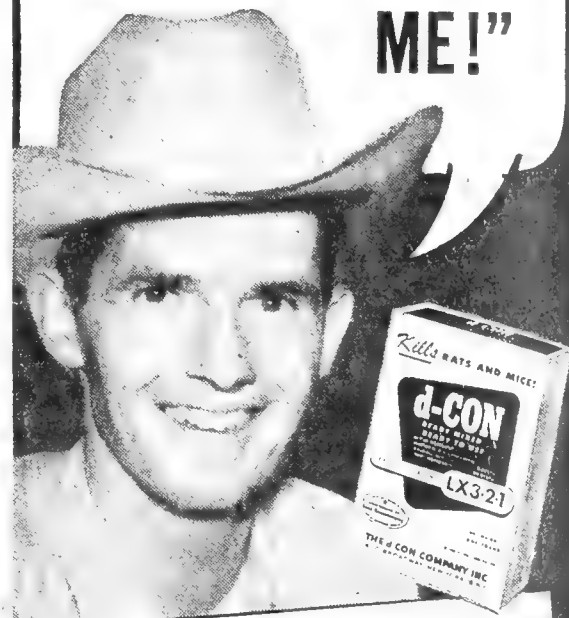
A native of Austin, Texas, Dr. Palm grew up on a fruit farm in northwest

Arkansas and was graduated with honors from the University of Arkansas in 1931. Three years ago, his alma mater gave him a distinguished service award.

The new dean came to Cornell in 1931 and was appointed as an assistant in 1932. He became an instructor in 1934, received his Ph. D. from Cornell in 1935, and was appointed assistant professor in 1937. A year later, he was named professor and head of the Entomology Department. He was appointed research director in June, 1957.

While he was department head, research was started in livestock and forage crop insect control, insect biochemistry, and insect physiology; and other research expanded. He also participated in the department's teaching and Extension programs.

"d-CON's THE FIRST RAT-KILLER THAT REALLY WORKED FOR ME!"



Read What Allen D. Meyer Of Fargo, North Dakota, Has To Say About d-CON:

"I fought rats with lye, poison hamburger—even cats. I tried just about everything, but nothing worked. Then one day I happened to hear about d-CON on the radio. I bought some d-CON, and let me tell you, I'm not sorry. d-CON gets results...it sure killed rats on my farm. d-CON's the first rat-killer that really worked for me!"

It's a fact—d-CON outsells all other rat and mouse killers combined. Yes, farmers all over America have learned from actual use that d-CON is the quick, sure, easy way to rid their property of destructive, disease-bearing rats.

For rats hungrily eat d-CON's exclusive LX 3-2-1 formula, never suspect it's bait, never become bait-shy, devour it without guessing that every bite puts another nail in their coffins. d-CON actually makes rats commit suicide.

d-CON is THERMO-SEALED—always reaches you "factory fresh." Economical too, since one package of d-CON makes several bait stations.

Remember, d-CON, used as directed, is safe to use around small children, pets, poultry and livestock, yet is guaranteed to keep your property rat and mouse free forever.



Plagued Day And Night with Bladder Discomfort?

Such a common thing as unwise eating or drinking may be a source of mild, but annoying bladder irritations—making you feel restless, tense, and uncomfortable. And if restless nights, with nagging backache, headache or muscular aches and pains due to over-exertion, strain or emotional upset, are adding to your misery—don't wait—try Doan's Pills.

Doan's Pills have three outstanding advantages—act in three ways for your speedy return to comfort. 1—They have an easing soothing effect on bladder irritations. 2—A fast pain-relieving action on nagging backache, headaches, muscular aches and pains. 3—A wonderfully mild diuretic action thru the kidneys, tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes. So, get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Ask for new, large, economy size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

Visiting Hayfields

By
TOM MILLIMAN

Milepost 372

N. Y.
THRUWAY

Expansion By Renovation

NOW is a good time to clear off the bushes and scrub trees of wasteland and prepare the soil for spring seeding to pasture. If the area is hilly, a disk operation, which leaves the sods somewhat exposed, is to be preferred to plowing.

Erosion after disking, even after repeated disking, seldom happens. Not so with plowing on hillsides, where erosion is apt to occur over winter, even when the furrows follow the contour.

Whether disked or plowed, if seeding to a pasture mixture is desired for application next spring, fall is the time for land preparation. The professors tell us this, and they are right as rain. We again have proof at Hayfields.

A year ago, Harry Morrill managed to plow a low-lying but level five-acre piece of sod in the late fall, before winter closed in. I told him that it would be nice to also plow an adjoining two-acre piece of slightly higher and better drained land, but not to feel bad if he couldn't get to it. Without fall plowing of the low-lying five acres, a seeding of Empire birdsfoot would have come too late in the spring of 1958 for a good stand on the five acres.

The two-acre patch had to be spring-plowed, and in due time the whole area was seeded to certified Empire birdsfoot and certified Climax (late maturing) timothy. In spite of a higher fertility level, earlier readiness and greater mellowness of soil on the spring-plowed part, the Empire birdsfoot stand is twice as good on the fall-plowed land.

Now we have a rather steep hillside of sod, maybe four acres, from which the ladino clover departed years ago, and only an occasional alfalfa plant can now be seen. This piece of land is rapidly retreating to the comparative worthlessness of millions of acres of neglected hillside pastures in the Northeastern states.

Constantly rising taxes, coupled with the high cost of tearing up and reseeded to alfalfa every few years, make this a problem field, upon which it is foolish to grow row crops, as I did several times years ago, with erosion, high cost and poor yields the result. Present-day knowledge suggests Empire birdsfoot.

But this is no field for the plow. It calls for disking, and disking diagonally, up hill on one slant and down hill on another. For such an operation, for the

use of ourselves and the neighbors, we've had for years a J. I. Case pasture renovating, or bush-and-bog, harrow. The eight disks are 24 inches in diameter, 9 inches apart, and adjustable as to angle of cut.

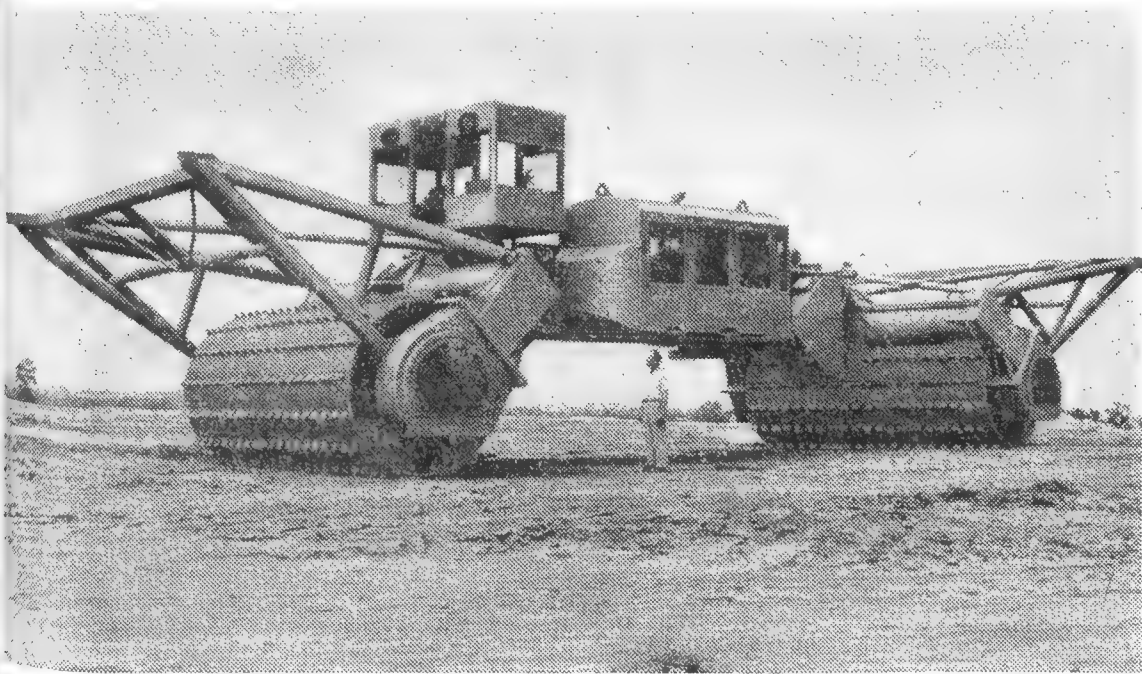
Although the machine is extremely heavy, it is made more so by two homemade concrete blocks wired to the frame, one on each side. To do a good job requires more time and fuel than plowing, and we've found that lapping the machine by half results in a smoother and better job, since the four disks on the right throw to the right, and the four on the other side to the left. About double the time required for plowing is needed; but once disked, there is no fear of erosion, even when the sod is fairly well refined.

A harrowing or two in the spring, and it is ready for the precious Empire birdsfoot—our best mortgage-lifter for rough hillsides on northeastern livestock farms. Establishing Empire is expensive, not only for the preparation, lime, fertilizer and seeding, but also because it is a slow crop to come into full production.

Counting the year of seeding as the first, the third year is the one to justify all the hopes, labor and expense. From then on indefinitely, or from 10 to 30 years, Empire will meet the tax bill, the lime, fertilizer, and spray bills, and bloom the heifers and dry cows into plump well-being; and milking cows grazed on it will continue high production after the seasonal decline of ordinary pastures.

At still another location we've a chance this fall to chisel out a couple of acres from scrub trees and bushes and change it into productive grazing. It adjoins our little brook and was always wet land until the Thruway construction drained it more or less completely. Now if we can get the larger but still worthless trees cut out and removed, the bulldozer owned by the Baker brothers, our neighbors, will come in at a decent hourly charge and clean house on the two acres.

Here again is the place for Empire birdsfoot, although the adjoining field, of which the two acres will become a part, is now and will be again alfalfa-brome grass. It is that kind of land. But the two-acre patch isn't alfalfa soil, so we'll have two separate legumes in the same field.



USEFUL MONSTER

THIS 150-ton, 600 H.P. machine is at work clearing jungle in the tropics. Operated by one man, its axe-like cleats on huge steel rollers splinter trees and brush into a mat-like carpet, ready for burning or other disposal.

It clears land at a cost which land owners, even in areas of cheap labor, are ready and willing to pay. It was designed and built by R. G. LeTourneau, Inc., of Longview, Texas. Driver's cab is up front.

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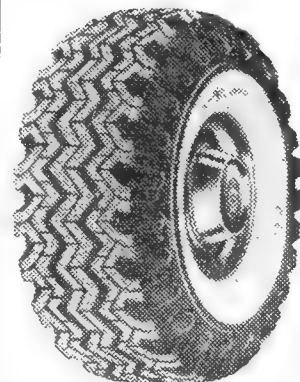


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Size	Regular Black	Tubeless Black	White
670-15	\$20.75	\$23.00	\$27.50
710-15	22.65	25.00	29.70
760-15	24.55	27.35	32.45
800-15	26.80	30.25	35.75
750-14	---	25.20	30.25
800-14	---	27.35	33.00
850-14	---	29.70	35.20
900-14	---	32.45	39.90

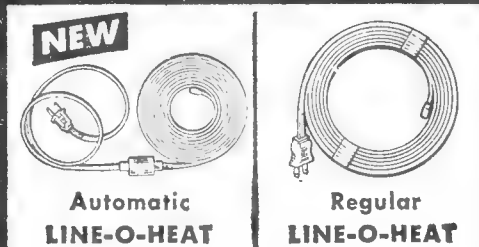
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LIQUID WRENCH
The super-penetrating rust solvent that quickly loosens rust and corrosion.
3 oz. CAN 35¢
AT HARDWARE STORES, GARAGES, FILLING STATIONS EVERYWHERE
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DON'T LET WATER FREEZE!
use safe, dependable
LINE-O-HEAT
WORLD'S LARGEST-SELLING HEATING TAPE



So ruggedly constructed it can take a beating and keep on heating to prevent freezing of pipes, pumps, etc. Easy to install, inexpensive to buy and use. Both regular and new Automatic Line-O-Heat with built-in thermostat come in 10 lengths from 4' to 80' from \$2.40 and \$6.90 respectively. 240-volt Line-O-Heat for laying cage waterers, soil warming, etc., comes in 40', 80', 120' and 160' lengths from \$8.90.

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AUTOMATIC 50° WATER WARMER
Flocks average 12 more eggs per hen when water is kept at 50° with this U/L and C.S.A. approved warmer. Costs less than an egg a day to use.
\$6.45

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Please send complete information
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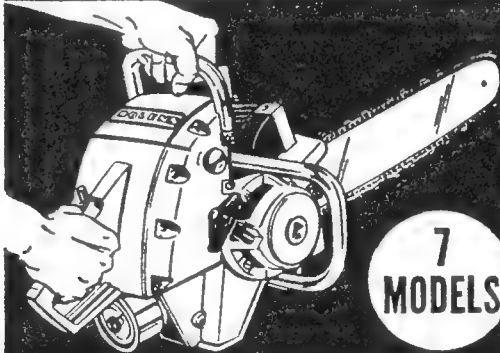
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**More
WORK
POWER** in the cut
with engineered
balance and
chain speed

IN ONTARIO, TESTS PROVED

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CHAIN SAWS CUT FASTER



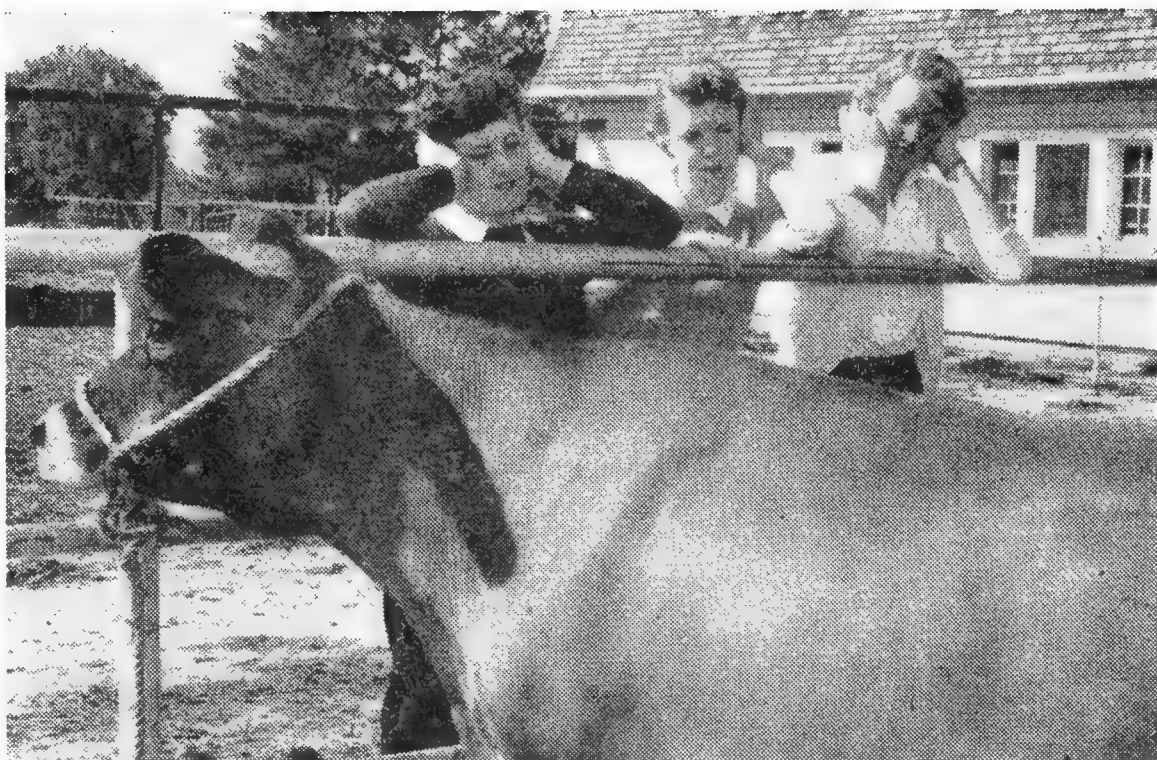
Bolens engineered balance and chain speed give steady power . . . faster, easier cutting . . . longer engine, chain and sprocket life . . . more profit out of the woods. Test a rugged Bolens saw. We'll send you name of dealer and free catalog. Write today.

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CANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory
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Write for Samples and Stock Sizes.
Tents to rent for all purposes.

ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877)
4 HAWLEY STREET BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK



HELP GET FIRST PLACE AT CHICAGO

These three girls, sizing up a Cornell University cow, have distinguished themselves as dairy cattle judges. Mary Marbot, left, of Buskirk (Rensselaer County), Margaret Knight, center, of Cato (Cayuga County) and Jean Davis of Genoa (Cayuga County) made up three-fourths of New York State's team of 4-H competition at Chicago's International Dairy Show.

Only boy to make the team which

was selected in State Fair competition, was W. Sheldon Atherton of Greenwood, Steuben County.

The team, coached by Prof. H. A. Willman of the New York State College of Agriculture, won first place for all breeds at the International. They also won first place for judging Ayrshires; second place for Brown Swiss and Guernsey; and fifth place for Holsteins and Jerseys. Judging was Oct. 6.

**GRAPE GROWERS FORM
MARKETING CO-OP**

THE MERGER of the recently formed Western New York Grape Growers Association with the New York Grape Growers Cooperative formalized at a meeting held at Fredonia on September 30, has brought into one organization the vineyardists of the two major grape producing districts of the Empire State.

The western New York group, according to president Howard Green of Portland, has joined the statewide organization because the New York Grape Growers is a legally constituted bargaining cooperative and because the identical purposes of the separate programs can best be served by one organization.

The present high cost of producing grapes, according to Mr. Green, makes it imperative that growers put themselves in a position to influence the price at which the crop is sold. The industry, he said, cannot survive the low prices that have been paid in recent years. Because of the depleted stocks of wine and juice and the prospect of a small harvest, the N. Y. Grape Growers Cooperative is asking \$120 a ton for the 1958 crop.

The New York Grape Growers Cooperative was organized two years ago and has membership in the Finger Lakes area and headquarters at Penn Yan. More than two hundred vineyard-

ists of Chautauqua County are affiliated with the Western New York Grape Growers Association.

The transfer of membership from W.N.Y. to the N. Y. Grape Growers Cooperative will be accomplished by a mail signup and an intensive membership campaign.

Group leaders to direct the canvas include: Howard Zinke of Fredonia; Howard Green, Portland; Lawrence Dakan, Ripley; Anthony Restivo, Silver Creek; Richard Mead, Westfield; Edward Hamlet, Sheridan; Thomas Miltello, Forestville; Foster Lewis, Perryburg; and James Tilly, Dunkirk.—*Bill Stempfle*

— A. A. —

WINNER



David Seaman, 12 of Waterloo, New York, was first place winner in the 1958 National Youth Farm Fire Safety Project. David won a trip to Atlantic City where the 62nd annual convention of the National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies was held and a check for \$100.

Judging was based on the number of fire hazards found and corrected during inspection of farm properties. David, who has been a 4-H club member for four years, made 50 fire prevention surveys.



QUEEN

Miss Antoinette Tiska, 21, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Tiska of Bridgehampton, was crowned Long Island Potato Queen at the recent Long Island Harvest Ball at Riverhead.

She was crowned by Dr. Albert E. Mercker, Executive Director of the National Potato Council, who is shown with her.

ALL READY
IN TIME
FOR
Christmas
E.R. EASTMAN'S
great new novel
*Hostages
To
Fortune*



Grandpa said "Yes!"
Grandson Bill said "No!"

Find the answer to this eternal conflict between the generations . . . and share the poignant experiences of lovers separated by war.

When this story was published serially in American Agriculturist, readers said:

"I had to let you know how wonderful your story is."

"So true to life. It's hard to wait for the next issue."

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Dairy Delegates Set Policies By Resolutions Adopted

THE 39TH annual membership meeting of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, held at Syracuse October 13 and 14, was a three-ring circus. In addition to the delegate meeting, the ladies had an outstanding program, and so did the Dairymen's League Young Cooperators. For the coming year the young people adopted the following projects:

- Know your Dairymen's League better.
- Promotion of dairy festivals.
- Sending money to CARE, particularly to Colombia, S. A.
- Study of and active participation in, Civil Defense.
- Keeping informed on farm legislation.
- Studying the set-up and objectives of the United Nations.

Resolutions

Among the resolutions passed by delegates at the annual meeting were the following:

- Requesting government to consider laws and policies reasonably to prohibit and restrain organized labor from refusal to handle perishable farm products during labor disputes.
- Opposing the taxing of cooperative receipts, on the ground that this is money held in trust for members.
- Favoring the repeal of the New York State law requiring signal lights on all farm equipment when on the highway.
- Pledging the League to work for the revision of transportation differentials, so that distant producers be treated equitably.
- Adopting a policy of constant attention by the League to amending Order No. 27 when needed.
- Encouraging several national farm organizations to state positions and participate in discussions, to the end that they might agree on a program of national price stabilization for milk and dairy products.
- Approving the work done by The Milk Market Development Board.
- Expressing strong opposition to organizing farmers by labor unions.
- Pressing for amendment of the law requiring chauffeur's licenses for truck operators, to exempt all farm-owned and other non-commercial trucks.
- Authorizing the board of directors to study the affiliation or federation of Producer Cooperatives to develop a larger more effective dairymen's group.

Directors Elected

The following director's were re-elected: Stanley L. Douglass, District No. 1; Charles R. Paddock, District No. 9; S. K. Rodenhurst, District No. 10;

Russell E. Dennis, District No. 15; and Glenn Talbott, District No. 19.

Elected to succeed retiring directors were: James R. Donnan, to succeed Jacob F. Pratt, in District No. 3; Lester Martin, to succeed Paul L. Talbot, District No. 7; and Lester C. Howard, to succeed William E. Maier in District No. 18.

Quotes

Following are brief quotes from some of the fine talks delivered during the two-day session:

"I must say to you that I believe we are enjoying as good farm milk prices as we can hope to obtain—at least through localized efforts. As we see the great volumes of milk produced in many sections of our country for prices much lower than ours, it becomes evident that future price improvements for us can only come through nationwide programs which would improve the opportunities of all dairymen. Of course, it is also evident that if there is a substantial price improvement, our enthusiasm for larger herds and more milk per cow will destroy that price level, unless we accept planned and controlled marketing of our product."

—Stanley H. Benham, League president

"Farmers are receiving substantially better prices today because of the successful operation of Federal Milk Marketing Order No. 27 during the past 20 years. . . . The goal of Class III pricing (milk for manufacture) should be to seek the highest return that will assure a ready sale of such milk.—Dr. Charles Blanford, Administrator, Order 27

"Along with the growth in population has come the mechanical age, which has had a profound effect on the farmer. It is this that is the basic cause of the decline in the number of farms in the United States, and an increase in the size and productivity of those that remain.

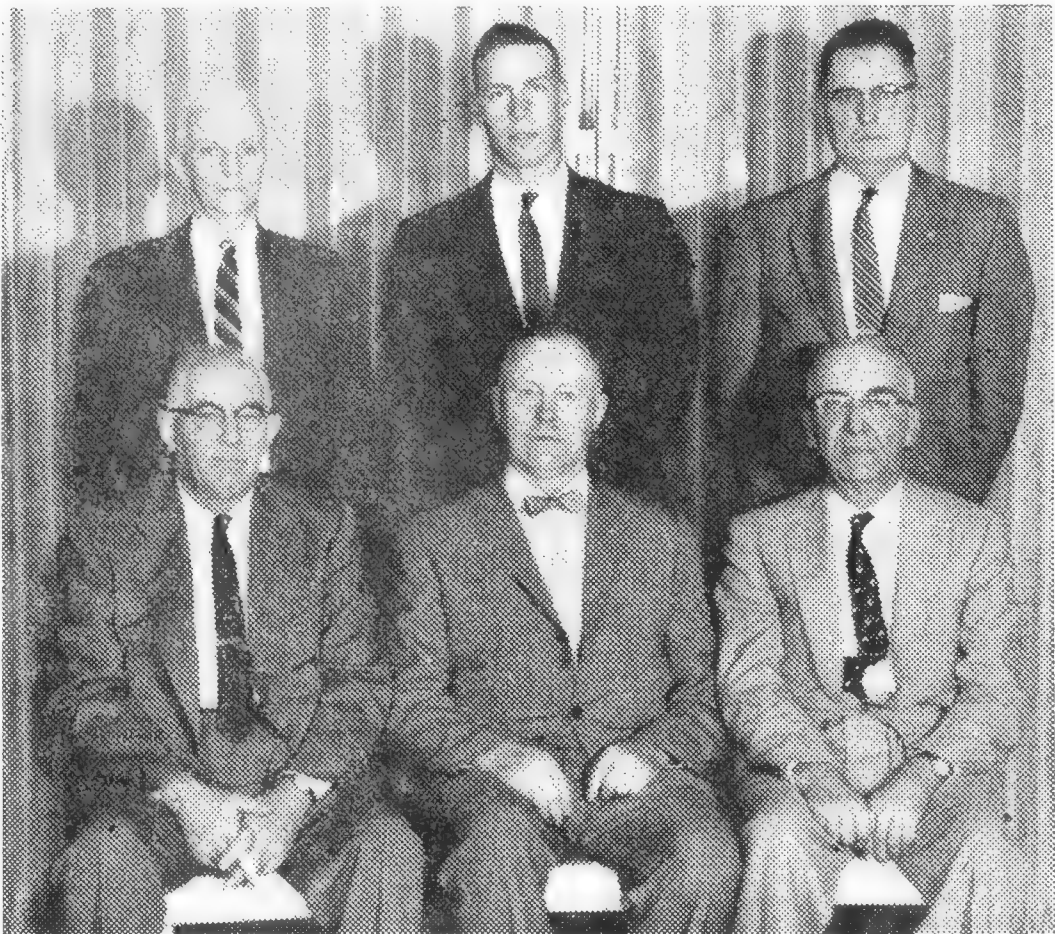
"The disturbing question that this evolution raises is simply, 'Who shall stay in business and who shall go out of business?' Its answer, despite price support programs, despite the power of organized groups, be they farmer cooperatives or labor union, will ultimately be found in the ability of the individual farmer." — Norman Myrick, Editor, American Milk Review

**"ALL THAT IS NECESSARY
FOR THE FORCES OF EVIL
TO WIN IN THE WORLD IS
FOR ENOUGH GOOD MEN
TO DO NOTHING"**—EDMUND BURKE

**VOTE NEXT TUESDAY
NOVEMBER 4**

This message was created for display on bulletin boards in our agency. It was to remind our people that voting is not a right, not a privilege, but a responsibility of citizenship. It appears here in the belief that others will also find these words of Edmund Burke a strong and timely reminder of a basic principle. YOUNG & RUBICAM, INC. Advertising.

The Editors of American Agriculturist, convinced that there are too few of us who feel that voting is a responsibility of good citizenship, reproduce the above message as a service to our readers—and as a reminder that we—you and us—have the sole responsibility of choosing the men who run our government.



Dairymen's League officers and executive committeemen elected for 1958-59 are from left, seated: S. K. Rodenhurst, Theresa, N. Y., first vice-president; Stanley H. Benham, Mililbrook, N. Y., president; Jennings D. Pickens, Lawtons, N. Y., second vice-president. Standing: Grover C. Guernsey, Schoharie, N. Y., treasurer; Russell E. Dennis, Fairport, N. Y., assistant treasurer and Glenn Talbott, Fillmore, N. Y., secretary.

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(Continued on Opposite Page)

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(The sale will be made up of fresh and close-up cows
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(Continued from Opposite Page)

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The \$696 average is one of the high-
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1958 is second only to the Grand Na-
tional Sale average of \$743.

Greatest interest was centered upon
Galney Rare Coin, a five-year-old bull
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Carney, Dansville, N. Y. This son of
the \$10,000 Talisman Emerald's Gold
C. 2nd, is out of Galney Rosette H., a
cow that sold for the top female price
of \$1,450 in the 1954 sale. "Rare Coin"
was struck off by Sales Manager Tom
P. Whittaker, Ayrshire Sales Service,
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shire Club for \$10,000.

This sale brings to the New Eng-
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— A. A. —

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According to the results of
the sale, 14 NYABC sired bred

yearlings and cows averaged
\$165 more than 35 bred year-
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the NYABC animals was \$640
as compared to \$475 for other
consigned animals.

The second highest selling
animal (\$1,150) of the sale
was sired by NYABC's Pharaoh
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1:00 P.M. e.s.t.

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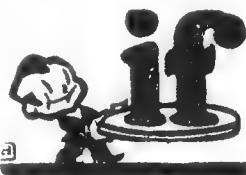
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Buying and Using Automatic DISHWASHERS

By MABEL HEBEL, Home Editor

MOST WOMEN who own dishwashers are enthusiastic about them. Two years ago when 295 owners of dishwashers were interviewed during a Cornell study of the subject, nearly all of them said that if their automatic dishwasher needed replacing, they would get another. When asked why they liked them, they gave these reasons:

- It saves time.
- It makes dishes more sanitary.
- It relieves clutter—no dirty dishes around.
- It makes entertaining easier.
- It gets the dishes cleaner.

At the last Cornell Farm and Home Week, visitors flocked to the New York State College of Home Economics to see an exhibit of dishwashers and watched with interest the demonstrations of how to load and operate them. Some of the women already had dishwashers and came in to find ways to improve the results they were getting.

The morning that I stopped in to see the exhibit, Professor Lucille Williamson, household management specialist, was there to answer questions on buying and using dishwashers. If you are thinking of acquiring one, or if you now own one and aren't entirely satisfied with its operation, you will be interested in this report of what I learned from her:

In 1956 there were 19 models of automatic dishwashers on the market, manufactured by 15 different companies, and there are probably more today. All of these have a wash cycle, rinse cycle, and dry cycle, but you will find some variation and choices in these things:

1. Size. Some have larger capacity than others, and loading racks may differ.
2. Type of installation. May be a built-in unit with the kitchen sink; or a separate or "free standing" unit; or a portable machine.
3. Type of water action. In some, the water drains down to a tank underneath and is pumped up again and again; in others, the water stands in the dishwasher and is forced over the dishes again and again by a revolving impeller, shaped much like a fan. Both ways are effective.
4. Amount of water needed and time of cycle. Gallons of water for one cycle vary from 3 to 10, and time from 30 to 45 minutes.
5. Price ranges from about \$200 to \$400.

All dishwashers have to be used where they can be connected with electricity, hot water, and the draining system. They require as thorough scraping and rinsing of the dishes be-

fore they are loaded into the machine as for any good dishwashing. It is said, however, that one model that may be connected with a disposal will handle dishes with no other preparation than scraping off loose food.

One of the cheapest dishwashers is a portable—both as to cost of machine and cost of plumbing needed. But Mrs. Williamson sounds this warning: "You will find a portable dishwasher a nuisance unless you place it so it can be used easily. If you buy one, leave it in one spot near the sink. You may want to have a hot water faucet installed especially for it."

While we were examining a portable on exhibit, a homemaker told us that she had had one for two years and never used it "because it was too much trouble to bring it into the kitchen from the utility room." Mrs. Williamson advised her to find a better place for it, or if this was not possible, to run her dishes out to it on a cart.

Before you choose a dishwasher, you will need to consider these things, says Mrs. Williamson:

1. Your water situation. For the dishwasher to function properly, your water should be soft and the water pressure right. Your dealer can advise on this and can help you solve problems that may come from iron and other poor water conditions.
2. The space you have available for a dishwasher.
3. The amount of plumbing needed to install it and the cost. Also, any additional costs, such as water heater or water softener. If the temperature of your hot water is not high enough, a heating element or booster tank may be needed.

4. Available brands of dishwashers in your locality. It is always well to buy locally from an established dealer, as you will have to depend upon him to service your machine. The reputation of the manufacturer and of the dealer are two of the most important things to consider in buying household equipment.

When you go shopping for your dishwasher, keep these points in mind: Does it have a convenient opening for easy loading? Are the dish racks well designed for loading, and easy to lift in and out? Are the controls easy to reach? Can the cycle be stopped to remove or add dishes? What are the machine's requirements for amount of water, pressure, and temperature?

Another thing to look for is the serial number on the name plate. "That is what makes the machine yours," says Mrs. Williamson. "Sometimes it has been scratched out, though this is against the law. This may be done by someone who is not authorized by the manufacturer to sell his product. The serial number is important because it supports your rights under the guarantee and it identifies the machine as yours."

After you have selected your dishwasher, had it installed and learned how to use it, if you do not get as perfect results as you want, here are Mrs. Williamson's suggestions:

1. Read the direction book again carefully.
2. Check your water pressure.
3. Check the temperature of the hot water.
4. Consider softening the water if it is very hard.



How to load the dishwasher so that water reaches every piece was demonstrated at the Cornell Farm and Home Week exhibit. In the picture, examining the loading, is Mrs. Louise Ranney, assistant editor of the New York State College of Home Economics.

5. Consider the amount and kind of detergent you are using. It may be wrong for your water.

6. Experiment with ways of loading dishes. Loading is one of the main problems and you have to learn the best way for your machine.

7. If you still have a problem, consult your dealer and Home Service representative.

"So often it is the detergent that determines the results," comments Mrs. Williamson. "The new detergents are a solution for much of the hard water problem, and manufacturers are constantly improving them. Use first the amount recommended, then experiment with more or less if not satisfied. Add the detergent to a dry dispenser, and avoid those that foam. Foaming may be due to the wrong detergent or to too much. Laundry detergents and others that foam cannot be used. Have the water hot enough to dissolve the detergent."

Here are some other points raised by the women who stopped in to see the exhibit, and Mrs. Williamson's answers:

"They don't get the dishes clean." Answer: Scrape or wipe off food with paper napkins. If you clean dishes inside and out as you would for hand dishwashing, you will have no trouble with food particles. Look on the bottom if you have stacked dishes. If your water pressure, rinsing and loading of the dishes, and the detergent are right, the dishwasher will do a good job and get the dishes clean.

"Makes brown stain on dishes." Answer: Caused by iron in your water. Get a special preparation for this sit-

uation. Iron stains can be bad, but it's better to have the dishwasher and then "clean up" your dishes occasionally.

"Fades designs on dishes." Answer: Strong detergents are needed in dishwashers and may affect designs on old dishes or cheap ones. Dish manufacturers are trying now to make dishes proof against detergents and high temperatures.

"Some of my dishes don't fit the racks." Answer: When replacing dishes, buy those that fit your machine.

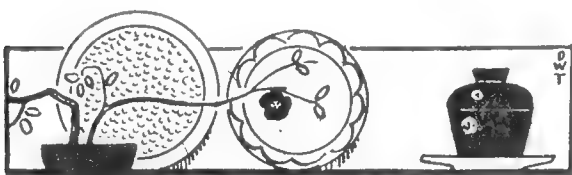
"My dishwasher is noisy." Answer: It may need adjusting. Some dishwashers are quieter than others.

"Why can't you use suds in a dishwasher?" Answer: Suds stop the action of the machine and ruin the motor. Special non-foaming detergents are needed for dishwashers.

"Not practical for a small family." Answer: Dishes can be accumulated in the dishwasher and a load done when it is full.

Once you own a dishwasher, the most important thing is to learn to use it properly . . . learn to load it to best advantage; learn which detergent is best for your water; and learn to prepare the dishes properly before putting them in. Incidentally, husbands (especially those who help with the dishwashing) like automatic dishwashers.

President E. R. Eastman of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST says he enjoys running theirs and can "rinse the dishes and have them into the machine in a quarter of an hour." He adds this bit of advice based on experience: "When you buy a dishwasher, get one that is big enough. You'll need it when your children and grandchildren come to visit!"



SONG FOR HOME-LOVERS

By Elaine V. Emans

A gray word like "monotonous"
Is very little use to us,
For even the round of laundrings,
And making beds, and setting things
On tables, even using brooms
And coaxing brightness back to rooms,
And filling many a varied minute
Is good because the heart is in it.

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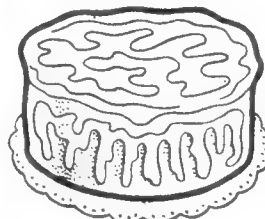
If your family thinks it's a winner, it could bring home a prize... so send along the recipe. You've 312 good chances to win... nothing to lose, and a lot to gain. Read the simple rules, fill out the entry blank below, and mail it in today.

Here Are The Easy Rules You Follow:

1. Send in the name and recipe for a baked product belonging to any of the four classes listed opposite. The ingredients must include baking powder.
2. Send your entry, with your name, address, and the inner seal from a can of Davis Baking Powder, to: Holiday Recipe Contest, Davis Baking Powder, Box 172, New York 46, N. Y. It must be postmarked not later than December 31, 1958; received by January 7, 1959.
3. You may enter as many recipes as you wish, but each recipe submitted must be accompanied by the inner seal from a can of Davis Baking Powder.
4. Write each recipe on a separate piece of paper, on one side of paper only. Make it as easy to read as possible.
5. Decision of the Judges will be final. All entries become the property of Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., to use as they wish. Judging will be done by an independent organization, Advertising Distributors of America. Contest void where state or local laws prohibit same.

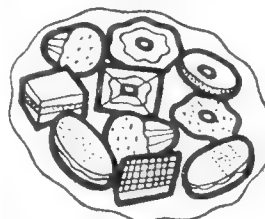
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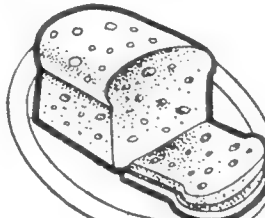
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CAKE... Layer Cakes, Loaf Cakes, Cup Cakes, Fruit Cakes... any kind at all, just as long as Baking Powder is an ingredient.



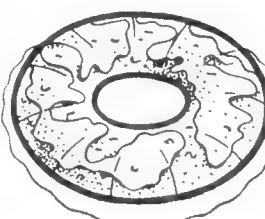
CLASS 2

COOKIES, BROWNIES, FRUIT BARS, etc.... Search your memory and your memos for the delicious, the unusual, the gala — or an old-timer with a new twist. Be sure the recipe calls for Baking Powder.



CLASS 3

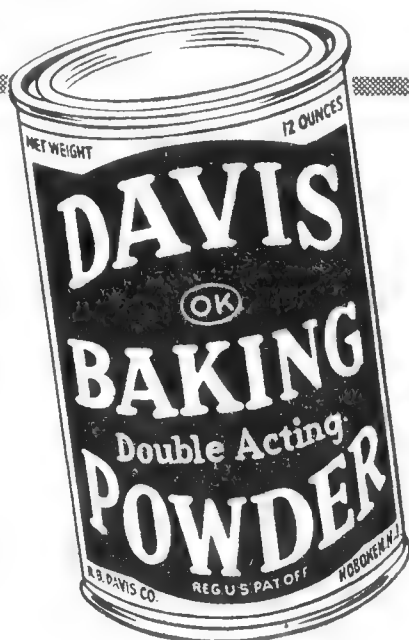
QUICK BREADS (in the loaf)... Made with nuts, fruits, or other variations — and of course, Davis Baking Powder.



CLASS 4

BISCUITS, MUFFINS, COFFEE CAKE... Every woman has her own secret specialty. This is your chance to share yours, and have a good try for one of the prizes. Use Davis Baking Powder to make it!

Davis Baking Powder gives a double lift to your baking... batter rises twice; first in mixing, again in the oven. Its extra-fine quality shows up in both texture and taste, to make you prouder than ever.



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AA-118

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CLASS NO. 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐

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Carol gets in plenty of cooking practice making special dishes for her family. And whenever she makes yeast-treats, she uses Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It's easy to use," she says. "And rises fast every time."

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Active Dry Yeast. It's always the yeast to use—so fast and easy, and keeps for months on your shelf. Holiday time is a good time to try the new pizza recipe, too—it's right on the Fleischmann package. And so easy . . . just add yeast to biscuit mix for real Italian pizza crust. Try "Pizza Pronto" soon—and get Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast today.



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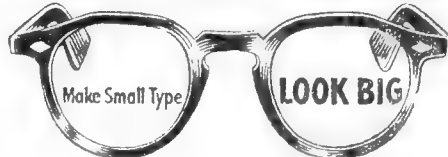
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The Home Gardener

By NENETZIN WHITE

What, No Blossoms?



Nenetzin White

MANY of you have asked me why your plants don't blossom, so even though it is difficult to answer without seeing your plants and your situation, I am going to try to do it here. You will have to be your own diagnostician!

Most flowering plants require full sunlight; so if your offender is in the shade, move it to a sunnier spot. For lists of plants that tolerate or like shade, consult books by Carl A. Hottes or L. H. Bailey in your public library. Do remember that the north side of your house is also shady most of the time.

Disease or insect infestation often keeps a plant from blossoming. Look over the foliage for holes, spots, and mildew. Look at the bark for scale insects (brownish to gray or white splotches), and probe the soil for soil worms, grubs or nematodes.

Just Too Happy

Occasionally a plant is just too happy in its situation. If a plant happens to be in a particular situation where it can make terrific stem and leaf growth, it "feels" (if a plant can feel!) that there is no reason for reproduction (which it does through flower growth and subsequent seed setting). Consequently, it goes merrily along, looks very robust, and simply won't flower.

Sounds funny, but at our place we have often made plants blossom by severe root and/or top pruning. Generally speaking, trim back approximately one-third of top growth (on deciduous plants) and do the same on roots by ringing the plant with a sharp spade. The top growth of a plant resembles the root structure, and lilacs, wisteria, and dogwood in particular may be made to blossom profusely by root pruning.

Poor soil situations are usually evident by poor leaf growth, but occasionally you may have an unbalanced soil situation. Have you been using just manure? Ask your husband about that and he will tell you that it won't grow balanced crops or plants. If you have checked off everything else, try the following:

Feed your non-blossoming plants some phosphates. Bone meal is an organic food high in this element, will not burn, and is long lasting in the soil. Use a cupful around a good sized perennial, two to six cupfuls around a shrub, etc. Put concentric rings of this from near the stem to the drip line—a bit outside the farthest branches.

Another readily available form of phosphate is superphosphate. Use this with care, for it is a chemical salt and even a little on roots, stems, or foliage will burn. Two tablespoons should be enough for a perennial, and a cup or two for a shrub. Keep it off the foliage and avoid contact with the stems. Do not expect rapid results. It takes a full growing season, in most instances, for new flower buds to form.

Clean cultivation and aerating are most important not only for flowers, but for good growth. Try to keep the soil around each plant or in your borders free of weeds. Don't hoe too vigorously around shallow rooted plants. Keep out sucker growth (as in lilacs) by cutting or grubbing. If your plant is grafted or budded, watch out for vigorous understock, or it will take over and gradually choke and crowd out the budded variety. Prune out this understock or hill it up with soil several inches. This will discourage it.

Then there are the special cases.

Peonies, for instance, should be transplanted in the fall. Frequently, spring transplanting of peonies will result in the blasting of the flower buds for two or three years.

Unusual weather conditions will often blast buds. Late frost as the buds swell or severe cold during winter often kills flower buds. Obviously, there isn't much we can do about this. It's a good idea, however, to feed a plant subjected to severe winter kill.

Fall Planting

Planting and transplanting can be continued until the ground is frozen hard. You really could transplant all winter, but it's a lot more work getting through the frost. Fall is a wonderful time to transplant practically everything, though in this area, where clay soils are prevalent, we do not usually move tiny plants without well established root systems. Why? Well, unless these are heavily mulched, a good per cent of them will be "heaved out" of the soil by frost action.

Fall's cool nights and heavy moisture, however, are ideal for transplanting evergreens, trees, shrubs, etc. Then, too, the plants have a whole winter of moisture to start them off in the spring with a bang! Furthermore, in fall transplanting, the plant has a chance to heal over wounded rootlets that are bound to be cut in moving, before it has to send out new leaves. In the spring, it has not only to recover from the root damage, but has to grow new leaves as well.

Unusual Shade Trees

One of our fine shade trees in this area is a dual purpose tree—the English walnut tree. They grow easily and quite rapidly, with little danger of insects or disease. They make deep-rooted handsome shade trees under which turf does well. They are long lived, and easily bear tremendous crops of walnuts. The new improved types are a far cry from the native—being more prolific and having larger and more profuse fruit. I strongly urge you to consider them in place of a common shade tree. Try a couple of these (they should be planted in pairs for good crops), and not only will you be delighted, but generations to follow will thank you.

Bulbs

Judging by the letters I have been getting from readers, there seems to be a great deal of confusion as to when to plant bulbs. Many of you think that tulips, daffodils, etc., should be planted in the spring because that's when they blossom. Not so! As a general rule, spring flowering bulbs are planted until the ground is frozen in the fall, and summer flowering bulbs in the spring (usually after danger of frost is over).

It's fun to bring a little breath of spring into the house through the winter, so why not pot up a few daffodils, tulips, or hyacinths? Did you ever put four or five little crocus bulbs in a pot? Your whole family will be thrilled when these burst forth in January or February.

When potting bulbs, use the largest and best that you can find. Your local garden store should supply pamphlets showing you just how to pot these. Briefly, pot your bulbs in good soil with the tips showing. Water well and keep in a cool dark place (40 to 50 degrees) for eight to ten weeks. Bring into warm house gradually, water and enjoy "your breath of spring!"

Next month I'll bring you some Christmas ideas. Thanks for all your letters. I enjoyed hearing from you. Here's my address again in case you have a garden problem: Mrs. Nenetzin White, c/o American Agriculturist, Box 367-G, Ithaca, N. Y.

Easy-Fit Fall Fashions

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DeRuyter	WRRD	105.1 mc.
Ithaca	WRRR	103.7 mc.
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Niagara Falls-Buffalo	WHLD-FM	98.5 mc.
Olean	WHDL-FM	95.7 mc.
Rochester	WHFM	98.9 mc.
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The Words and The Music

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER I

THE YEAR was 1795. Not a bit of air was stirring and the sun was boiling down into the hayfield as only the sun can boil on a July day in New Hampshire. A man past middle age and three boys were mowing hay with scythes. Two of the boys and the man were mowing easily and evenly, leaving clean swathes behind them, but Daniel, the third boy, about 13 years old, was not doing so well. Finally he complained:

"Father, won't you fix this darn snath? It just don't hang right."



E. R. Eastman

His father stopped, pulled a dirty handkerchief from his pocket, mopped the sweat from his face and said:

"Let me see it."

When the boy handed over his scythe, the man ran his thumb over the edge of the blade to test its sharpness, pulled a whetstone from his pocket, and the rhythmic sound of stone against metal rang across the field. Then he mowed a few strokes with the scythe and handed it back to his son.

"It will work now if you will just stop your whining and put a little elbow grease in it. Keep the heel of the scythe down and mow the hay, don't chop it."

The other two boys, Ezekiel and Jerry, grinned derisively at Dan, and then, after they had all taken a drink of water out of a stone jug kept in the shade of a haycock, they sharpened their own scythes and resumed their mowing. But it was only a few moments until Dan complained again that the scythe still did not hang right. His father started to scold and then stopped, remembering that Dan had never been very strong or healthy, and he thought as he had many times before that something would have to be done to find work for Dan other than the hard job of farming.

As Ebenezer Webster, the father, looked reflectively at the boys, all of whom had stopped mowing again, a man on a good-looking horse rode into the edge of the hayfield and Eben went across the lot to meet the visitor. The two men sat on a haycock in the shade of a big elm and visited for a long time. With the father absent, the boys were slow to resume their mowing and finally stopped again and began to talk. Jeremiah Tappan, a boy of about 15, said:

"Dan'l, ye ain't much good, are ye?"

Before Dan could reply, his older

brother Zeke, about the same age as Jerry, spoke sharply:

"You have no call to say that to Dan'l. He is the smartest boy in the neighborhood and ye know it! Dan knows more than ye will ever know."

"That's a lie," retorted Jerry. "Dan makes believe that he ain't well so all of you Websters favor him. He's just plain lazy, that's what! No more sick than I am."

Zeke dropped his scythe and started for Jerry. They rolled around in the hay without doing much damage and without either getting much advantage, until finally Zeke let go of Jerry, who at the moment was underneath, got up, wiped the sweat off his face and laughed.

"I'm sorry, Jerry," he said, "it's too darn hot to fight."

"So am I," promptly responded the other boy. "Didn't mean what I said about Dan'l at all. Guess it must be the weather."

Then they saw Eben's caller riding out of the field and Eben called, "Dan'l, come over here." The boy dropped his scythe and went slowly across the field towards his father, wondering what he was going to get scolded about now. Maybe his father thought he was the one tussling with Jerry. But Eben said nothing at all about the fracas. Instead, he asked Dan to sit down with him on the hay. Still wondering what his father had in mind, the boy sat down and immediately jumped up pulling a long thistle off the seat of his pants. Eben laughed. Then for a long time he sat quietly looking off across the hayfield where they could see the heat waves rising, and toward the western horizon where Mount Kearsage reared its massive bulk into the sky.

Finally the older man spoke. "Son, that was the Honorable Abiel Foster, member of Congress, who was here to see me." Dan made no reply because he knew his father was a lay judge in the New Hampshire courts and a highly respected leader in New Hampshire public affairs. It was nothing unusual for great men and small, when they wanted something, to come to Ebenezer Webster for advice and help. Again the older man was silent while the boy stretched out on the hay and pulled his ragged old hat over his eyes. Through the holes in the hat, he looked up at the bars of sunshine that stole through the leafy branches of the elm overhead. Just so long as he didn't have to swing that confounded scythe, his father could take all the time he wished to say what he wanted to say!

After a while, the older man started to talk. "As I said, the man who was here is a Congressman."

"I know," said Dan.

"He lives over in Canterbury. Well, Mr. Foster is a good man but no smarter than most. Yet we have sent him to Congress because he has an education. He goes to Philadelphia, the capital of these United States, and he gets" — his father paused to put great emphasis on his words — "\$6.00 a day — while I toil here for almost nothing. If I had

Foster's education, I could have been in Philadelphia in his place."

Dan pulled the hat off his face and sat up to look at his father. For the first time the boy realized that he would not always have his father with him. He remembered with great pride all that his father had accomplished, all without an education. With an understanding and sympathy beyond his years, Dan looked intently at the lined, care-worn face, at the graying hairs, the hands that were knotty and worn, the bent shoulders, all from a lifetime of hard labor and caring for the large family. A lump came into his throat and when he could speak, he said,

"Father, Zeke and I will work for you. We'll wear our hands out and ye shall get the rest you are entitled to."

"My son," responded the old man, "it is now of no importance to me. Fame is a fleeting thing. When all is added up, it is a man's family and friends that really count. I now live but for my children. I could not give your older brothers the advantages of knowledge but now that our circumstances have improved a little from the money I get as a judge, I can do something for you. Exert yourself, improve your opportunities, learn, learn, learn, and when I am gone, you'll not need to go through the hardships which I have undergone and which have made me an old man before my time."

Then, with a change of tone, Eben said briskly, "Come on now. We must finish the mowin'."

When they were back swinging their scythes with the two other boys, such is the nature of youth that Dan forgot for the time being that he had promised his father to make it easier for him and immediately began to complain again about how badly the scythe hung on the snath.

Now a little irritated, Eben snapped:

"Well if you don't like the way it hangs, hang it yourself!"

"That I will," said the boy, and hanging the scythe on a nearby tree, he went to the house.

A little ashamed of his brother, Zeke said, "Father, why do you let Dan'l defy you like that?"

Jerry, knowing the stern discipline that prevailed in all New Hampshire families, paused to listen to Captain Webster's reply. The older man stopped working, shoved his hat back on his head, and answered,

"You know why. Dan'l is frail. He is often sick and I won't do anything to make him worse." Sadly he added, "I have lost too many already. Maybe if Dan'l can't work physically, I can help him get an education so he can use his mind. He has a good one. I just told your brother that I was unable to help your older brothers and now they have grown up and gone, but I can help Dan'l and maybe you too, Ezekiel."

Eben glanced at the sun, well over in the western sky, and said wearily, "Seems as though we have done more talkin' than workin' this afternoon, and now it is chore time. We'll never send anybody to school at this rate."

The chores done and the supper over, the family gathered on the front porch waiting for the hot bedrooms to cool off so they could sleep. Sitting around in various positions of relaxation were the members of the Webster family who were still home. There was Ebenezer himself, a very unusual-looking man. His complexion was very dark and swarthy. He was a little under six feet tall, and wide across the shoulders. So black was Eben's hair that in the sun it shone coppery like the feathers of a crow. Black, too, were his eyes, deepset and piercing under coal black brows, and gleaming with a strange light when he became excited. He was naturally erect, but of late the family had noticed that his shoulders had begun to sag from his hard life. As he grew older, he was getting more corpulent. His coal black hair was now

HERE IT IS!

AFTER months of research and writing, here is the first installment of Ed Eastman's tenth book. "THE WORDS AND THE MUSIC" is a story of the times of Daniel Webster, who lived from 1784 to 1852.

The years covered by Webster's lifetime were jam-packed with drama, excitement and controversy. Like our own times, something important was happening all the while. America was growing, and suffering from growing pains.

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"THE WORDS AND THE MUSIC" is as nearly historical correct as research and a writer's skill can make it.—H.L.C.

streaked with gray, but his eyes still sparkled with the tremendous energy that had always been characteristic of him. Jerry knew him to be always kind and gentle, and he couldn't have thought more of his own father if he had lived.

As Jerry looked at the older man, almost as dark-complexioned as an Indian, he remembered the story of how Eben had led the charge against the British and Tories at Bennington. When the fight was over, Eben's natural dark complexion was so blackened from the powder smoke that the only way he could be recognized was by his great black piercing eyes still glinting from the excitement of the battle. There was a story, too, about that sad time during the Revolution, right after the traitor Benedict Arnold tried to betray West Point to the British and had escaped to join the enemy forces. Eben, then a captain, was acting as a guard, passing back and forth in front of General Washington's tent. After a little while, the General came out, looked at the sky and stars, and then with an infinite sadness on his face, the commander said:

"Captain, I think you are a man I can trust."

"General Washington, you can," responded Eben. "You surely can. Moreover, you can trust most of us."

"You are from New Hampshire?" inquired Washington.

"Yes, sir," said Eben, drawing himself up proudly.

"Tell me how your friends and neighbors feel in New Hampshire about this war."

"Almost to a man," Eben answered, "they are for it and for you."

"Thank you, Captain," said Washington simply. Then he turned and went slowly back into the tent.

Jerry had heard this story many times but he never tired of it, and it made him feel proud of this man he lived with and of his country.

With them on the porch that July night was Eben's wife who had been Abigail Eastman before her marriage. Jerry knew that before her marriage to Webster, Abigail was getting to where she would soon be called an old maid. She had earned her living from an early age and had spent most of her life helping others. Whenever there was a sickness or some dire need in the neighborhood, there you would find Abigail Eastman. At all of the household arts—cooking, and particularly sewing—Abigail excelled.

When Mehitable Smith Webster, Eben's first wife, had died, leaving a motherless brood of little children, Eben had persuaded Abigail to take over, and take over she did to the everlasting glory of the whole family.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

her step-children and her own brood. Not only that, but Abigail and Eben had found time and a place for a little homeless boy, Jerry Tappan.

As Jerry looked at her now sitting erect on the porch, large and full-bodied, made for mothering, with her prominent nose and strong chin indicating the determined person that she was, he thought of the many, many times when as a small boy he had rested his head on that strong breast and had drawn comfort and security therefrom. Now, as Jerry looked at his foster mother, her determined face and attitude softened by a little white cap with its scalloped edges and a little ribbon and bow tied under her chin, a strong feeling of appreciation and love swept over him. He had to swallow a lump in his throat. Boy or man, Abigail would never have to ask him twice to do something for her.

Also on the porch were Daniel's elder half-sister, Mehitable or Hittie as they all called her, and his own two sisters, Abby and Sally. Jerry supposed that Hittie was all right but she was a school teacher and older and bossy. Neither he nor Dan liked Hittie very much because she was always and forever nagging, "Jerry you do this," or "Dan! you do that." Boy fashion, they usually managed not to obey Hittie's orders and that made her nag all the more.

But Abby, named for her mother, was something different. The boys loved her and couldn't do enough for her. She was smart, too. With her mother's help, Abby had learned to read. So Abigail, Hittie and Abby had taught Daniel, Ezekiel and Jerry to read when they were very young.

What fun it was to go whortleberrying, blackberrying or fishing with Abby. Most of the time Dan went along. But Jerry liked it best, particularly in recent years, when he went with just Abby alone into the great virgin forest to find a slashing where the blackberry bushes grew taller than their heads and the berries on them were so big and plentiful that they could fill their buckets in just a little while.

Jerry smiled to himself and ceased to listen to the talk around him on the porch as he thought about that late August day last year when he and Abby had managed, as if by common consent, to get away from Dan in the big, wild blackberry patch and sit down together to rest and visit. Before sitting down, they had carefully placed their full buckets on a level spot where they wouldn't tip over and spill. Now, Jerry looked across the porch at Abby and thought how wonderful she was. Her face in the dusk had a spiritual quality. Unlike her father and brother Daniel with their coal black hair and dark skin, Abby had light curly hair and a complexion so white that, except for the color that came easily to her cheeks, she sometimes looked almost ill. Her tall, very slender figure added to this illusion. But it didn't mean anything, thought Jerry. All the Webster women seemed frail but they also were able to hold their own in the hard work of the farm and home. Jerry's absorption in his thoughts deepened as he continued to think of that wonderful hour with Abby in the berry patch. At first, their talk had been general, and then Jerry began to tell about his determination to get an education.

"Your half-sister," he said, "really gave me the idea. You and your mother have helped by teaching me how to read. Hittie nags a lot but she keeps talking to Dan and me about going to school more."

Abby nodded in agreement and then said, wistfully, "Wish I could go too. Why is it, Jerry, that you men get all the privileges? There is always talk and plans about you and Dan! goin' to school, but no one seems to think that a girl has a mind, too."

"I'll tell you why it is," Jerry answered with youthful, manly arrogance, "girls don't need no education. All they do is to get married, have children and keep house." Then he straightened a little, threw out his chest and said, "But we men are different. We have to make a living for our women and children."

"Just as if we didn't help make a living, too," said the girl. But Jerry ignored this.

"Who ever heard of a girl lawyer, a doctor or even a merchant? It would be scandalous for them to work in an office. So that's why we men need an education."

"Well, Jerry, I hope you get one," answered the girl in a different tone of voice and sliding a little closer to him on the log. Suddenly, forgetting all of his high-toned pompous arguments, Jerry put his arm around Abby. When she did not resist, he was suddenly overpowered with a tremendous feeling of tenderness and ecstasy that he had never felt before. He stood up and pulled the slender, unresisting girl into his arms and kissed her while the sun and all the world seemed to go around and around in a glorious confusion be-

Still in a dreamy mood, Jerry's thoughts turned to Ezekiel. What a big fellow he was and as strong as he was big. Jerry found that out every time he had a tussle with him. But in spite of his bigness and strength, Zeke was good and kind, hard working and always trying to save his parents and protect his sisters. When it came to Dan, Zeke was just plain foolish over him. And Dan seemed to feel the same way about Zeke. There was some kind of special bond between them that even shut out the rest of the family. Woe to anyone who picked on Dan when Zeke was around! Jerry had found that out no longer ago than this afternoon. Funny, Jerry thought, that there could be so much difference in the looks of two brothers. Maybe that's why they loved each other so much. Zeke was light and big, while Daniel was so dark that he looked like an Indian and was often called "little black Dan." He was little too. He was slender, kind of puny looking.

Jerry looked at Dan now sitting close to him on the upper steps of the porch. His head seemed so much bigger than his body. Those big black eyes of his made a fellow feel funny

ry did was because Jerry had to work while Daniel could spend many days roaming the woods with the queer old Captain and could listen to him talk.

Sitting close to Jerry on the porch step was little Sarah Webster, just 11 years old. Like her brother Dan, Sally seemed light and frail but maybe she wasn't, because Jerry knew that she could run faster than he could. Sally too was light-complexioned. Funny, Jerry thought, as he had many times before, all of the Websters were either very light or very dark. There was no in between. With her large blue eyes, her golden curly hair and pure white complexion much like her older sister Abby, Sally was a beautiful little girl. As Jerry thought about her, how sweet and good she was, he reached out and put an arm around her and drew her close to him. In spite of the hot night, the warmth of her body against his side and her hand in his were comforting. Why do girls, thought Jerry again, have to grow up and get so offish like Abby? It was lonesome living in a family like the Websters, all of whom were so close to one another. In spite of their kindness to him, Jerry felt sometimes that he was just an outsider. He couldn't remember his own mother who had died when he was very young. His father had been a sea captain whom Jerry had not known very well because he was only home on his short visits in port. One day when Jerry was maybe ten years old, his father's ship had sailed out of the harbor at Portsmouth and had never been seen again.

In spite of their big family where money was always scarce, the kindly Websters had taken Jerry in and, so far as they could, had made him one of them. Fortunately, his father had left a little money which Ebenezer Webster had kept intact for the day when the boy might need it for an education. In growing up with the Webster family, Jerry had been happy most of the time until recently. To be sure he had worked for his board and for the few homemade clothes that he needed which the girls and Mother Webster had made for him. But Jerry didn't know anyone who didn't work hard, except maybe Daniel. Besides, the farm work usually was fun. He loved the crops and the animals and he took some pride now that he was older in doing just as much work as the men and older boys.

But of late Jerry had become dissatisfied and moody. He was uneasy and wondered why. Then, suddenly, sitting in the warm evening with little Sally close to him, Jerry knew what was the matter. He was in love with Abby! And he was mad at Bill Haddock and hurt because Abby had taken to avoiding him. Up to now he had never given much thought to himself or how he looked, but he wondered again now what there was about him that Abby didn't like. Jerry was a tall boy with broad shoulders and narrow hips, lightweight because he was so thin, but with muscles and body hard as steel wire from his constant toil. His hair was light and he had large blue eyes, going back, no doubt, to his seafaring Saxon ancestry.

As the family sat quietly with only occasionally a little talk on that summer night, they could hear the loud talk and laughter of the teamsters who had stopped for the night at the nearby tavern. Then Jerry remembered when they had all lived in the tavern and how the teamsters and neighbors had loved to get "little black Dan!" reciting or speaking some piece that he had committed to memory. Jerry envied Dan his ability to read something once or twice and then get on his feet and speak every word of it from mem-

The First Installment of Ed Eastman's Great New Historical Novel

yond his wildest dreams. But now the girl was resisting.

"No, no, no," she whispered. "No!" She shoved hard at his chest and pushed him away. They both stood trying to catch their breath, wondering what had happened to them. Finally Abby turned, picked up her bucket of berries and said shortly:

"Time to go home."

For days after that experience in the berry patch, Jerry lived in a sort of pleasant torment, hoping and planning somehow, somewhere to get Abby alone with him again. But he had no success. They worked together and when there was time they roamed the woods and fished the streams, but always Abby made sure that Daniel was along.

CHAPTER II

NOW ON this evening as he looked at Abby across the porch, Jerry's heart ached and he felt lonesome and jealous, for sitting close to her was Bill Haddock. It seemed to Jerry that Bill had been hanging around altogether too much lately! It hurt Jerry because Abby paid so little attention to him. Here he was, the boy with whom she had grown up, and played and worked with all their lives, and he was ignored now for Bill Haddock, a man older than she whom she had hardly known until within the last few months. What can she see in that big lout, anyhow, thought Jerry. He has never done anything for her and I've been her constant companion for years since we were little. Maybe that's it, he thought, she's so used to me that I seem like a brother to her and she takes me for granted. But by jingo, I'm not her brother and she ought to know it by the way I kissed her in the berry patch last summer! Jerry didn't know much about girls but there was nothing very sisterly in the way she had kissed him back. If he ever got her alone again, he would have it out with her. He'd tell her what's what and show her, too.

when he looked closely at you—just as if he could see everything that went on inside of you—kind of creepy sometimes. Jerry liked Daniel, but sometimes he hated him, too. Maybe he wasn't very well but that was no reason why everyone in the family should pamper him all the time. Zeke was always doing Dan's chores and work while Dan was off running in the woods or fishing. Dan was kind of a cry-baby, too, Jerry thought. Let the least thing happen to him that he didn't like and tears would run down his cheeks just like a girl. Jerry spat disgustedly off the end of the steps as he thought about it.

But then Dan was fun most of the time, too, and it surely was fun to go fishing with him. Up above where they lived about two miles and a half, two rivers came together to form the Merrimac—the Pemigewasset and the Winnepesaukee. The Pemigewasset had its origin in the big lake by the same name, while Winnepesaukee ran way back up into the White Mountains and was a wonderful trout stream. There wasn't a good fishing spot along any of the streams or brooks in the whole surrounding country that Dan didn't know. It was fun to go with him because you were always sure to get a good mess.

More interesting still to Jerry than fishing was Dan's knowledge of the plants of all the surrounding woods. It seemed to Jerry that he couldn't remember a time when he didn't have an interest in the shrubs and plants that the Indians and later the white folks used to cure them when they were sick. Jerry envied Dan's freedom to roam the woods with old Captain Robert Wise who knew all the old Indian lore about plants. The only reason Dan knew more about the woods than Jer-

MORE ON PAGE 30

ory. And what a speaker he is, thought Jerry to himself. He has a natural sense of the dramatic, especially lately since his voice changed. You could hear a pin drop among those rough men as they listened to that magnificent, unusual voice and watched the boy's blazing eyes. How the teamsters roared, clapped their hands and stomped their feet when Dan finished. How Dan himself loved the applause.

There was a time in school when the teacher had offered a jack-knife for the boy who could commit to memory the most verses from the Bible. Jerry scowled as he remembered how hard he had worked to get that jack-knife. How mean he had felt when the day came for the test and Daniel had recited so many verses that even the teacher grew tired and had to stop him before he finished. So Dan got the jack-knife and Jerry got nothing. Moreover, Dan rubbed it in by bragging about it for days afterwards. Nevertheless, he was generous, too, for he often let Jerry carry the knife for days at a time and as they were always together, it became a joint possession.

It was not so long ago, when the teamsters in the tavern got to teasing Dan to recite something and Dan recited some of the verses he had learned from the Bible, ending with the 23rd Psalm. Jerry remembered that it was interesting to watch the hard, weather-beaten faces of the men as Daniel in that deep voice of his slowly spoke:

The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures:

He leadeth me beside the still waters.

He restoreth my soul: He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake.

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me.

Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies: Thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over.

Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever.

When Dan had finished, not a sound could be heard in the room and there was no clapping or stomping. Dan looked disappointed. After a moment, to relieve the tension, one of the teamsters said:

"Give us something else, Dan'l, give us something else."

The boy nodded and then he began in a low voice to which the men had to listen intently to hear:

"We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

Again it was quiet except for the occasional squeak of a stool or a bench as the deep voice of the boy repeated word for word with meaning and emphasis the new Constitution of the United States. As he warmed to his theme, Dan's voice deepened and his great dark eyes flashed with feeling. Every word was properly enunciated, every sentence and thought given their full interpretation and meaning. This time, the men roared and clapped their approval until the candles flickered and almost went out. One of the teamsters said:

"Little Dan'l sure has the words." And another said, "Yes, he has both the words and the music."

Dan's face was flushed from his effort and from his pleasure at the applause. But there was no other person in that group in the tavern that night

who was more pleased and proud than Captain Webster himself. Here was his son reciting with feeling and understanding the principles which the older man had spent almost a lifetime fighting for and securing.

Jerry well remembered how Dan got to know the Constitution by heart. He had spent a few pennies to buy a big handkerchief on which was printed the Constitution. And the boy had read and re-read it until it became a part of his mind.

CHAPTER III

Eben was talking now and Jerry's thoughts ceased to wander as he listened to what the older man was saying. "I was talking to Dan'l this afternoon about getting more education." Then Eben said apologetically to Hittie. "You've done well, you and Abby, in helping your brothers and Jerry to read, spell and cipher. But they have

"The Words and The Music"

Ed Eastman's Greatest Historical Novel
Continued from Previous Pages

learned about all they can from you and the teachers in these schools. So I told Dan'l that it's time to think about getting more education."

Then Eben looked over at Jerry and said, "That includes you, too, Jerry, for as you know your father left a little money with me just for that purpose."

Again speaking a little apologetically, he said to Ezekiel, "I ought to send you to school or to college, too, Zeke, but I don't know where I'm going to find the money for Dan'l and he needs it most because he can't stand hard work."

"I know, Father, and that's all right." And Jerry knew that Zeke meant it because of the deep affection he had for Dan.

All of his life Jerry Tappan was to remember those soft summer evenings on that porch or around the big blazing fireplace in the winters with the people he loved gathered around him. Many times in after years he wished that he could turn back the calendar and sit, if only for an evening, with that family group who had taken him in as a boy and tried to make him happy while he grew into the stature of a man.

But a year was to go by before Eben could find a way to send Daniel away to school. Jerry knew that when the time came, it was planned that he was to go with Dan. In the meantime, he was in no hurry. In spite of the hard work, he didn't want to leave the farm or his foster family. In particular, he didn't want to leave Abby. But so far as she was concerned, it was a year of torture for him, lightened occasionally by hope. Young as he was, Jerry thought that he was in love with Abby.

She was so much on his mind that his work suffered, to the point that Eben scolded him about it. The last thing Jerry thought of after he said his prayers at night was Abby, and she was first in his thoughts as he tumbled out of bed in the early morning for the long day of work ahead. How would she act toward him today? Would she even know he existed or would she, as she sometimes did, make an extra pancake for him hot off the griddle? Or would she drag her hand across his neck or shoulders as she passed? Trouble is, he thought wryly, they are just sisterly gestures and don't mean anything else.

Why couldn't Abby be like little Sally? She never could get or give enough affection. She would hold his hand or sit on his lap at any and every opportunity. When they had been

younger, and before that Haddock got to coming around, Abby had been that way, too. Why did girls have to be so darn different when they grew up? For that matter, Jerry thought, why did boys get different as they grew older? He knew he was. He looked at Abby and thought of her in a different way from that feeling he had when they were young.

Jerry loved Sally and he looked out for her and protected her whenever he could. Sometimes he kissed her. It was nice and comforting to feel her warm little hand or body next to him. But it was not exciting to him like the mere thought of such a contact was with Abby. Jerry was always thinking of that time last year when he had kissed Abby in the berry patch, and he knew that she felt the same way, at least she had then. His thoughts came back bitterly to Haddock. If he had stayed at home and minded his business, things

might have been different with Abby. Yes, wondrous and exciting thought, they might even get married!

So Jerry continued to watch for a long time for the opportunity to be alone with her. At last that time came. It was October. There was a little slacking up of the farm work and the three of them, Daniel, Jerry and Abby, walked the two and a half miles to the junction where the Pemigewasset and Winnepesaukee rivers united to form the Merrimac. Then they started up the river to fish. But no sooner had they started to fish than Daniel complained of a stomach ache. He said he would have to go home. Abby said, "I'll go with you." But Dan told her that he didn't want her to, that she should stay and fish.

Wisely, Jerry said nothing, well knowing that if he did urge Abby to stay, she wouldn't. But he hoped, oh how he hoped that her love for fishing would influence her decision. For a little while after Dan had gone, they fished in companionable silence, a considerable distance apart. The day was perfect. It had been cold in the morning with a heavy frost, but now the sun was warm on their backs and the sky was a deep blue overhead as they sat on the river bank.

Finally, a little tired or out of patience with the fish who were not in a biting mood, they wandered together up the river and came to a little glade in the center of which was a huge spreading chestnut tree. As they made their way toward it, a fat gray squirrel dropped from a low limb to the ground and sat up with a chestnut in his paws chattering his disapproval of their intrusion. The tree hung full with chestnut burrs, well opened by frost with the nuts ready to fall. Jerry found a long pole and flailed the lower limbs of the tree, bringing the nuts down so thick on the ground that the boy and girl were busy a long time, picking them up and filling their pockets, bait cans, hats, as well as themselves with the big chestnuts.

At last they sat down to rest before starting for home. From their little hill in the glade, they could look out over the narrow valley across the river to keep to the steep hills on the other side with the brilliant reds with their many different shades harmonizing with the duller colors of the oaks and the yellows of other deciduous trees and undergrowth. All the bright colors glinted in the afternoon sun, contrasting with the dark greens of the pines and hemlocks. Over all there was a brooding silence.

As Jerry sat beside Abby, he thought how wonderful it was to be alone with her in this wilderness, miles from any human habitation. He wondered if the scene had affected her as it had him. She was very quiet with a relaxed, peaceful look on her face and in her beautiful eyes. He reached out and took her hand and she didn't withdraw it. Encouraged, he put his arm around her. Then she pulled away from him a little and withdrew her hand.

"Abby," he said. "I've got to talk to you."

She looked at him but made no response.

"We've always known each other," he said. "I've always liked you and I thought you liked me."

"Of course," she said, and nodded.

"But lately," he continued, "you've been so different."

"We are different. It is different with me now. We've grown up."

"That's just it," he answered, "and the more we have grown up, the more I have liked you."

"I like you," she answered, "but there is a difference between liking and loving."

"Of course there is," he agreed. "That's what I've been wanting to say to you for a long time. I have always liked you and now I love you."

Abby looked at Jerry directly, the color mounting in her cheeks. The boy thought he had never seen anything or anybody so beautiful.

"Listen, dear," she said. "When boys and girls are of the same age, the girls know more than the boys."

He shook his head.

"Yes," she insisted. "We're born knowing more about life. You and I are about the same age, but I am ages older than you are."

Again he shook his head morosely. "What's that got to do with love?" he growled.

"Don't get mad, now. You wanted to talk, so let's talk."

He reached for her hand and she let him take it.

"What's talk go to do with love?" he repeated. "I love you and I hope you love me."

(To be Continued)

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUTS

THERE HAVE always been jokes about the ignorance of city men and boys about farming. I remember I used to tell one at meetings about the city boy who was told by his farmer employer to round up the sheep and put them into their pen.

Coming out a little later, the farmer found the boy leaning, exhausted, against the barnyard fence. "How'd you get along?" he asked.

"Well, pretty good. I guess," said the boy, breathing hard. "But those lambs sure gave me a run for my money."

"Lambs!" said the farmer. "I haven't any lambs. Let's see what you got."

Astonished, the farmer saw 14 jack-rabbits in the pen with the sheep.

* * *

DURING A big thunder shower a while ago, Willie, who slept upstairs alone, got scared and called his mother who came upstairs and asked him what he was frightened about. Willie frankly admitted that the thunder was too much for a little boy who slept alone.

"Well, if you're afraid," said his mother, pushing back the curls from his forehead, "you should pray for courage."

"All right, Maw," said Willie, an idea coming into his head. "Suppose you stay up here and pray while I go downstairs and sleep with Paw."

SERVICE BUREAU

PADDED PRICE

"My father entered a contest and received a \$20 merchandise certificate. When the salesman called on us we found this \$20 could be used toward the purchase price of a cheap sewing machine—not worth \$20 in my estimation. Then, he offered us a more expensive machine with about \$40 off and we let him talk us into it. It cost about \$150 plus the \$25 I paid down, plus the \$40 he said he would take off. He gave us no time to think it over and I fell for it hook, line and sinker and signed a contract.

"After he left we checked into the price and found we could get a 'brand name' machine for a lot less.

"I wrote them, asking them to cancel my contract but they refused. Then, I let their notices go unanswered and refused to send any more money. They telegraphed the company I work for and said they would take court action and take it from my pay. I refused the telegram and sent the machine back.

"Today I received a letter from them, threatening suit and telling me if I don't take the machine back they will treat it as a repossession and sell it for whatever they can get, holding me responsible for the balance.

"What can I do? Do I have to pay?"

Our reader, of course, can be held to the contract and the company can treat it as a repossession.

With the letter this girl enclosed a clipping from our May 3 issue with a note, "I wish I would have been this smart." This item was a letter from a reader asking if we thought it would be foolish to make use of one of the merchandise certificates toward the purchase of a sewing machine. We had answered that it would depend on whether she needed a machine, whether it is a well-known brand, and whether the price was padded. We noted that nothing is a bargain unless it is needed, is of good quality and is priced right.

— A. A. —

NO WORK!

A promoter of homework schemes has pleaded guilty to mail fraud charges in Federal Court, Indianapolis, Indiana and has been sentenced to two years in prison and fined \$1,000.

Lowell Francis Roetkin sold kits and instructions for assembling jewelry, shirt collars, etc. but offered no employment, although he advertised under "Help Wanted" in newspapers.

He operated under many different names which included Dexter Manufacturing Company, Lowell Press, Art Line Industries, Kencraft, National Mailers, Kenroe Manufacturing Company, Bible Crusade and Lowell Francis.

We have had many inquiries about homework companies, including several of these mentioned above. However, we have never recommended any of them, because they are obviously more interested in collecting money for a few materials or instructions than in furnishing work for anyone.

— A. A. —

WASTED MONEY

"We received an offer recently that for \$10 we could have our daughter's photograph included in a directory which is mailed to national advertisers who are looking for child models. The letter says

our child might earn as much as \$500 for modeling. What do you think of it?"

We have been told that these directories are only published when enough people have answered the ad to fill the magazine. Then they are mailed to a list of possible advertisers (not necessarily well-known or big ones). Also, we understand the photographs are small and very poorly reproduced.

There are so many professional photographers who specialize in taking babies' and children's pictures for advertising purposes and there are so many children who model professionally that agencies seldom select children from such directories for modeling jobs.

— A. A. —

SELLING HAY

Claims against hay buyers, who do not pay at the time of sale, are as troublesome to collect as anything we have. There seem to be a number of reasons for complaint.

Sometimes the buyer pays for the first load; then promises to pay for the second load when he returns for the third. But he never returns for the third! Or he may pay with a bad check and disappear.

Often the hay is not weighed at the time it is sold but at a weigh station on the way to its destination. When the seller tries to collect he has no proof of weight. He may feel sure the load was heavier than the weigh slip shows but it's too late to prove it.

Or in other cases, the buyer claims the hay was misrepresented or perhaps moldy and will not pay full price. Several months later, when the seller tries to collect, he has no way of proving the condition of the hay at the time of sale and may have to settle for less.

The conclusion to be reached is that, unless you know the reputation of the buyer, the safest way to sell hay is to weigh it at the time of sale and collect the money for it then. If you are paid by check, either get a certified check or cash it right away.

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of: Any descendants of James Cronk and wife, Hannah Martin. Children, Betsey, John Casper, Hiram, Eber, Arvis, Jephtha, Martin, Sarah and Jarvis, were raised in Oneida County, New York.

George Steel, whose last known address was Calgary, British Columbia, Canada. He was brought up by a family named Tamblen, since he was six years old. His brother would like to hear from him.

Mr. Harold Rhoades, formerly of Kerhonkson, N. Y., and who worked at one time for a knife company in Ellenville, N. Y.

Paul Paselineck, last known to be in San Diego, Cal., where he has a sister living. He was in service during the Korean conflict. His parents are believed to be in Pennsylvania.

Floyd Lemmer, last known to have been working on an onion farm in Central New York. A subscriber is anxious to locate him to work on his farm.

WINS REPEAT REWARD

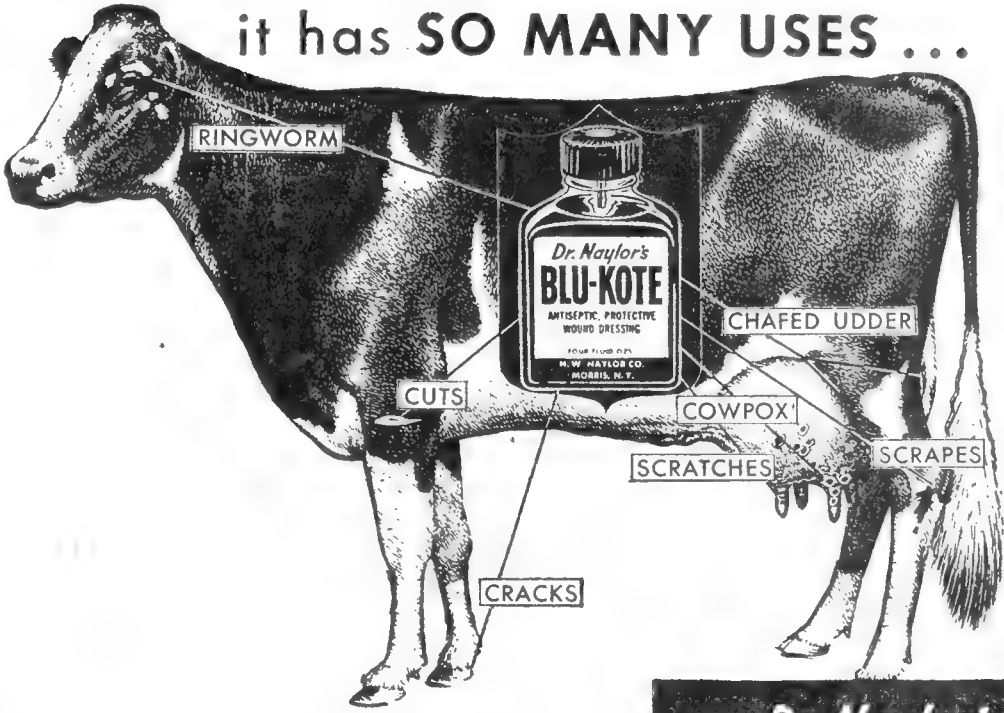
A SHORT time ago we received notice from the Justice Court Clerk of the Town of Riverhead, New York that a man, who had been arrested, arraigned and pleaded guilty, on the complaint of our subscriber, Mr. Hollis Warner of Riverhead, had been sentenced to 90 days in the county jail.

Mr. Warner wrote us that the supply room on his farm had been entered

by breaking locks on two doors and that merchandise valued at over \$100 had been taken. Mr. Warner gave the necessary information to the police, who arrested the man. He was charged with petit larceny and sentenced by Justice Bruno Zaloga, Jr.

This is not the first time we have been happy to send Mr. Warner our \$25.00 Service Bureau reward.

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What it does ... BLU-KOTE covers the wound with a penetrating coating to reduce pus formation, dry up secretions and promote clean rapid healing. It dries up Cowpox lesions, controls secondary infection.

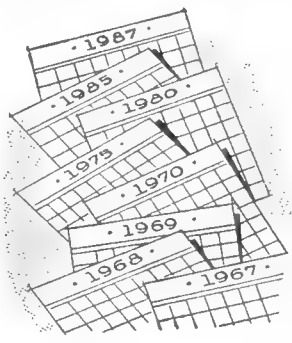
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Always, he names the hotels, motels, and restaurants where you can stop for the best accommodations and meals at the price you want to pay. For that longer vacation, if you let Norman Ford guide you, you'll find a real "paradise" — just the spot which has everything you want.

Of course, there's much more to this big book.

If You Want a Job or a Home in Florida

Norman Ford tells you just where to head. His talks with hundreds of personnel managers, businessmen, real estate operators, state officials, etc., lets him pinpoint the towns you want to know about if you're

going to Florida for a home, a job with a future, or a business of your own. If you've ever wanted to run a tourist court or own an orange grove, he tells you today's inside story of these popular investments.

If You Want to Retire On a Small Income

Norman Ford tells you exactly where you can retire now on the money you've got, whether it's a little or a lot. (If you need a part-time or seasonal job to help out your income, he tells you where to pick up extra income.) Because Norman Ford always tells you where life in Florida is pleasantest on a small income, he can help you to take life easy now.

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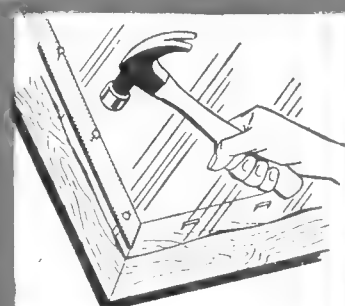
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**JUST CUT
AND TACK ON**

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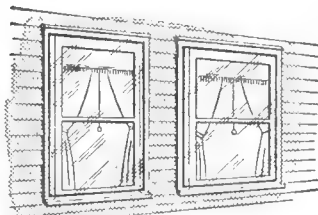
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

A Glance Back Across The Years

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

THERE LIES on my desk this morning a publication which has for me a very special interest. It is a yellowed and dog-eared, almost tattered, copy of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST printed a long time ago, in the year 1870. The fact which makes this particular issue intriguing is that it was printed eighty-eight years ago and just one year before I arrived in a friendly farm world.

I have studied this issue with considerable care and it is my considered conclusion that we had a very worthy and worth-while agricultural journalism nearly ninety years ago. Considering the primitiveness of the time and the dim rush-light of scientific agricultural knowledge available, one cannot but wonder at the real excellence of the material which makes up the paper. The issue in question has forty pages. At that period publishers seem not to have hit on the idea of mixing reading matter and advertising on the same page.

In this particular issue there are forty pages of which twenty-six may be regarded as wholly editorial while the remaining fourteen pages are solidly packed with advertisements. This is a make-up that is radically different from our present practice. Having at hand a copy of the same journal fifteen years later, I note that it still printed forty pages, but was just beginning to let editorial matter and advertising appear side by side on the same page. However, this is true of only two or three pages and I have the feeling that this was permitted only under editorial protest.

These early issues are abundantly illustrated. Indeed as compared with a current issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, they seem almost picture books. Of course all these illustrations are wood engravings slowly and expensively made as compared with our modern photoengraving processes.

Especially I like the big picture which con-

stitutes the front cover. In the immediate foreground is a yoke of oxen before a wagon-load of manure which two men are spreading with forks in the orthodox style of my boyhood. In the middle distance is the barn with the traditional manure pile under the eaves where a second wagon is being loaded. As was true at that date, there is no suggestion of a farm labor shortage.

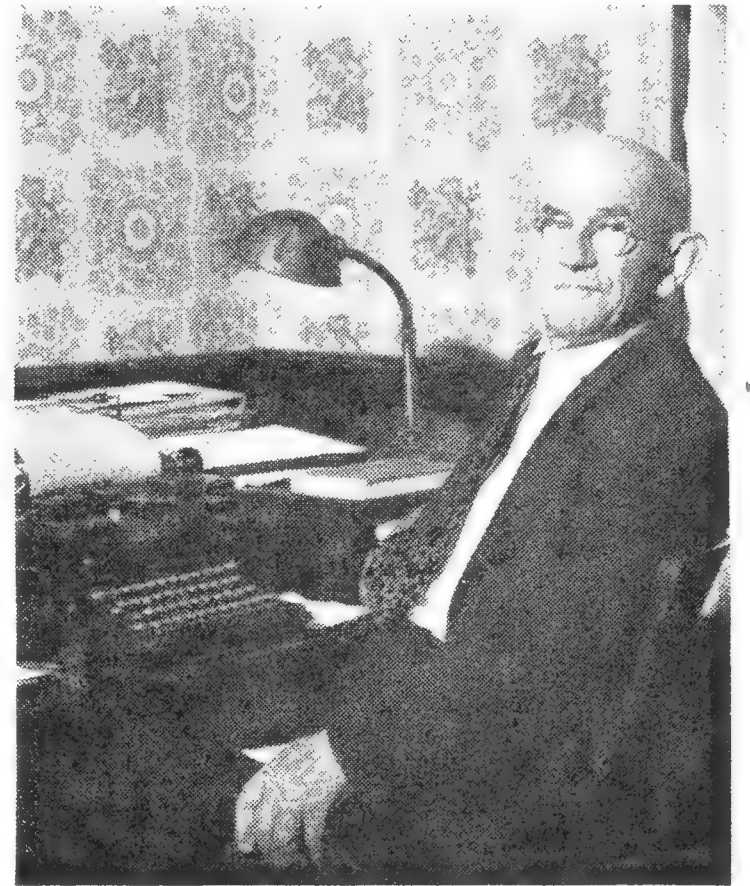
Then right up in front standing ready for use is an old-fashioned A-shaped "drag" (men did not say "harrow" in those days). It had very heavy wooden beams and straight

iron teeth. On this farm was a big storage barn which burned in 1906 and along with it a good many implements which had become outmoded and useless but which we could not quite bring ourselves to deliberately throw away.

The whole scene — including the oxen — might be taken as typical of what and how things went on a spring morning in the year 1870, on a prosperous and busy farm. Even the mountainous manure piles under the barn eaves constituted no reproach to the proprietor, because it was entirely in keeping with the custom of the times. Water-tight gutters behind the cows and the daily drawing of manure was hardly possible in the days before we had good and reasonably cheap cement around the turn of the present century.

Don't let us be unduly censorious of the way the bygone generation of farmers did business. It is true that in my boyhood we maintained a lordly accumulation of what George Duff used to call "enrichment" that ran the length of the barn, but on the other hand my father maintained better fences and painted gates and a general air of trimmed-up neatness than I seem ever to attain.

Also I am going to add this: I suspect that the present day absence of barnyard manure piles is fully as much the work of Board of



Jared Van Wageningen, Jr.

Health Milk Inspectors as it is of all our years of urging the daily drawing of manure as a fertility conservation measure.

There is a good deal of almost forgotten agricultural history waiting to be dug out of the agricultural journals published in long bygone years. For example, this particular 1870 issue carries a nearly half page article on the cultivation of the opium poppy. Along with it are references to earlier articles on the same topic and the promise of more to come. The writer was a Jefferson County resident and while he gives considerable information relative to culture and harvesting, he rather disappointingly omits any statement as to yield and prices.

The same issue carries an advertisement of the then very well known seedsman, R. H. Allen & Co. of New York City, offering poppy seed for thirty cents an ounce. Inasmuch as only four or five ounces were needed for an acre, the seed cost was not a serious problem. Evidently poppy culture in this country died a-borning in spite of considerable enthusiastic promotional work.

As a matter of fact, during the last one hundred and fifty years a good many agricultural ventures have perished by the way. About 1840 we had a sort of craze urging everyone to get rich by producing silk and at one time we had four magazines devoted to silk culture. This dream of every family clad in silk of their own production persisted for a good many years over wide areas, and notably in Kentucky and South Carolina achieved a certain small promise of success. However, perhaps no one now living really remembers that fantastic craze.

A generation later—just about in my earliest memory — we had an era when every farmer was to prosper by producing sorghum molasses and we were all to be independent

(Continued on Page 11)

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Farm, Garden, and Household.

ORANGE JUDG & CO. ESTABLISHED IN 1842
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY ORANGE JUDG & CO.
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10001
Subscription Price: \$1.00 per Annum in Advance
Single Copies: 10 Cents



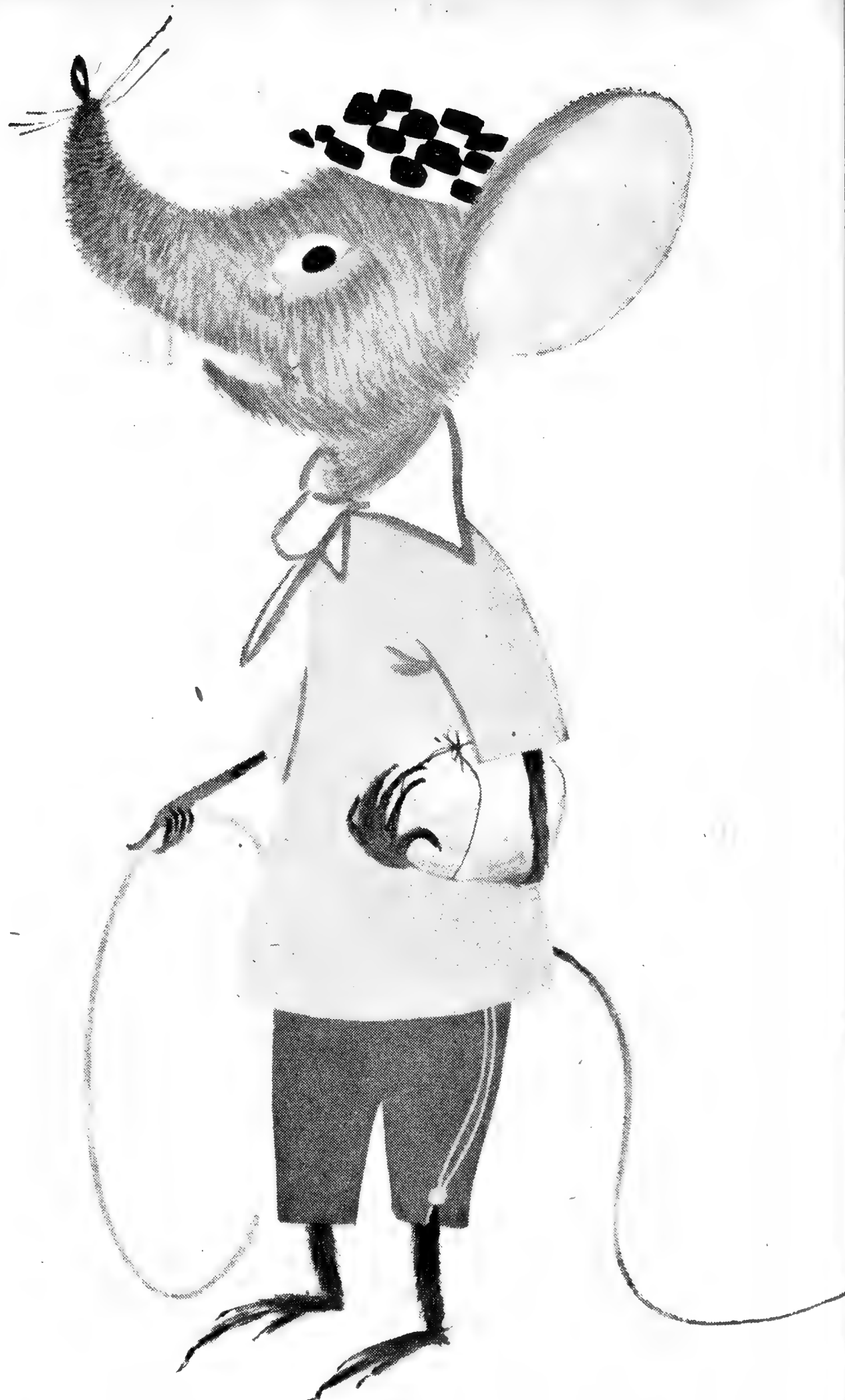
THE CATTLE OF THE FARM OF HON. F. H. HYDE
The illustration is a wood engraving showing four cows standing in a field. The cows are of various breeds, including a large black cow, a white cow, and a small calf. The background shows a simple landscape with a fence and some trees.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, May, 1870

I'VE LOST MY HOME

There I was... all set for winter—warm nest, nice supply of Super Test, when WHAM!!
They cleaned out my corner and I just escaped with my tail.

We pity the mouse But, the Farmer is so smart!
Here's why—He's going to store part of his fertilizer now... taking advantage of G.L.F.'s new fertilizer program.



STORE YOUR OWN SUPER PLANT FOODS

December 1—19

(CONDITION GUARANTEED on all early
take Super Plant Foods.)



Earn \$2.00 on every ton you store
plus this big cash discount . . .
3% for the use of your money.

The New G.L.F. Winter Fertilizer Program Is Designed To Fit If You . . .

. . . have a few square feet to spare in barn or shed

. . . can gain financially by paying this year

. . . want to take full advantage of the first day of plowing weather

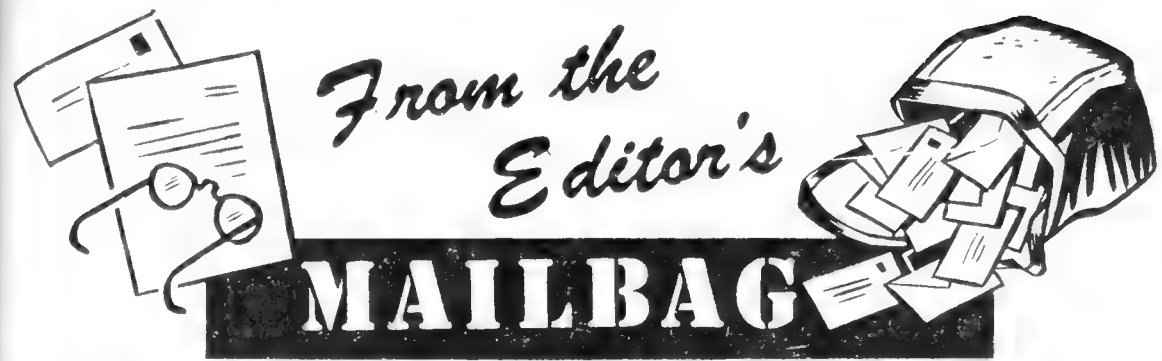
Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

Get full details on how you can earn more for your money. See your G.L.F. Service Agency



SUPER PLANT FOODS

STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR THE NORTHEAST



HOW SEVERE?

“ONE DAY my husband drove to work and parked the car on company property. He happened to leave the keys in it, and when he was ready to come home, found no car. He called the police and at nine p. m. that night they caught a 15-year-old boy driving it in the nearby village. We heard nothing of a hearing, although we were told one was held, but the boy is back in school and brags that he stole a car and drove it all afternoon and got away with it.

“Now, it is a fact that my husband put a stumbling block in that boy's way by leaving the keys in the car. But it is also a fact that the car was on private property, and the car itself is private property. We have to pay for a license and also insurance to drive it.

“How do you think this boy should be treated? How would one go about it to get a just settlement for the boy and also for his widowed mother? In our opinion he needs to be taught what it means to steal.”—Name Withheld.

• Editor's Note: I have a feeling that we are doing young people a disservice if we permit them to do wrong without punishment. At the same time, it's a blot on a young person's record to have a jail sentence. Frankly, I am somewhat at a loss to know how an instance of this sort should be handled. I'd be interested in knowing what our readers think.

— A. A. —

THANKS

JUST A FEW words to let you know that I liked your editorial “Good Reason to Vote” in the last issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. I always like to read your editorial page, as they are your individual thoughts and ideas about different matters and situations which arise.

Let me congratulate you on being the kind of person that isn't afraid to write what he thinks.—Robert Parker, Chemung, N. Y.

— A. A. —

THE PARITY CONCEPT

MAY I commend you for vision on your editorial page. In regard to “Your Opinion Wanted,” in the October 4 issue, a neighbor of mine and I agree that parity as a measure of farm prices should be discontinued.

The tremendous holdover and record new crop of wheat demands that prices seek their own level, and cheaper feed will relieve to some extent the cost of producing milk. I can think of no other way that a burdensome surplus can be disposed of.

Back in the early years of the Roosevelt administration, the government allowed the large surplus of wheat to be sold at much reduced prices, and the farmers bought and used up the surplus. In our locality many acres are producing twice as much as they did 15 years ago, due to more fertilizer and good management. — Charles Fuller, Flatbrookville, N. J.

— A. A. —

PRACTICAL FACTS FROM VO-AG.

I WAS QUITE interested in the letter written by E. H. under the caption of “Vo-Ag Needs Changes.”

When I was in high school I took three years of vocational agriculture, and both of my sons have also been enrolled. I believe that the “snap” part of the course stems from the fact that training is devoted to classroom, shop

and field trips, and home work has been eliminated for the most part.

I did not plan on making farming my career, as I felt that I could get into some other field that was much more lucrative. As a youngster back home on the farm I had my quota of salt pork and salted codfish prepared in numerous ways. These “main dishes”

were not on the menu because of popular request—but they had a way of filling us up.

It is my opinion that a high school student who knows that he will not attend schools of higher learning is far ahead by taking the vocational agriculture course instead of some of the other courses offered by the schools. I believe that I received much more practical knowledge by taking the vocational agriculture course than I gained from the course I took in ancient history or the three courses in science. I use the words “practical knowledge”, as I have raised chickens and planted gardens since my high school days. This may not seem practical to Mr. E. H., but one of my new neighbors told me that the first time they planted potatoes after moving

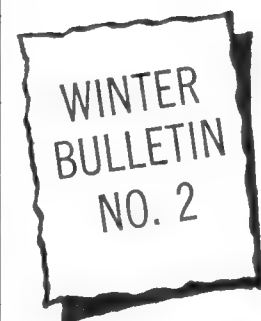
from the city they planted them three feet deep!

I am in favor of continuing and extending vocational agriculture courses with increased state and federal aid for up-to-date text books and sufficient allowances for subscriptions to such worthy farm papers as the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. — Robert W. Welch, Moosup, Conn.

— A. A. —

ASLEEP?

JUST READ your editorial page, latest issue. I do not think government should have any control over private industry. It is ruining our country, working toward centralization and communism. The people are asleep while subversive forces are very busy. The Supreme Court should be investigated.—Name withheld by request



Feeding News & Service*

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO., INC. • SCRANTON, PENNA.

Stop winter loss of milk production!

Improper feeding practices can lower your winter milk production. Using low-value roughage feeds—overfeeding—feeding mineral-deficient farm-grain mixtures—these are three common feeding practices that can cost hundreds of dollars for a 40-cow herd over a 6-month period. The following suggestions are made to overcome these feeding mistakes.

1. Get more out of your concentrate ration by providing an abundance of legume hay or mixed hay high in legumes, along with good silage where silage is an economical feed. Stemmy hays cost less, but they lack essential nutrients.
2. Avoid wasteful feeding of concentrates at all times. Feeding charts based on milk production and live weight are available from your county agent. Stick to these amounts! Excessive feed will not be utilized efficiently.
3. Mix Sterling trace-mineral Blusalt and a commercial feed concentrate with your home-grown grains . . . and ask for them at your local feed mill. Some farm land and the crops grown on it lack one or more trace minerals. Also, the mineral content and availability may vary from

field to field and season to season. Because Sterling Blusalt contains seven trace minerals in scientifically derived proportions, it helps protect your livestock against the hidden danger of trace-mineral deficiencies.

For more specific information on winter feeding, write to International Salt Company's Animal Nutrition Department in Watkins Glen, New York.

WINNING SALT IDEA

from Mrs. Mary Montgomery, Greensburg, Ky.

“Salt is invaluable around the farm during the winter stormy period. For sidewalks and steps, sprinkle some Sterling Halite or Rock Salt on the slick place, wait just a moment, and watch the ice disappear! Also keep a small bag of salt in the family car or farm truck to help you over those icy spots.”

We'll pay \$10.00 each for the winning Salt Ideas used in this series of advertisements.

A Salt Idea should be a helpful suggestion on the use of salt around the farm. Send your ideas to the Farm and Feed Salt Department of International Salt Company, Inc., Scranton 2, Pa.

Every idea that wins a prize will be published in this Salt Idea column. All entries become the property of International Salt Company. None will be returned, and we are the sole judge of winners.

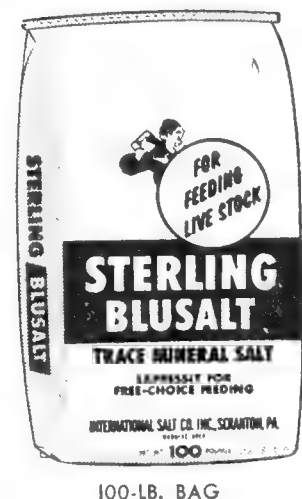


“No signs of parasites in steers fed Sterling Green'salt!”

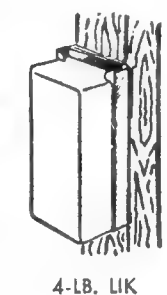
That's the report given by Jack Tressler, manager of famous St. Vincent's College Farm in Latrobe, Pa. “We took a group of steers, gave them a therapeutic dose of phenothiazine at weaning, and fed Sterling Green'salt in the feed until slaughter time. These were the best steers we've ever raised . . . and when we examined the offal, we found no signs of parasitism.

“This proof of Green'salt's effectiveness in worm control is why we continue feeding Green'salt to our 60 steers and 200 head of young and milking dairy stock.”

STERLING BLUSALT: trace-mineral salt for free-choice feeding and for your custom grist mixes



100-LB. BAG



4-LB. LIX

Blusalt contains high-quality salt plus manganese, iron, sulfate sulfur, copper, cobalt, iodine and zinc. Look for Blusalt in 50- and 100-lb. bright blue bags, 4-lb. blue Lixs and 50-lb. blue blocks.

Also available from your feed dealer . . .

STERLING GREEN'SALT . . . trace-mineral salt plus 10% phenothiazine for control of certain internal parasites. In 100-lb. and 25-lb. bags. 25-lb. bags have a handle for easy handling and carrying.

STERLING GRANULATED SALT . . . high-quality white salt for both feed mixing and free-choice feeding. In 25- and 100-lb. bags. Also pressed into 50-lb. blocks and 4-lb. Lixs—plain, iodized and sulfurized.

Report fall drench not enough to control internal parasites

From Vermont, Maine, Wisconsin and other northern states comes the same report: It takes more than a fall drench to control internal parasites, even when winters are long and cold. Also required is the daily low-level feeding of phenothiazine. This is most easily accomplished by giving animals access to pheno-fortified Sterling Green'salt.

Sterling Green'salt is high-quality trace-mineral salt plus 10% phenothiazine. It can be mixed in feeds, added on top of feeds or fed free-choice. An exclusive flavor ingredient makes Green'salt palatable to livestock. Sterling Green'salt is available in 100-lb. bags, and 25-lb. bags with handles for easy carrying.

*Service and research are the extras in
STERLING FARM & FEED SALT

Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



ARE YOU THANKFUL?

IF I ask you, "Are you richer than you were a year ago?" to what does your mind turn? Do you think of dollars or blessings—material things or people, security or opportunity?

Never one to under-estimate the importance of material things, I stoutly maintain that such intangible things as family affection, good neighbors, freedom, service to others, and getting along with people, so far outweigh a larger bank account that there is no comparison of their importance!

Certainly on the first Thanksgiving Day the Pilgrims had relatively little in material wealth for which to be thankful. Yet the lives of many (but not all) had been spared, they were free, they had faith in God, opportunity if not security, and they faced the future with confidence and courage.

Unlike them, we have material wealth in abundance—and we can well be thankful for it, as long as we do not put it in first place. For what are we most thankful on this Thanksgiving Day in 1958? Let's emulate the example of the Pilgrims and be most thankful for our most important, though intangible, blessings!

USING "COOPERATIVE PAYMENTS"

THE regulation under which cooperative payments are made to qualified cooperative organizations marketing milk under Order No. 27 states that "the payments are made for market services performed which benefit all producers."

Some dairymen raise the question as to whether all activities of all qualified cooperatives meet the spirit as well as the letter of the regulation. Certainly all cooperatives have a moral as well as a legal obligation to check expenditures carefully, to see that activities do perform services which benefit all milk producers. If changes are necessary and advisable, wouldn't it be wise for cooperatives jointly to propose the changes now, rather than risk too severe restrictions from Washington later?

WATER FOR IRRIGATION

UNTIL I visited some western states, I had never realized how important water is to them. Here in the Northeast we are greatly blessed by relatively abundant moisture. Even so, a careful inventory indicates that before many years we will need to conserve the water we have in order to meet our needs. It is figured that by 1975 the demand for water in all parts of the country will be doubled.

Partly because we in the Northeast haven't lacked water, relatively little legislation has been passed, and this is particularly true in connection with water used for irrigating crops. Seldom do we have a year with a total crop failure. On the other hand, there are relatively few years when supplemental irrigation will not increase the production of most crops.

In New York State, at the last session of the Legislature, a bill was introduced, for study

purposes only, and hearings have been held on it these past few weeks, so that those affected could know what it proposes, and make suggestions. The bill states definitely that it is the State's policy that using water for irrigating crops is in the public interest. Also, if the bill becomes law, machinery will be set up for developing and conserving our water resources on an area basis.

The bill resulted from work done by the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Natural Resources, whose chairman is Senator Wheeler Milmoie. There has been close cooperation with another committee—the New York Temporary State Commission on Irrigation — whose chairman is Senator Frank Van Lare.

Irrigation in New York, in fact in the entire Northeast, has increased rapidly in recent years. It is certain to increase further, and it is only fair that definite legislation be passed safeguarding the general welfare, and giving a farmer some assurance that water will continue to be available after he invests thousands of dollars in irrigation equipment.

AN IMPORTANT JOB

IT'S AN OLD American custom, recognized by all, that a newly elected President or Governor chooses his own Cabinet or department heads. Among the new faces which will be seen in Albany after the first of the year, one of the most important to farmers will be the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets.

We have been fortunate in the Empire State in the calibre of the men who have held this office. Dan Carey, the present Commissioner, a good farmer from Tompkins County, has done a good job, and fortunately, Governor-elect Rockefeller has a number of top men from whom to choose, among them Earl Foster of Albany and Harold (Cap) Creal of Homer.

Earl is a former county agent who is well informed on current farm problems, a man whose personal friends are numbered among prominent farm leaders in every county in the State, and who served for many years as assistant commissioner of agriculture.

Cap Creal operates a very successful farm in the Cortland Valley, is familiar with the State Capitol through long service as assemblyman from his district, has been prominent and constructive in farm organizations, did an excellent job as Director of the State Fair, and is well and favorably known by farmers all over the State.

No doubt there are other capable men, but I feel that a great majority of farmers of the State would give enthusiastic approval to the choice of either of these.

AVOIDING MUZZLES

RECENTLY a Federal District Court judge ruled that railroads had violated the anti-trust laws in a public relations campaign because, so the judge said, "it was designed to kill off competition from trucks."

To me that is an exceedingly dangerous decision. I say that because under that ruling any statement or public relations advertisement

about a competitor could be interpreted as "designed to kill off competition."

The National Milk Producers Federation has inferred that this decision is justification for a suit filed by the Federation against the National Tax Equality Association (NTEA for short). The NTEA has for several years conducted a vigorous (some say misleading) campaign against cooperatives, claiming that they do not pay their share of taxes.

Although I am thoroughly in sympathy with attempts to combat the NTEA propaganda even in this case I question the advisability of muzzling by court decision those who disagree with us. The man who tries to muzzle his competitor may end up by himself wearing the muzzle.

A HAPPY COMBINATION

ONCE in a while an author, putting down his ideas, experiences and observations on paper, compiles a happy combination that appeals to readers of all ages. Hugh Cosline succeeded in this when after many years of agricultural teaching and editorial work, he summarized in book form the forces, principles, and even the economic philosophy behind those men and women whom he has seen "live and learn."

The book is of real interest to ambitious teenagers. Perhaps more important is the challenge it hands parents and other adults who tend to ignore the many problems of young men and women soon to assume the responsibilities of citizenship in today's peculiar economy.

The book "Live and Learn" should be in every home.—A.J.H.

RIGHT TO WORK

IN ALL but the few states which have enacted right-to-work laws, a man who gets a job in a plant where workers are represented by a union is soon faced with the alternative of joining the union or losing his job.

To many people this is a denial of a man's fundamental right to choose the organizations to which he belongs, and a denial of his fundamental right to earn a living for himself and his family.

Many business firms are working together to promote right-to-work laws in other states. Strangely enough, an organization has been started to oppose such action, to work against the passage of right-to-work legislation and to get such laws repealed in states where they are now effective. Two people prominent in this new organization are Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and former Senator Herbert Lehman.

On a recent TV program, "Meet The Press," Mrs. Roosevelt was asked concerning her position on right-to-work laws, and made a valiant but unconvincing effort to defend her position. She pointed out that a newly hired worker in a plant faced with the alternative of joining a union or quitting "is not compelled to join the union. He can just quit and," as the lady said, "seek employment elsewhere." Unfortunately, she omitted to say exactly where he would look for employment!

The practical facts of the situation are that, regardless of his personal desires, a man is in most cases forced to join the union, thereby giving union officers a captive membership with no incentive to serve or please them. If labor unions are worthwhile, as many times they are—and as they could always be—they should be able to maintain a voluntary membership exactly as farm organizations expect to maintain their membership.



AA's Farm Dollar Guide

MILK PROMOTION: The Greater New York Producer Dairy Council Committee has sent an important letter to dairymen whose milk is marketed under Federal Order 27.

Briefly, the Committee is asking dairymen to authorize a deduction of one cent a hundred until the recently formed Milk Market Development Board is able to put a milk advertising and promotion plan into effect. (After that, of course, authorized deductions will be handled by the Board.) The money so deducted will be used to continue the work of dairy councils in Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Elmira and Binghamton which otherwise might have to be closed, or have their effectiveness reduced, for lack of funds.

BRUCELLOSIS: Onondaga County becomes the 12th county in New York State to be certified as free of brucellosis. The goal of a clean state must be reached by July 1, 1959. Other certified counties in the State are Warren, Hamilton, Essex, Schoharie, Rockland, Schenectady, Sullivan, Bronx, Franklin, Richmond, and Schuyler. Bronx has one herd—in the Zoo!

EDUCATION: "Federal Aid to Education law" is considered by many an opening wedge in increasing Federal control of education. Will cost \$887 million over seven years. Provides no scholarships, but does make generous loans available to college students, also graduate fellowships, more student counselling, and more teacher training.

POTATOES: Effective November 1, potatoes offered for sale in New York State at a displayed price must also have the grade conspicuously stated. This applies to placards used with bulk displays, newspaper and other advertising, roadside signs and similar advertisements. You can get a complete copy of the new rules from the Division of Markets, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y.

MACHINERY COSTS: According to Professor Robert Smith at Cornell, annual cost of owning and operating machinery on typical New York State dairy farms averages about 40% of the machinery inventory value. In other words, a farm with an inventory of \$10,000 in machinery will have annual costs averaging about \$4,000, of which one-third will be depreciation; one-fifth, gas and oil; one-tenth, repairs; one-eighth, interest; and the rest, insurance, housing, etc.

SHEEP: The wool and lamb producers' advertising and sales promotion program under the National Wool Act will continue as it has for three years. Deductions from producers' checks to meet the costs will be at the rate of 1 cent a pound for shorn wool, 5 cents per 100 pounds live weight of unshorn lambs.

TREES: In the State of Oregon, returns on demonstration woodlots amounted to \$5.55 per acre per year. In eastern and midwestern states, figures have shown annual net incomes on well managed woodlots of from \$3.00 to \$16.00 an acre.

CORN: Corn growers in commercial areas are choosing by vote between two propositions on November 25. They will either choose to have no acreage allotments, no commercial corn-producing area, and supports based on the average price of the three preceding years but not less than 65% of parity, OR about the same program that has been in effect, with corn acreage allotments and supports between 75% and 90% of parity. A majority will decide.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



she don't slow down, by jing, and take life easy until spring; she chatters all the winter through, I think she must be nutty, too.

WELL, now that winter's nearly here, my heart is warm and full of cheer. The farming for this year is done, next season's hasn't yet begun, and I've been smart enough to see that there's no stock to feed, by gee. So for the next four months or more I don't see how a single chore can interrupt my life of ease; I'll just do anything I please and I suspect that I'll prefer to stay right here and hardly stir. As far as I'm concerned, there's not another animal that's got the brains that bears, for instance, do—they hibernate the winter through.

Mirandy doesn't share my glee, she is convinced there ought to be a dozen projects to require that I can't loaf beside the fire. She wants to get some steers to feed and have a dozen sows to breed; I'd even, if she had her way, be milking cows twice ev'ry day. That gal reminds me of a squirrel; all through the fall she's in a whirl, a-chattering at a rapid pace and storing stuff all o'er the place. But then



How now...
Brown Cow?



Much better sir,
thanks to
ELECTRIC BARN
VENTILATION

Electric fan ventilation in the barn is most important during cold weather. Then too, its cost is extremely small when compared with its many benefits.

It increases milk production because cows give their most under well ventilated conditions.

It extends the life of your buildings by keeping moisture at a minimum.

Ventilation also prevents drafts, thus increasing the health of your cows and avoiding veterinary expenses.

It provides plenty of clean fresh air, removing barn odors and reducing moisture.

It controls stable temperatures, thus making your barn a better place to live for your cows, a better place to work for you.

For expert help and advice in planning a ventilation system for your farm, contact your R. G. & E. Farm Service Representative.

ALWAYS AT
ROCHESTER GAS **RG&E** YOUR SERVICE
OWNED BY MORE THAN 18,000 SHAREHOLDERS
and ELECTRIC



"Grow-Em" Milk Replacer and Mineralized Stock Food for all livestock. Ask your nearby International Stock Food representative.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CORP.
Waverly, New York



STEEL AND ALUMINUM BLDGS.
FOR ALL PURPOSES
SECTIONAL UTILITY BLDGS.
AND GARAGES

Easily erected • Quick Delivery
Shipped anywhere • Send for Folder

JOHN COOPER CO.
296 2nd St., Hackensack, N. J.
Dealers Wanted

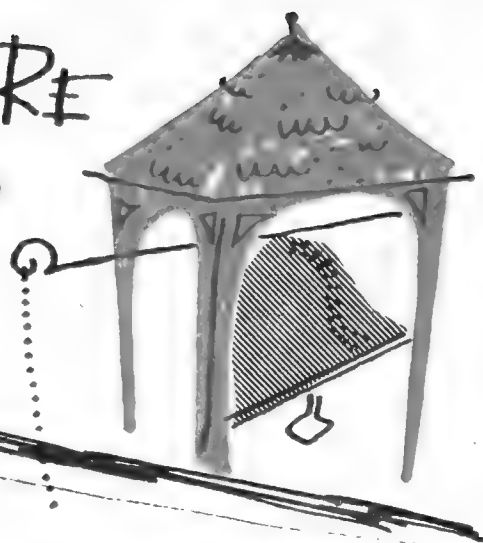
VETERINARY PRODUCTS DIRECT to YOU

All the latest effective treatments employed by leading veterinarians and herdsmen. Discounts available on quantity shipments.

Write today for your FREE Veterinary Catalog.

ANCHOR SERUM CO.
of NEW JERSEY, INC.
P. O. Box 464-H CAMDEN 1, N. J.

SCHOOL BELLS ARE
RINGING FOR
DAIRYMEN!



YOU, TOO, LIKE
1000 OTHERS,
CAN ATTEND
A FOUR-DAY
BARGAINING
AGENCY
LEADERSHIP
TRAINING
SCHOOL FOR
DAIRYMEN!
OPEN TO
ALL
DAIRYMEN!

You need NOT be a
member of a Bargaining
Agency, or any other
cooperative.

YOUR ONLY
INVESTMENT
IS FOUR DAYS
OF YOUR TIME!



"I gained new knowledge and new understanding of milk marketing problems by attending the Bargaining Agency School," says Donald Osbeck, dairyman of R.D. 3, Cortland. He is a member of the Gracie Milk Producers Cooperative.



Donald Osbeck (front row right) was a member of Class 9 in the first term (late summer of 1956) of the pioneering Bargaining Agency Leadership Training School for Dairymen. Later Don attended a refresher course, then lectured at educational meetings held throughout the milkshed.

HERE IS WHAT YOU LEARN FROM CAPABLE, EXPERIENCED INSTRUCTORS

*Facts about the American Economic System *The Development of Cooperatives *National Cooperative Groups *Legal Aspects of Marketing Orders *History & Development of Milk Marketing Programs *The State and Federal Milk Marketing Orders
*Many other related subjects.

IF YOU'RE INTERESTED IN ATTENDING OUR
NEXT SCHOOL WRITE FOR FREE EXPLANATORY
BOOKLET.

METROPOLITAN COOPERATIVE
MILK PRODUCERS' BARGAINING
AGENCY, INC.

Room 118 Onondaga Hotel Syracuse 2, New York
Representing 79 Dairy Farmer Cooperatives



BEAT JACK FROST!

Getting Your Tractor Ready for Winter

By THOMAS E. CLAGUE

A TRACTOR that won't start on a cold day is a needless aggravation. Invest a little time now, along with a few repair parts, and save all that misery on the coldest day of the year. Go over your tractor, checking the possible trouble points; and get them all in top shape. Here are some things to check:

- Cooling system
- Grade of oil in crankcase and air cleaner
- Battery, generator, and starter
- Ignition system—plugs and points or magneto
- Carburetor and fuel system
- Supply of winter grade fuel, for easier starting
- Fluid in tires—will it freeze?

Your tractor cooling system protects the engine from overheating. In order to do this, the coolant must remain fluid enough to circulate. Engine freeze-ups are dangerous. They may damage the radiator core, engine block, or head . . . or other parts of the circulatory system. They may cause overheating of the engine when it is run with improper circulation of the coolant.

Any way you look at it, this sort of damage is expensive—and unnecessary. To avoid trouble, simply be sure that you have thoroughly winterized your cooling system. Check for leaks. Clean thoroughly. Install enough anti-freeze to protect your engine during coldest weather.

Grade of oil in crankcase and air cleaner is a "little thing," but it can be highly critical on a cold day. "Winter" oil is designed to flow more freely at low temperatures than "summer" oil. The difference is greater when it is extremely cold. You won't be able to see much difference when weather is warm, but when it's cold, the engine "turns over" much harder with summer oil.

This means more of the battery power is required to run the starter, so less is available to "feed" the ignition system. (This is speaking of a battery ignition system. A magneto does not depend on the battery for spark.) Result: harder starting, more load on the battery, and more difficulty in keeping fully charged. Use a "winter" grade of oil. Ask your oil man for advice, if you feel you need it.

The oil in your air cleaner cup presents a "drag," or resistance, to the air flowing into the engine. During cold weather, the heavier the oil, the greater the drag—and the less air flows in.

For good starting, you need the proper amount of air flowing through the carburetor. During winter, the best way to insure this is to use the recommended weight of oil in the air cleaner cup. You may never have thought of this as being important, but it is just one more of those little things that makes for top performance.

Your Battery

Your battery must be "big" enough, and well-charged. When buying a battery, be sure and get one that has plenty of power for your engine. If your battery is reaching the end of its life, consider this when you purchase a new one. A battery that is "bigger" than necessary may be a welcome friend some cold day when you happen to get the engine flooded.

To keep the battery well-charged, your generator must be in good condition. Check the brushes. See that it charges properly. See if the voltage regulator (if any) functions. If you keep the battery properly charged, you are much less likely to have trouble with a frozen and damaged one. Solu-

tion in a $\frac{3}{4}$ charged battery will not begin to freeze until 62° below zero.

The starter does not usually require much attention. If you have reason to suspect yours needs some, check it. It may need cleaning, or a new spring. Your serviceman can advise.

Your ignition system is a highly critical part of your tractor's "startability." Spark plugs and points must be in top condition. You might be wise to install new plugs in your pre-winter check-up, just to be on the safe side. If not, be sure and check them. Clean, if necessary, and check the gap. If you buy plugs, be sure to get the proper model for your engine. "Just any spark plug" will not give you top performance. Good spark plugs are carefully matched to specific engines, and there is a model of plug for your engine.

Breaker points in the distributor must be in good condition and properly spaced. The condenser must be functioning. It is usually a good practice to install new points and a condenser during a fall check-up. The old set has probably been running all season — maybe even since last fall. With new ones, you eliminate one more "worry" possibility. Be sure the whole system is properly timed. Ask your serviceman if you need help.

The carburetor and fuel system must be clean and operable. Water in the sediment bowl can be a nuisance on a cold day. Is the bowl clean?

Winter Gasoline

Getting "winter" gasoline is not ordinarily a problem. Quality of gasoline is carefully controlled, and unless you have an exceptionally oversized fuel storage tank, you will get winter grade fuel from your serviceman when you need it. Such fuel has a higher portion of more volatile elements in it, for easier vaporizing and better starting. If you have any question, discuss this with your fuel supplier.

Fill your tank after using the tractor. Moisture in the air forms frost—on the inside as well as the outside of the tank. When it melts, you have water in the fuel—and even with a deicer additive in the fuel, it can cause trouble.

Winterizing your tires won't help the engine run any better, but it can avoid tire trouble on a cold day. Do they contain fluid? Is it freeze-proof?

A little time and a small investment in parts now can save a lot of time and misery later. And probably save you money, too. This check-up may not eliminate all your trouble . . . but it will avoid much of it.



"Once a week he picks up the scrap metal we find in cows' stomachs."

Personal Experience Column

Attention to Details Gets More Milk

ALTHOUGH we are quite average in most of our practices of dairy management and milk production, I do believe that I am particularly fussy about preparing cows to be milked.

In past years mastitis has been the cause of much financial loss to us, and after studying the work of Dr. W. E. Petersen of Minnesota and following the suggestions of Drs. Johnson and Fox of Cornell I have adopted a few specific practices which I feel have helped control mastitis. They have also speeded up milking time per cow, and, along with other management practices, have let us market milk with an extremely low bacteria count.

Our procedure is as follows:

1. Wash, with paper towel, and massage udder, especially the teats, with a hot solution of detergent and chlorine.
2. Foremilk several streams of milk from each quarter upon a black strip plate. (These two operations provide for keeping the milk clean, help the cow to "let down" her milk, and find any visible abnormal milk.)
3. Milking machine is placed on each cow within two minutes after preparation of udder. We try to be quiet and kind at all times with our cattle.

I realize that these details are nothing new. However, many do not believe them of value. We do! I would like to know if you have ever heard dairymen tell about cow families which were either more or less susceptible to mastitis. I believe that is a definite correlation between them. However, I don't know about any research to prove it.

—Bernard Potter, Truxton, N. Y.

— A. A. —

CAREFUL GRAIN FEEDING

IHAVE found that feeding good quality roughage is most important. I feed all the hay the cows can eat, plus 50 lbs. of corn silage per cow.

I feed grain according to what Morrison's "Feeds and Feeding" recommends—up to 16 lbs. per cow per day. If the corn is well eared, I feed 4 lbs. less.

Some of the little details which might interest other dairymen are: I give all cows in heat 4 lbs. of extra grain and especially good roughage. This usually keeps them from dropping on milk.

I always feed first calf heifers 4 lbs. more grain than the rules say.

About 3 or 4 weeks before I dry off a cow, I increase her grain 6 to 10 lbs. more than she requires. After she is dry, I feed no grain, and have had very little udder trouble or caked udders.

When a cow freshens, I start her off immediately on 8 lbs. of grain per day.

—Fred Drumm, Jr., Delanson, N. Y.

— A. A. —

BUTTER BEST

EACH DAY, Monday through Friday, a radio station gives out some very nice recipes, except for one item. The lady always specifies "margarine" for a shortening instead of either butter or lard.

Our firm does accounting work for many farmers, and personally our own family as well as other members of our firm and some of the office girls use large quantities of milk.

I don't suppose there is anything you can do about this, but you must realize that the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is a powerful influence as a paper in the northeastern section of the country, and the tide might turn to butter.

Possibly this is just a wild idea of mine, but something might be done.

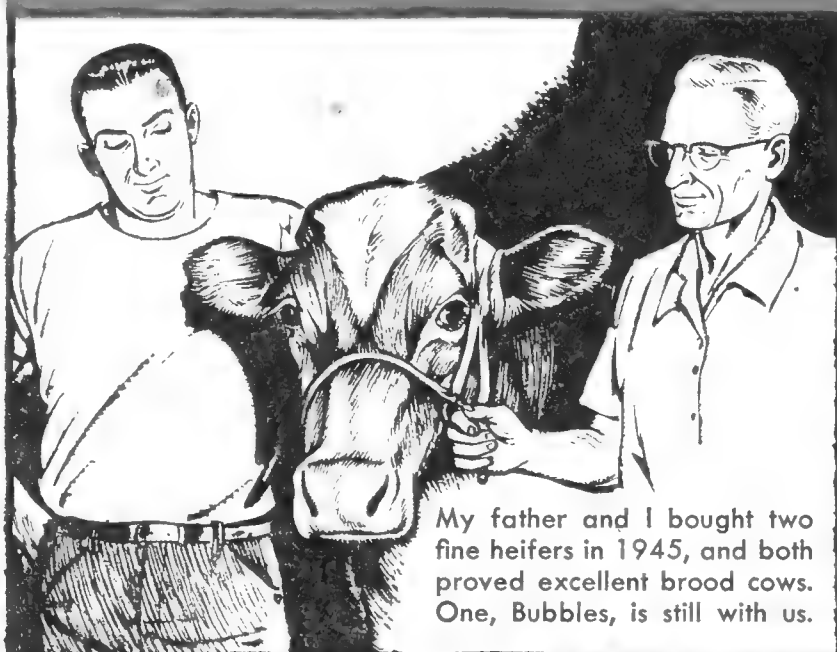
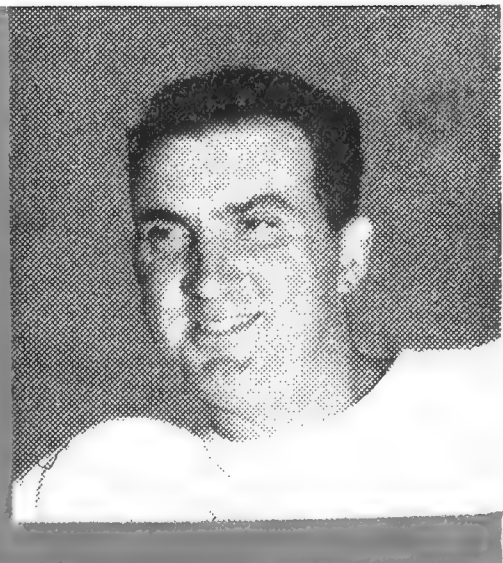
—Harry B. La Barr, Sayre, Penna.

Purina's Dairy Program has helped us maintain a

5-YEAR DHIA AVERAGE OF 435 LBS. FAT

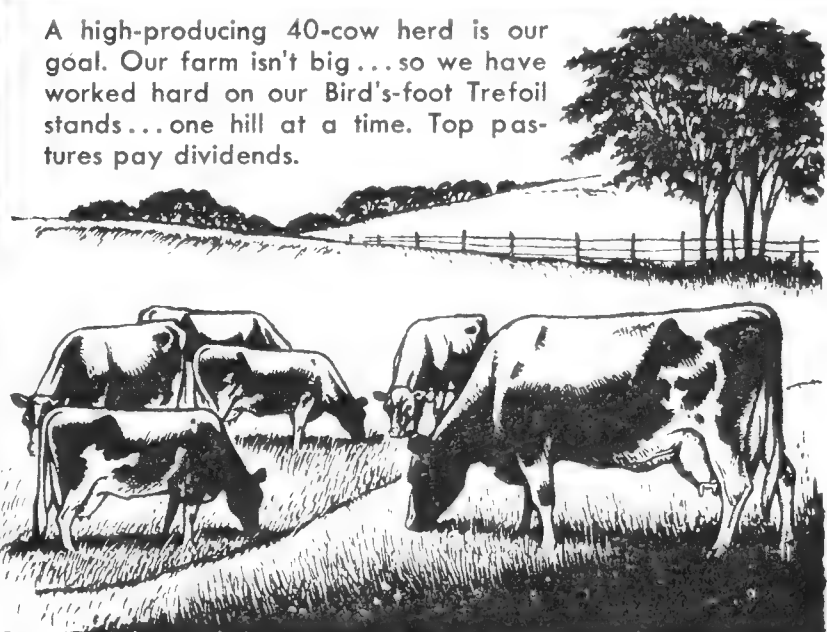
says Robert Tyler

LYONS, N. Y.

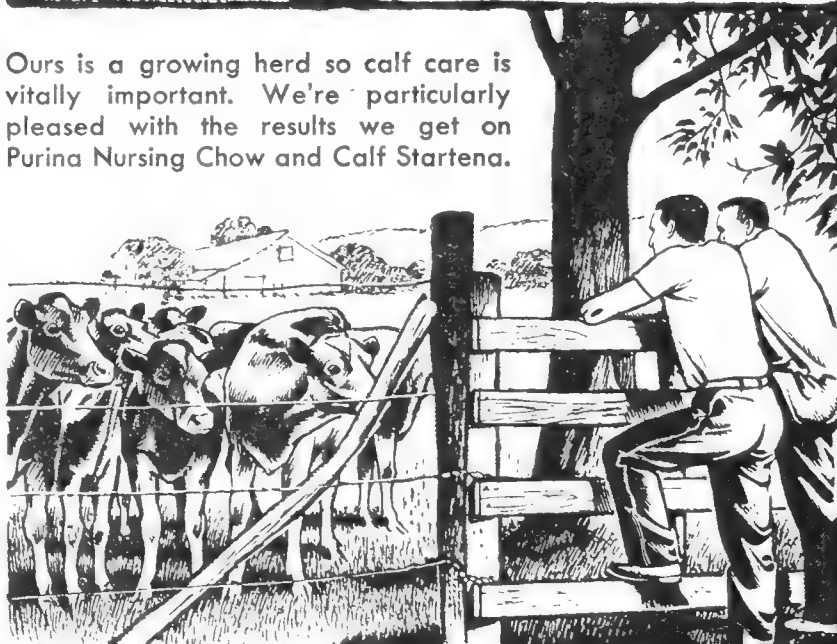


My father and I bought two fine heifers in 1945, and both proved excellent brood cows. One, Bubbles, is still with us.

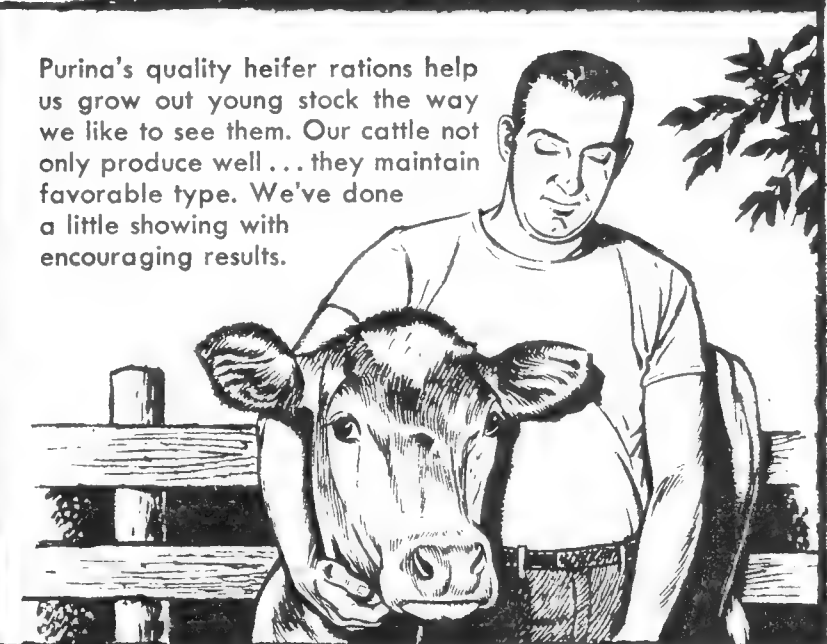
A high-producing 40-cow herd is our goal. Our farm isn't big... so we have worked hard on our Bird's-foot Trefoil stands... one hill at a time. Top pastures pay dividends.



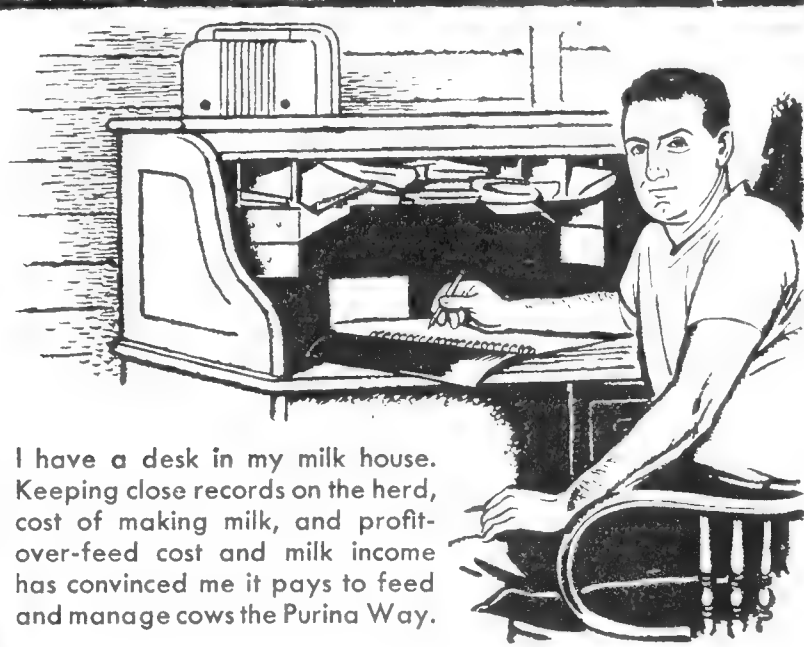
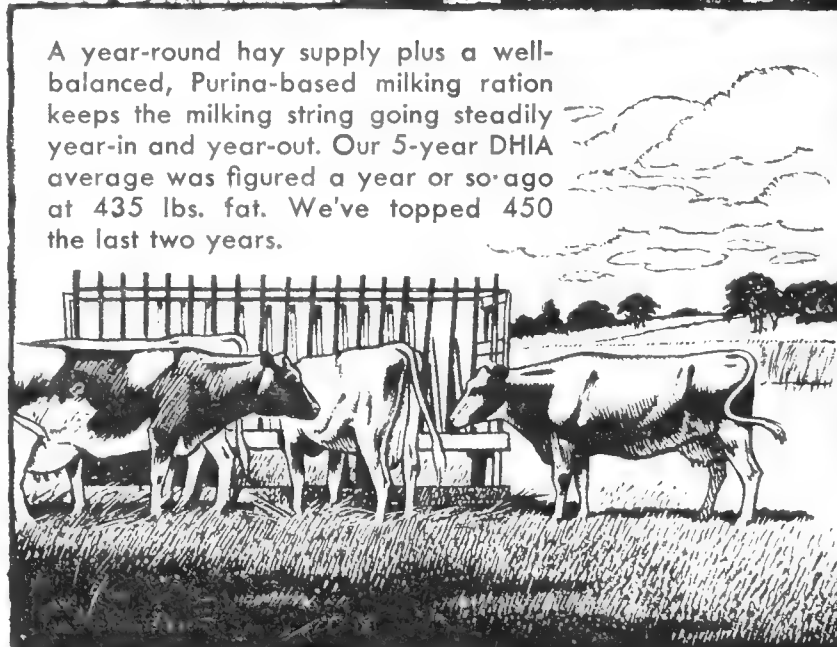
Ours is a growing herd so calf care is vitally important. We're particularly pleased with the results we get on Purina Nursing Chow and Calf Startena.



Purina's quality heifer rations help us grow out young stock the way we like to see them. Our cattle not only produce well... they maintain favorable type. We've done a little showing with encouraging results.



A year-round hay supply plus a well-balanced, Purina-based milking ration keeps the milking string going steadily year-in and year-out. Our 5-year DHIA average was figured a year or so ago at 435 lbs. fat. We've topped 450 the last two years.

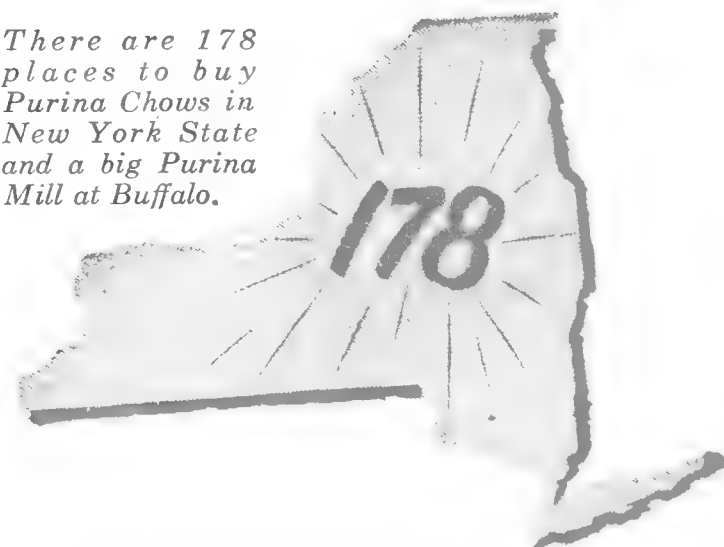


I have a desk in my milk house. Keeping close records on the herd, cost of making milk, and profit-over-feed cost and milk income has convinced me it pays to feed and manage cows the Purina Way.

Good New York dairymen like the Tylers measure their progress in steady, year-in, year-out production. They think in terms of long-range herd building... and give calves, heifers and dry cows as well as milkers the kind of care it takes to bring a herd up to peak production and keep it there!

Purina's dairy program is tailor-made for the man who wants steady, year-after-year milk flow. Stop at the Store with the Checkerboard Sign and ask for details about Purina's dairy plan, followed by top dairymen wherever cows are important.

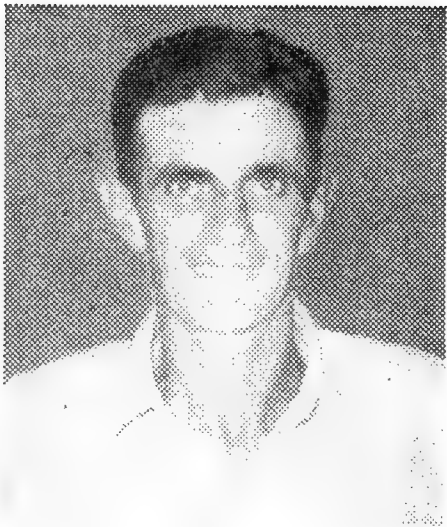
There are 178 places to buy Purina Chows in New York State and a big Purina Mill at Buffalo.



FEED PURINA...YOU CAN DEPEND ON THE CHECKERBOARD FOR QUALITY AND SERVICE



"Our DARI-KOOL Cools Milk For Less Than 1½¢ Per 100 Pounds!"



Writes MR. J. RAYMOND GEORGE, North Java, New York

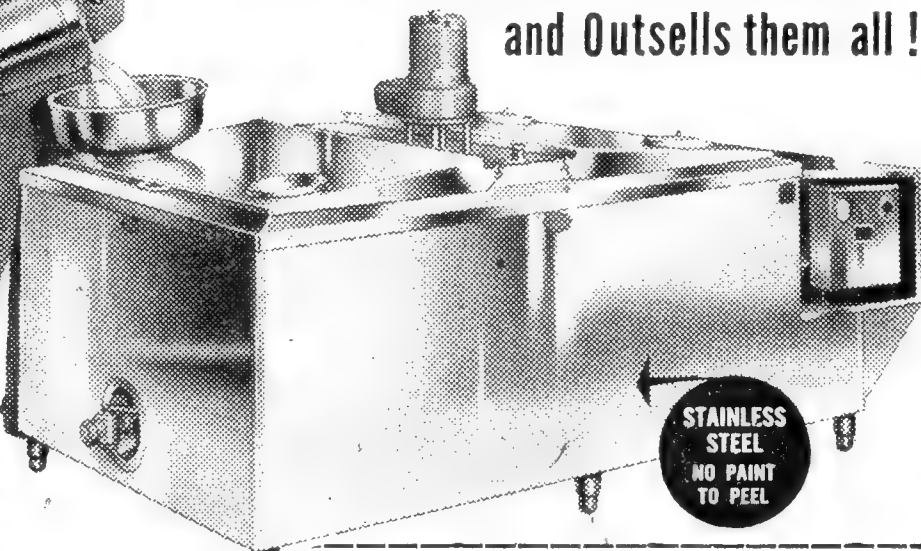
We have had our Dari-Kool for more than 3 years. With a separate electric meter on our cooler we find our cost of cooling milk is never over 1½ cents per 100 pounds. Our milk hauler told us that he finds Dari-Kools are the easiest to clean of all the tanks — and we agree with him!"

(signed) *J. Raymond George*

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With a Dari-Kool in your milkhouse you will own the cooler bought and preferred by more dairymen than any other make.

Your Dari-Kool dealer will show you the facts and figures that prove this statement.

Dairy Equipment Co., Dept. 163, Madison, Wis.

Please send your FREE Milkhouse Plan Kit

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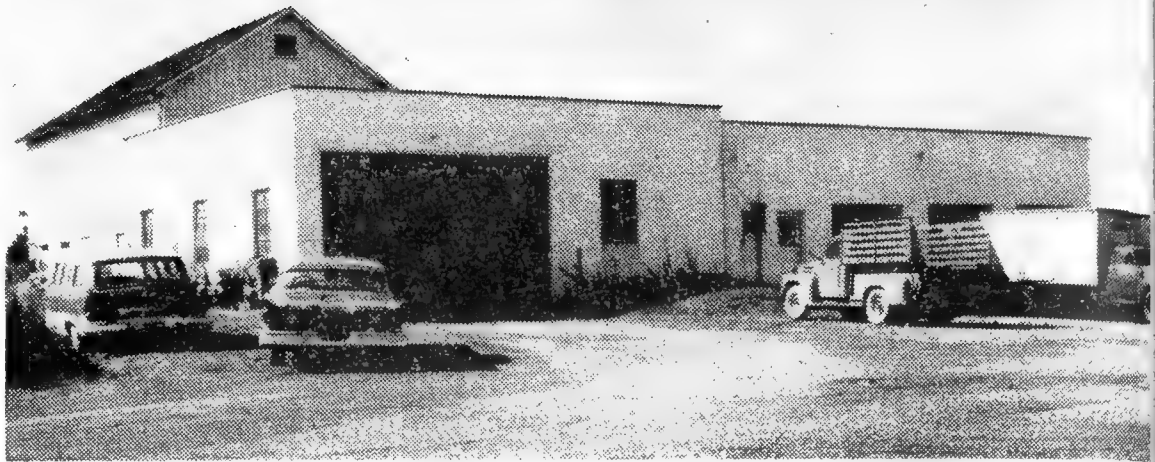
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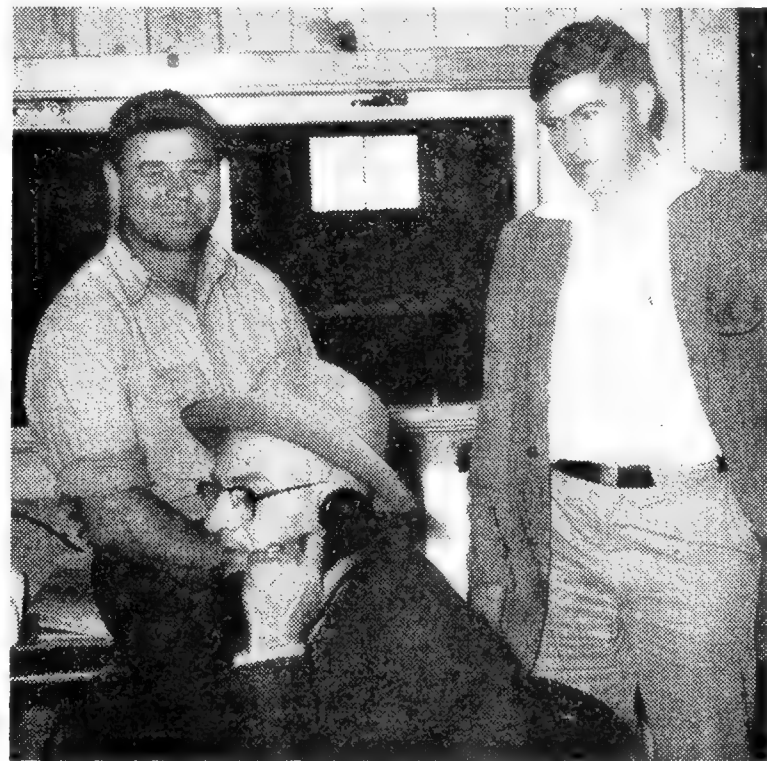
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26



Headquarters of the Eden Valley Growers, Inc. There is space for offices, for grading and packing produce, and a sizeable cooler.



Joe Martino, (seated) manager of the co-op, is talking with a buyer, while Bob Agle, president of the association (left) and county agent John Birkland look on.

Eden Valley Vegetable Growers Cooperate for Better Selling

By HUGH COSLINE

MEMBERS of the cooperative pack a much better quality than they did when they were selling direct to me. Now they have their own money in it, and if a load is rejected by a buyer, the man who grew the produce is the one who loses. Before the co-op was started, if a load was rejected I was the one who lost money."

This comment by Joe Martino, manager of the Eden Valley Growers, Inc. of Erie County, N. Y., gets right to the nub of the situation that resulted in the formation of the cooperative. Growers had talked about such a move for several years, and finally got down to taking action in the spring of 1957.

The membership is small, made up of 16 growers who have been producing vegetables in that area for many years. One of the big reasons for setting up the organization was to increase bargaining power by offering to buyers a larger volume of a higher quality product.

But we have gone ahead of our story. Let's get back to the situation that existed several years ago. Joe Martino owned a building where the vegetables he bought could be packed and cooled, but he agreed to sell the facilities to the cooperative and continue as their manager. His reasons are largely expressed by his comments quoted above.

The Eden Valley Growers is a corporation, but with many of the features of a cooperative. To get started in business each member bought \$1,000 worth of voting stock, giving him one vote. More money was obtained on a mortgage on the property, and one of the first actions of the cooperative was to add to the buildings and to the capacity of the cooler.

At present the officers are as follows: Robert Agle, president; Amos Zittel, vice-president; Earl Henry, secretary; Carlton Raines, treasurer (the

only officer who is not a grower). Other directors are: Ronald Draudt, Lester Schimmer, Charles (Jim) Miller, and Elmer Agle.

At the beginning of each season each grower states in writing what percentage of his crop he will market through the cooperative. Growers are not obligated to market their entire crop.

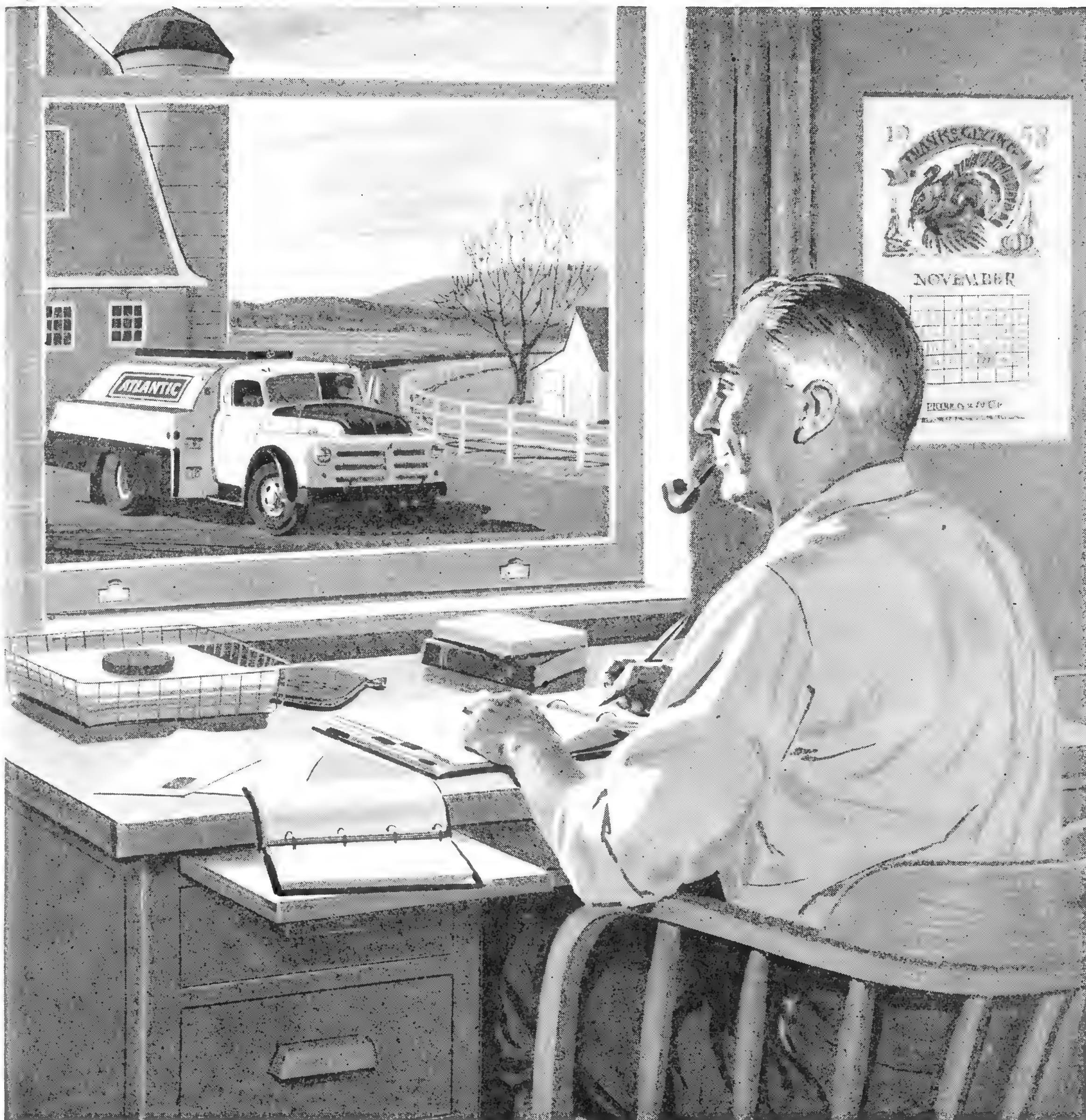
Then, on Friday or Saturday, each grower reports to Joe Martino the vegetables he plans to bring into the packing shed the following week, and the approximate amount of each. This gives Joe valuable information about the prospective supply, and from there he can contact buyers and make the sale. The buyers are largely chain stores.

The grading is done by individual growers, each of whom has a lot number which he puts on the vegetables he grows. Then, if there is a complaint from the buyer, it can go right back to the producer. And if the complaint results in a rejection, the producer rather than the cooperative is the one who takes the loss.

The basis for grading as explained to me by Bob Agle is to put up a high quality pack which meets the requirements of chain store buyers. The marketing year is from May 1 to December 1, with cauliflower winding up the deal.

The Eden Valley Growers is a little different set-up than anything I have run into before, but it seems to meet the needs there, which, after all, should be the deciding factor. As I see it, one of the essentials of any effort toward better farm income lies in stronger farm organizations and cooperatives set up to supply the quality and volume that the buyers want.

A few years will determine how well this Eden Valley Growers meets the need. But it would seem to an outsider like myself that they are on the right track.



A TIME FOR PLANNING

This is a time of year for taking stock, seeing where you stand. It's a time, too, for planning for the winter months ahead.

But one of your vital winter needs—farm petroleum products—can be taken care of with a minimum of planning on your part, if you look to Atlantic for help.

The man to get in touch with in New York State is your local Atlantic Rural Salesman. With his familiar "service station on wheels," he's a welcome and dependable friend at countless farms. You can trust both his products—furnace oil, gasoline, kerosene, motor oil and other lubricants—and his sound advice.

In New York State and in other areas, your local Atlantic dealer and distributor is ready to provide you with the same high-quality products and thoughtful service that help keep our farms on the go.

Plan now to let Atlantic take care of your farm petroleum needs this winter—and all year 'round!

ATLANTIC

*See your Atlantic
Weatherman
each week night on TV*

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY

RECORD CROWD**G. L. F. Delegates Elect, Hear Annual Reports, OK Plans**

TO FARM successfully, "farmers have no choice but to keep up with today's rapid changes in technology and economics," J. C. Corwith of the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange told more than 4,000 members of the cooperative during its annual meeting at Syracuse, October 23 and 24. Total attendance was more than 4,500.

Mr. Corwith, like all G.L.F. members is a farmer—operating a 225-acre poultry, potato, and grain farm at Water Mill, New York. He told the delegates representing 115,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, and Northern Pennsylvania, "You have a right to expect from your cooperative: service, practical quality, fair prices measured in light of quality and service, and especially a management that keeps service geared to the rapid changes in farming technology and economic forces.

One such force, said the president, "is integration, speeded by the concentration of buying in a few hands—a concentration that results in specification buying dominated by powerful interests. As farmers, we have no choice but to meet the demand. The question is shall it be forced on us and managed by other interests, or shall we move through our own organization and keep the benefits for ourselves?"

Delegates saw and heard how the Cooperative's management was meeting the president's challenges. In the basement of the War Memorial Building were more than 40 exhibits graphically demonstrating the commodities and service offered by the 616 G.L.F. outlets in the three states. Prominent in the huge exhibit was a 125-foot display devoted to the G.L.F. 5-Star Forage Plan launched last spring to help farmers boost their yield of high quality hay and grass silage, and to improve pastures, their best source of cheap, high-quality feed.

In the display, five farmer-members exemplified results of the practices recommended in the forage program. Each of these farmers had increased his annual herd average by more than "2,000 pounds more milk per cow," which is the slogan for the plan.

The 5-Star Forage Plan methods and the farmers illustrating them were: soil testing — Clifford Collins, Candor, N. Y.; use of lime and fertilizer — Will Arnold, Montrose, Pa.; improved seed varieties and seeding methods — Phillip Samuelson, Bemus Point, N. Y.; chemical weed and insect control — Robert Moore, Hopewell, N. J.; and improved harvesting methods — Allen Child, Malone, N. Y.

E. H. Fallon, general manager of the Cooperative, told members, "Economic



Merrills L. Dake, G.L.F. lime products supervisor, and Phillip Samuelson, Bemus Point, N. Y., looking at photos of Samuelson, used in the G.L.F. 5-Star Forage Plan exhibit.

integration and contract farming may be the biggest challenges facing agriculture in the years ahead. Through cooperatives, farmers can direct the development of integration in ways that will preserve their independence." Fallon pointed out that G.L.F. had gained valuable experience from a small experimental program in broiler contracting and had, in 18 months, "developed a contract that is setting the pattern for the industry" in this area.

The general manager also reported: Purchase of a small processing plant for experimental marketing of fowl; total business volume last year of \$308

million; 40 G.L.F. sponsored college research grants totalling \$140,000; and progress in developing a system whereby one man can handle 10,000 laying hens in five hours a day.

Stockholders re-elected seven farmers to the Board of Directors: Henry W. Bibus, Jr., Wrightstown, N. J.; Earl B. Clark, North Norwich, N. Y.; Ralph L. Culver, Laceyville, Pa.; Harold A. Giles, Union Springs, N. Y.; Morris T. Johnson, Batavia, N. Y.; Wallace H. Rich, Hobart, N. Y.; and Orrin F. Ross, Lowville, N. Y.

Clark was nominated by the New York State Grange and Johnson by the New York Farm Bureau. The others were nominated by stockholders at regional meetings.

At the meeting, stockholders learned that net margins, compared to the year before, were down nearly \$800,000 al-

Hate to Go Into Your Poultry House?



Some farmers hate to go into poultry houses and dairy barns — and their wives hate to see them come back. The reason is the heavy, penetrating smell resulting from stale, unventilated air.

Like humans, livestock needs fresh air for health — and good health is essential to maintain normal production. You can assure your poultry house and barn of good, automatic ventilation with an electric ventilation system.

You take out water vapor and ammoniated fumes. In a poultry house, litter will stay dryer, maintain animal health and



produce cleaner eggs. Temperatures are stabilized and most of the drafts are eliminated.

In a dairy barn, you take out the rot-causing water vapor. In poultry house and stable, you make working conditions more pleasant and healthful, and remove the odors.

It's just good common sense to ventilate to protect your livestock and profits. An electric ventilation system gives you the biggest return for the investment of almost any equipment you can buy. See your farm equipment dealer now

NEW YORK STATE ELECTRIC & GAS



E. H. Fallon, G.L.F. general manager, outlined steps being taken by the cooperative to keep control of integration in the hands of farmers.

though net volume increased almost \$1,500,000. The lower net was "due primarily to lack of the favorable market conditions which occurred the previous year." Total expenses also increased about \$1 million. The net margin, after \$2,676,698 for Federal income taxes, was \$2,235,330.

The \$308,500,000 volume for the entire G.L.F. system was the third high in the co-op's 38-year history.

Important and crowd-gathering "guests" in the big farm show feed exhibit were two world champions, well known to Northeast farmers. One was Lee's Hill Keeper's Raven, a Brown Swiss cow that holds the all-time, all-breed butterfat record of 1,579 pounds in 365 days. She is also milk champion of her breed, having produced 34,850 pounds in the same lactation ended last spring.

The other champion was Meg O'Day, who won poultry fame by laying 362 eggs in 365 days during a test conducted by Rutgers University.—Jim Hall

"A Glance Back Across The Years"

(Continued from Page 1)

of the sugar cane of Louisiana or Cuba. We had at least one neighbor who grew sorghum and passed the stalks between the heavy wooden rollers of his own cane-mill and boiled the juice down much as you would maple sap. He got sweet syrup all right, but unfortunately it was not nearly as palatable as the product of the maple.

And then within my easy memory, about in the 1900's, we had a really intense state-promoted endeavor to produce sugar from beets. New York State made a real effort to have this get somewhere. Supposed experts were employed to go about among farmers and give instruction in how to grow and handle the crop. At least two large factories, one at Binghamton and the other at Lyons, were built to process the beets which were shipped in by rail in astonishing tonnage.

It is my understanding that our climate does not produce a beet with the high sugar content found in dry, sunny, irrigated regions of the Western states. Perhaps other factors were to blame, but at any rate, after two or three years, in spite of all the state could do, sugar beets quietly faded out of our agricultural picture and left no trace behind.

And now the latest enthusiasm is for pen-stabling. Far be it from me to intimate that the practice is unsound or that it will presently follow other ideas

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Big jobs usually go to men who prove their ability to outgrow small ones.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

into the limbo of forgotten things. All I wish to remark is that the idea is not at all new. Seventy and more years ago at Cornell, Prof. I. P. Roberts was practicing pen-stabling substantially as recommended today, only he did not call it "pen-stabling." He used what I think is really a better term, "covered barnyard," and even then the farm foreman, one George Tailby, used to complain concerning the difficulty of getting enough bedding to keep it reasonably dry.

Then one thing more, perhaps really the most interesting feature of this ancient journal. It is the 77th installment of "Walks and Talks on the Farm" by Joseph Harris.

Harris was an Englishman who came to America in 1842 and located on an excellent farm which he named "Morton Farm" near Rochester. Like some of the rest of us he was afflicted with "the itch to write" and found relief in contributions to the agricultural press. Seventy years ago when I was a student in agriculture at Cornell his book "Harris on the Pig" was required reading. By common consent he was one of the Elder Statesmen of New York agriculture.

In 1868 when the Department of Agriculture at Cornell was established and they were looking for a man to head the new venture, there was some discussion of Harris for the post. Unfortunately, less wise counsel prevailed and the first Professor of Agriculture was a wild Irishman who claimed to have been trained in the University of Dublin and whose ignorance of farming as practiced in America was, to say the least, monumental. Agriculture at Cornell must have possessed a certain innate vitality to have survived his brief administration.

Harris was a voluminous writer but doubtless his most important contribution was a long series of regular monthly chapters, his "Walks and Talks." These were in large part a series of conversations and debates between himself, the "Deacon," and "Charley". Occasionally a boy "Willie"

stepped into the picture and gave his youthful opinion concerning the matter under discussion.

It is said that the Deacon was by no means a fictitious character. He was a near neighbor, old, conservative and, in a way, wise. In these friendly meetings Harris would propose some new or advanced agricultural practice to which the Deacon would promptly object and then Harris would proceed to argue with him so expertly that he was finally convinced.

These "chapters," as they were called, were by present standards pretty long for an agricultural journal, commonly running at least one and one half closely printed full pages. They

began in 1864 and were first published in the "Genesee Farmer". When that paper was merged into the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST the "Walks and Talks" were continued there until finally their number ran to 171.

I doubt if in the whole long history of agricultural journalism in America there was any other man who contributed such a voluminous series of articles over such a long period of years. They began before I was born and they continued until I was old enough to find them interesting. My father always read them with keen appreciation.

Joseph Harris went on in 1892 and in this particular field at least left no successor. So, good people, these paragraphs are the musing and memories stirred up by reading this time-yellowed copy of a very worthy AMERI-

CAN AGRICULTURIST of almost ninety years ago. I am not sure that we are doing better work today.

Editor's Note:

After an absence of some time, we know that many of our readers will welcome the appearance of an article by Jared Van Wageningen, Jr.

Some of you may not know that on October 3rd Jared received the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters from Hartwick College at Oneonta, New York.

Few men living have seen so many changes in agriculture or written so interestingly about them as has our friend Jared.



New folder available for you: For complete details on how Arsanilic Acid can help you "Fill More Egg Baskets all-season long!" write to Abbott Laboratories, Chemical Sales Division, North Chicago, Illinois. Ask for the new folder on "eggs."

FILL MORE EGG BASKETS

all-season long!

with

ARSANILIC ACID in your feeds

Your egg profits this season will depend on getting high-level egg production all-season-long . . . and cutting feed costs at the same time. That means eliminating those costly laying slumps.

Arsanilic Acid in your laying feeds will help to *lift your hens over laying slumps* caused by stresses and sub-clinical diseases. It helps you pave the way for uninterrupted high-level egg production . . . gives you these benefits:

More eggs per hen: Arsanilic Acid in laying feeds at five agricultural colleges increased egg production 1.8% to 13.2%. Even at the lowest level, this would mean about 30 to 40 dozen extra eggs per year from each 100 hens.

More eggs per bag of feed: These same college tests show that Arsanilic Acid in laying feeds cut feed costs per dozen eggs up to 10.2%—making 90 lbs. of feed do the work of 100 lbs. (Arsanilic Acid works best when it's needed the most.)

Yes, with Arsanilic Acid *you can fill more egg baskets . . . all-season-long*, and at a cost of *only pennies per bird per year*. An improvement of only 1/3 of 1% in feed efficiency—or an increase of three eggs per day per 1,000 birds—equals the cost of Arsanilic Acid in your laying feeds.

Prove it to yourself! The next time you buy pullet and laying feeds of any kind, make sure they contain Abbott's ARSANILIC ACID. If your local feed dealer or mixer does not have it, he can get complete details by writing or calling . . .

Arsanilic Acid

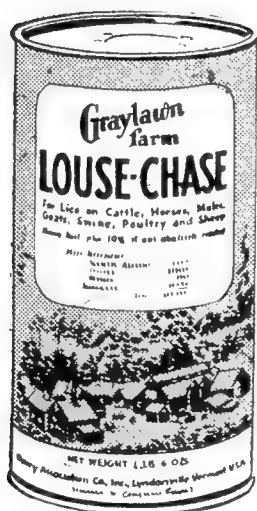
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ON

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HORSES • MULES • GOATS • SHEEP

FAMOUS SABADILLA FORMULA! Louse Chase is a tried, proven and preferred louse killer. Other so-called controls come and go yet LOUSE-CHASE is consistently effective and regularly used.

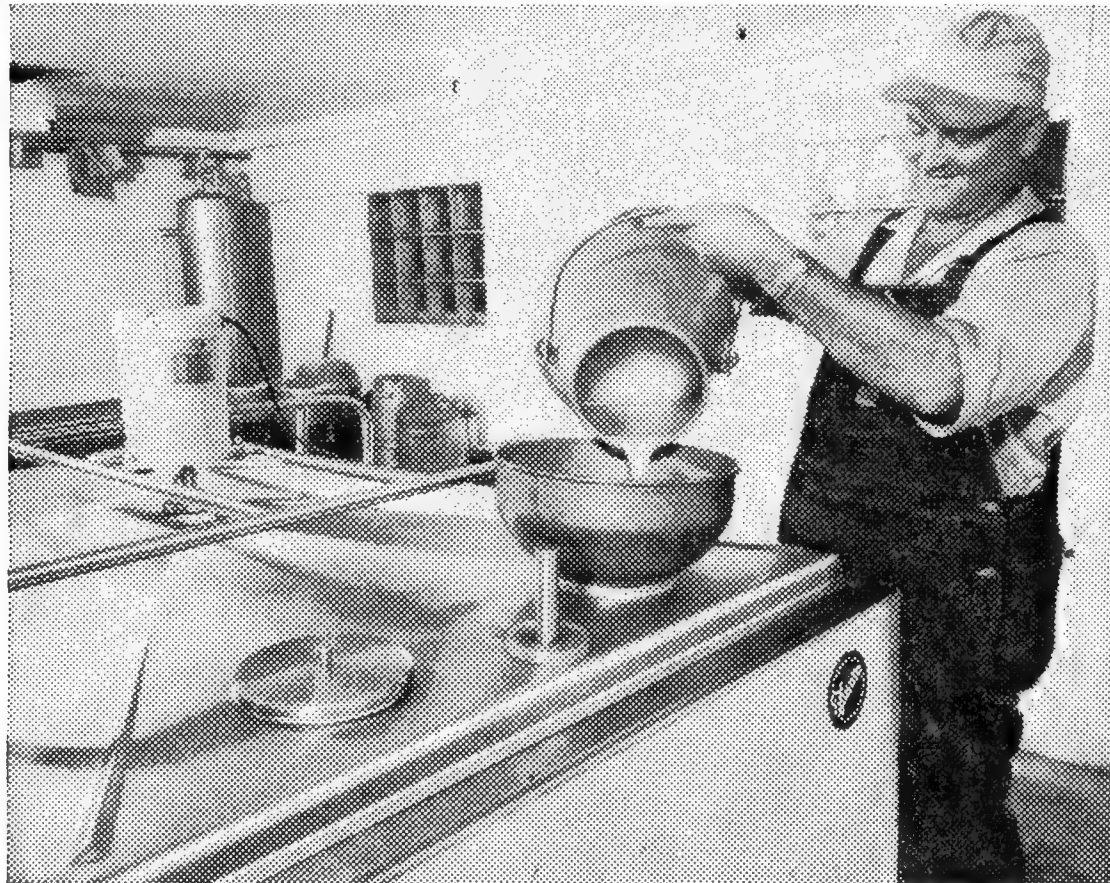
Lice cause arrested growth, low vitality and extra expense for upkeep. Usually lice are not noticed until they are plentiful on birds and animals. *Don't wait* until lice are evident. Instead, break the life cycle of these parasites by preventing trouble before it starts. Use Louse-Chase for poultry or animals. Get **MORE PROFIT**, greater production, higher vitality, lower cost of upkeep. At Your Dealers'. Send for helpful FOLDER.

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DAIRY ASSOCIATION COMPANY
LYNDONVILLE 2 VERMONT

"I looked at a lot of tanks and then bought the tank I liked," says Mr. Corwin S. Burrer, R.D. 2, Elyria, Ohio.

You'd smile just like Mr. Burrer if you had this bulk storage tank

When he chose a Pfaudler Lo-Vat bulk cooler, Mr. Burrer bought more than a milk-holding tank. He bought:

The right kind of cooling. For fast, thorough cooling you need agitation. But unless the agitation is scientifically planned and controlled, you can churn or foam your milk. All of Pfaudler's experience with milk agitation has gone into the Lo-Vat—experience that made Pfaudler the very first manufacturer of cooled dairy process tanks.

Ample cooling area is important, too. Much of the sidewall and the entire tank bottom of this tank is cooled.

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You'll notice that Mr. Burrer's Lo-Vat is waist high. Makes it easy to get at. Easier to pour into, too.

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Full warranty. Not only is the Lo-Vat's refrigeration system given a year's warranty—the tank carries a warranty, too, against sagging, buckling, distortion, or loss of calibration for its entire service life, under normal use.

Write for Bulletin 958.

Dealer inquiries are invited.



THE PFAUDLER CO.

a division of PFAUDLER PERMUTIT INC.
Dept. AA-118, Rochester 3, N. Y.

Visiting Hayfields

By
TOM MILLIMAN

Milepost 372

N. Y.
THRUWAY

Silage Corn



CONNECTICUT Hybrid 870 was grown this year on a 12½-acre field located behind the milking barn. Harry made the planting before May 20—about May 18, as he recalls. The field had been down for four years (five, counting the seeding year) to a pasture mixture of alfalfa, brome grass and ladino clover, with a good deal of alfalfa remaining.

Before plowing in the spring, the field was topdressed with cow manure, and then, just ahead of the plow, an application was made of 100 lbs. of ammonium nitrate to the acre. The lime level had been corrected a year earlier by a small coating.

This field of limestone soil is probably our second best as measured by its performance over a 30-year stretch. During this period it has been systematically tended by fertilizing with superphosphate and potash (the latter for the last 18 years only); manuring, probably ten or twelve times; liming only once; and always plowing up for corn when the alfalfa was past its peak but well before it disappeared.

We are as yet incapable of better farming than this field has received for a generation; but I shouldn't imply that all our fields have been so adequately handled.

The Connecticut 870 did well. I'm sorry that we are unable to state with any degree of certainty the exact tons of silage per acre taken from it. Three silos were involved, one of 14 x 40 dimensions completely filled and twice refilled, another of same size refilled on top of grass silage, and a third filled to a large extent by the 870. Cows were also fed from it for many days.

Harry and I are sure that the yield was above 20 tons of silage, which was heavy to ears with plump, but not hard, kernels. Next door neighbor Jim Fisher, who was Hayfields manager for seven years, and a good one, rates the yield still higher. Another next-door neighbor, Bill Fritz, came to look, admired what he saw, and expressed his interest in having some 870 next year.

The plant population was heavy -- perhaps 22,000 to 23,000 to the acre. Thick planting was deliberate. Fertilization at planting time consisted of 350 lbs. of 10-10-10 applied with a middle-aged but modernized 4-row planter to the side and well below seed level. No side dressing of nitrogen was made during the growing season.

I believe that nitrogen side dressing on corn will return at least \$2 over and above each \$1 spent for nitrogen and its application. But on a livestock farm, there is no time for it in these days of limited manpower.

Nitrogen must be applied at the very time haying is at its height, and haying should be the first order of business, as it is with Harry Morrill.

I'll sell our equipment for applying liquid nitrogen. If we could hire nitrogen applied, I'd gladly pay the price, but not, as is now necessary, at the cost of delayed haying. In spite of great effort, haying is too much delayed as it is.

This story is in no way remarkable. Some, using the same hybrid or others,

have done better on poorer land in the year 1958. Connecticut 870 requires the entire growing period for production of well-eared silage on the Lake Ontario plain, where seasons are longer than at higher elevations. Hayfields is about 630 ft. above sea level.

It should be added that weeds were better controlled on this field than was the case with our other corn, which is for grain and still stands on October 31.

COMMON BLESSINGS

FRESH spinach, which was never better than during the cool season of 1958. Spinach seems to thrive with less rather than more heat. A vintage year for both the fresh and frozen, especially when the latter is from Southern New Jersey, where Seabrook Farms has 2000 acres, still being harvested.

Greening, Twenty Ounce, Baldwin, Northern Spy and other tart, hard winter apples of the Northeast for applesauce and pies, plus Red Rome or Rome Beauty for baking. These and other winter apples did very well in the Northeast this year, with our deficit of heat units.

Rhubarb sauce and rhubarb pie reached a new zenith of flavor from the cold, wet spring.

If, in the coolness of 1958, we can't have superlative taste in peas and strawberries, let us content ourselves with the bounties the earth will provide in the absence of high heat and intense sunlight. There are many such.

Surprisingly, vine-ripened tomatoes were rich in flavor following a little hot spell in August. Far from being a year of high quality, some tomatoes were indeed very deep in flavor, red enough for anyone, and juicy though firm.

The yellow onions grown on New York State muck seem to be loaded with zest this fall. No longer am I able to cope with yellow onions taken raw, but I can't remember any boiled onions equal to those of right now. These nearby onions are on sale everywhere in the Northeast, and are really luxury at a pittance.

Now that turkey is no longer a luxury, it will appear on every Thanksgiving table, I hope. However delicious, it is a bland meat requiring an offset of sharp flavor; hence cranberries. Also, try canned sauerkraut this Thanksgiving, boiled with or without pork and served on the plate with turkey. The Millimans will have both with stuffed turkey. I learned the virtuosity of sauerkraut with turkey as a guest in Maryland homes.

While passing through a period of below-par health, I was not further depressed by poor news from my farming connections. Seabrook Farms, in South Jersey, of which I am one of ten directors, survived a term of years of terrific price-cutting on frozen vegetables, and emerged stronger than ever. Merida Farms in Quebec, for which I have been owner's agent, has with Norman Cook's management, steadily improved until it pays its way. Hayfields near Rochester, on which I pay the taxes, has bloomed as never before, thanks to Harry Morrill.

Living With Cannibalism

By ROBERT C. BAKER

DARE say that every poultryman who has been in the business for any length of time has had several costly experiences with cannibalism in his chickens.



Robert C. Baker

Ever since we have had chickens, we have had cannibalism. It is undoubtedly of more economic importance today, however, because of our larger commercial flocks. Since there is a tendency to crowd chickens more

than was the case in the past, cannibalism in some flocks has become a rather serious problem.

Unless a preventative measure has been taken, one can expect cannibalism now that pullets are housed. In many cases, the birds have had plenty of room in the range and when they are thrown into confinement this change may cause them to respond by literally picking on their neighbor. We, as humans, are likely to react this way. If we are not entirely happy with our surroundings, we are likely to take it out on someone else.

Different Kinds

There are many forms of cannibalism in chickens, such as vent picking, toe picking, tail pulling and feather pulling in general. Usually only one or a very few birds in the flock start picking, but they soon teach others. Once the skin is broken and blood is exposed, cannibalism progresses very rapidly.

The exact cause of cannibalism in every instance is not known. Many times it may be due to managerial problems such as overcrowding or too few feeders or waterers. Too much light may also be a cause.

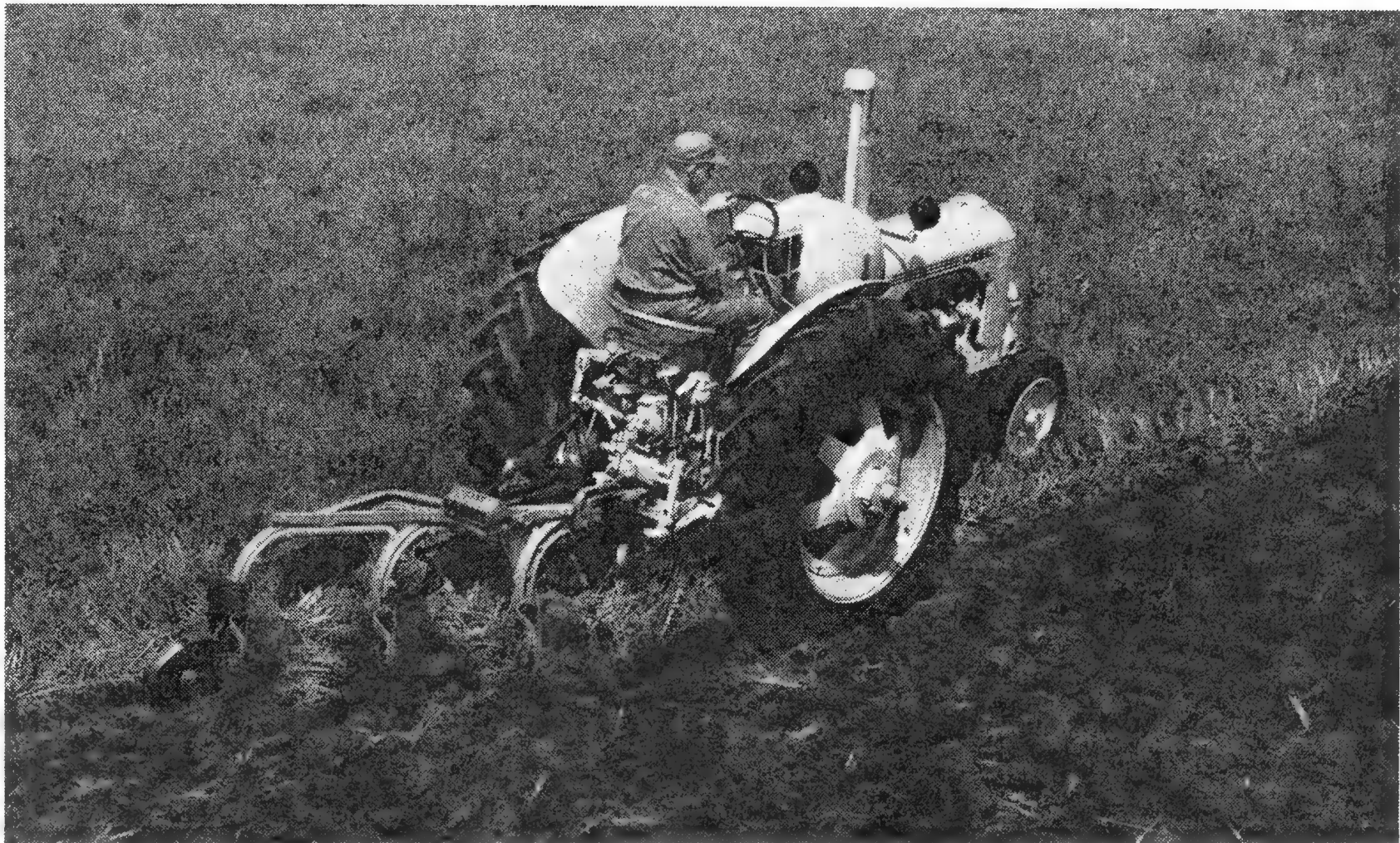
The feeding program may be the reason for cannibalism. Feeding only pellets or using cafeteria systems of feeding will cause cannibalism in some flocks. Here the birds get all the food they need in a short period of time and then have plenty of time to get in trouble. An improper diet can also result in cannibalism. Too little protein, or fiber, too much corn and not enough oats, are often believed to be a cause of cannibalism. Insufficient salt in the diet also seems to be a cause of picking.

Psychology apparently plays an important role in cannibalism. Chickens can be compared with children. If you put several kids in a room and if everything is not satisfactory, they soon will pick on each other.

Prevention Best

The best control for cannibalism is to prevent it. Once it gets a start, it is rather difficult to stop. In the past, one remedy that was used, was to give the birds something to keep them busy, like hanging cabbage in the pens or placing bales of hay around. Other remedies included painting the windows red, darkening the pens, tarring picked birds, using no-pick materials, using additional salt in the feed or water, feeding oats, and others. Some of these remedies met with success some of the time.

Many poultrymen today have found that the answer to cannibalism is to prevent it by debeaking. This is done before housing time by cutting off part of the upper beak with an electric debeaker and cauterizing it in the same operation. The cut is made midway between the point of the beak and nostrils. Debeaking can be done after cannibalism begins, but most poultrymen today feel it is best to prevent the trouble by debeaking before the pullets are housed.



Prepare for the Future...

you must plow the ground and plant the seed before you can reap the harvest

Plowed autumn fields show that Dairymen's League members are preparing right now for next year's harvest. At their Annual Meeting—where policies and programs of the League are decided for the coming year—they plowed other and bigger fields for greater harvests. For example:

They asked Government to adopt laws that will reasonably restrain organized labor from refusal to handle perishable farm products during periods of negotiation or dispute.

They directed their officers and representatives to oppose by legal, legislative and educational means the efforts of labor groups to organize farm owners and operators into labor unions.

They authorized the League to do everything within its power to have transportation differentials revised to give distant producers more equitable treatment.

Pointing out that Order 27 has brought both economic benefits and unity greater than ever before

to dairymen, they suggested five areas for possible Order improvement and urged the League to give attention to them.

They authorized their Association to continue working for increased use of milk.

To compose differences of opinion in the matter of national price stabilization for milk and dairy products, they urged that national farm organizations participate in discussions and unite on a common policy statement.

Declaring that unity of effort is the key to future prosperity of producers, they authorized their Board of Directors to study possible affiliation or federation with other producer groups under Dairymen's League leadership.

Be one of the leaders who are preparing Tomorrow's richer harvest...

Join
THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

The Words and The Music

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER III (Continued)

Abby shook her head.

"I do love you, Jerry, and you are always kind and good, but I love you as a brother, not in any other way."

"How do you know so much? You kissed me once, not like a brother. If we stopped this foolish talk and kissed again, we could be lovers and maybe get married."

"No, Jerry," she said gently. "I'll always remember that kiss. It was wonderful but it was not true love. If we married for that, we'd never be happy. I tell you," she added emphatically, "I'm a woman and I know more about such things."

Jerry pulled his hand away. Looking at Abby with brooding eyes he growled, half under his breath. "We're all alone. I have a notion to show you that you don't know what you are talking about."

Her eyes became stormy. "You'd better not try it, Jerry Tappan. I would

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE

HERE is the second installment of Mr. Eastman's great story, *The Words and the Music*, about Daniel Webster, Jerry Tappan and many others and their dramatic times.

In our last issue, the story opens with a scene in a New Hampshire hayfield in 1795 where Ebenezer Webster, the old Indian fighter, and his boys are mowing hay with scythes. There is a visitor who starts Ebenezer to worrying about how he is going to give Daniel an education.

While Ebenezer talks to Daniel in the shade of a tree, the other boys get into a fight. Later, Jerry Tappan, a foster brother of Daniel, falls in love with Daniel's sister, which leads to complications.

Now take up the story from here.

hate you and we both would regret it all our born days!"

"I know what's the matter with you," he said angrily, "you're so crazy about that Bill Haddock that you can't even be decent to me after I've tried to look after you since we were little. What you can see in that jackass is beyond me. He is well named, just a fish by name and a fish by nature."

Unexpectedly, Abby laughed. "You're a little mixed up, Jerry. How could Bill be both a jackass and a fish at the same time?"

She stood up, then leaned down and kissed the angry and hurt boy on the mouth. "Come on, Jerry," she said, "get this foolish idea out of your head. You are not really my brother, but I love you just like one. Let's be friends just like we always have been."

She sat down again, close beside him. "Listen to me, Jerry. I'm really just a little ignorant farm girl. Some time I will marry, probably a neighboring farm boy, and I'll never have any more education than I have now — which ain't much."

"Plenty good enough for me," Jerry interrupted.

"No, it's not. You know the family plans to send you and Dan'l away to school. You've always told me that you

want to be a doctor. Dan'l is smart too, smarter than we realize. Mother has always said there were big things ahead for Dan'l. I'm sure there are for you, too. It'll be years before you should even think about marrying, but when you do, it shouldn't be to some little backwoods girl like me."

Taking his hand, she pulled him to his feet. "Come on, Jerry. It's time to go home. Please be my friend and my brother like you have always been."

Reaching up, she put both arms around his neck, and pulling him gently to her kissed him lightly on the mouth. His disappointment somewhat softened by her gentleness, Jerry followed her out of the glade down to the river and homeward. As they walked, he thought of what he had once heard Ebenezer Webster tell about old George III, the English king. After the British had lost their hold on all the northern colonies, during the Revolution, George III said they would transfer the war to the southern colonies with the hope that if the British lost, "half a loaf would be better than none," if they could keep possession of the south. Maybe, thought Jerry sadly to himself, Abby's love and affection as a sister were better than none at all.

With the resilience and comeback of youth, he reflected that maybe Abby was right. He was only fifteen years old, and maybe his job was to get an education and become a doctor. Maybe, too, there would be somebody else. Life, he reflected with a wisdom beyond his years, is a long time and a lot could happen.

CHAPTER IV

IN SPITE of brave hopes and plans, Daniel Webster and Jerry Tappan did not go away to school that fall and winter of 1794-95. Eben just did not have and could not get the money to pay Daniel's expenses at a preparatory school and Jerry would not go without him. Instead, both Jerry and Dan trudged through the cold and the snow-drifts to a little school kept part of the winter by a traveling school teacher. Daniel told his folks he didn't know why he had to go, because he knew more than the teacher did. Some days, not well enough to go, he spent his time by the big fireplace reading some books that he had borrowed from a circulating library.

Although Jerry was older and had been to the local schools as much as Dan, he took no interest in the books that Dan read with the exception of the Bible. The rest were as dry as dust. What Dan could see in Addison or dull old Dr. Johnson or such uninteresting reading as Pope's Essay on Man was beyond both Ezekiel's and Jerry's understanding. Maybe it was because he didn't have access to anything else, but Dan committed long passages from these dull authors to memory and could recite them word for word. Moreover, strange to say, he could recite them so well that even the dull, unlettered teamsters in the tavern were always teasing "little black Dan'l" for more.

But there was one little book or circular that came to the house near the end of the year that all three of the boys almost fought over to get it first. It was the New Year's Almanac. Hardly a week had passed before all the boys knew that almanac from cover to cover

and could quote all the verses in it. They laughed at the weather prophecy written down the margin of the calendar for the whole month of March. It said: "Along about this time, look for a change in the weather."

That almanac nearly got the boys into serious trouble. The brothers, Dan and Zeke, slept together under a huge feather bed in a big four-poster bed in a little chamber over the sitting room. Jerry slept in an opposite corner of the same room on a corded bed so small that he had to keep his knees pulled up to keep from freezing his toes. The chimney of the big fireplace went up one side of the room and took the chill off during the forepart of a bitter cold night when the blizzards whistled down from the mountains. But when the fire died down and the snow drifted in from the loose window, it took courage for the boys to get out on the icy floor in the morning, grab their clothes and rush down to dress before the open fire.

The girls, too, dressed before the fire after the boys had gone to the barn to do chores. One morning, Jerry came back from the barn to get something he had forgotten. There, in front of the fire, were Sally and Abby, dressed only in their underwear and the little house-caps which they wore during the day. The girls both let out a yell and Jerry beat a hasty retreat back to the barn. There he debated some time with himself whether or not he dared to go into the house for breakfast. He finally did and although little Sally grinned at him when he came in, nothing came of the incident except his own resolve to stay out of the house until the girls had plenty of time to dress.

One night, shortly after the new almanac arrived and after the boys had gone to bed, Dan and Zeke started arguing about the wording of a certain verse in the almanac. Jerry grew tired of the argument and told the boys several times to shut up and go to sleep. But they paid no attention and finally Dan shoved his bare feet out in the cold room. Shivering, dressed only in his linsey-woolsey nightshirt, he tiptoed down to the fireplace, lit a candle, and went in to his grandmother's room to get the almanac. Rushing back, he climbed, half frozen, in beside Zeke, and the two boys sat up in bed to look up the point in question while Dan held the candle high so they could see. As usual in any such argument, Dan was right. He blew out the candle, put it on the washstand, and the boys settled down at last to sleep.

Apparently Dan, easily excited, couldn't go to sleep quickly. As he rolled on his side toward the outside of the bed, he saw a light shining through the crack under Grandma Eastman's door. The next thing Jerry knew, he was scared half out of his wits and landed standing on his feet by his bed as someone yelled, "Fire! Fire!"

It was Dan. He knew that his grandmother, almost helpless from rheumatism, would not have been able to get up and light a candle, so why was there a light under her door? Again he climbed out of bed and opened the door between the two rooms. It was then that he yelled, for the whole room seemed ablaze, with his grandmother almost in the middle of it. Everyone came running and Jerry remembered afterward how funny they all looked with their nightcaps tied under their chins and not too much of anything else on.

But there was nothing funny about it at the time. Eben, the old Indian fighter, well experienced in emergencies, took over. In his deep, powerful voice, he sent the boys after water. Grabbing some quilts, he started smothering the fire with them and soon he had it under control. Miraculously, Grandma Eastman was not hurt, but she was so upset that it was weeks before she got over the shock.

There was little rest for any of them for the remainder of the night. As usual, instead of scolding Dan for set-

ting the fire when he went after the almanac, they praised him for discovering it. In fairness, Jerry thought, if Dan hadn't discovered it, surely Grandma Eastman would have been burned to death, and maybe all the rest of them too. Jerry wondered why he hadn't felt the cold of the snow when he rushed outdoors to get water quickly from the bucket that ran down into the well with a rope wound around a windlass. Thinking of the fire in after years Jerry reflected that he hadn't felt the snow and ice on his bare feet because great major events always overshadowed minor ones in our minds.

On the whole, except for the fire, when that Haddock fellow was hanging around, it was a pleasant winter. Almost always, though, someone in the family, especially Daniel, was ailing. Jerry knew that the neighbors with their large families had plenty of sickness, but it seemed that the Websters had more than their share. Maybe, thought Jerry, he noticed illness more than the others because he was always thinking of what he could give them to make them well.

Not even Mother Webster knew as much as Jerry did about the medicinal value of plants that could be found in the woods and along the roadside. But Daniel knew them well. The two boys took pride in gathering these plants, drying them carefully, and hanging them from the rafters in the low garret of the house. In the winter, Jerry liked to climb the little ladder that went up from one of the chambers through a trap door into the garret. The combined odor from all of the herbs hanging there always did something strange to Jerry. It was a little like the smell of medicine that was all through old Dr. Joseph Bartlett's house. He loved it.

Jerry and Dan learned the names of dozens of herbs and what they were good for from old Captain Wise. They gathered bunches of foxglove. When the dried leaves were boiled, the horrid tasting liquid was supposed to be good for the heart. Later, Jerry was to learn that it was called digitalis. It was fun in the summertime to strip the inner bark from the small sassafras tree and chew it. Dried, Captain Wise said it was good to help when you had the itch or the rheumatiz. Snake root was good for the bellyache, so was pepper mint.

One day, old Grandma Tucker came to ask Mother Webster if she could help her cure a longstanding running sore on her face. Abigail shook her head, but Jerry was bold enough to ask the old lady if he might try something. Eagerly, she agreed. She said she would do anything. So Jerry ran to the garret, brought down some wild cherry bark, ground it into as fine a powder as he could, and making a little plaster with it, he put it on the old woman's face. The next day she came back and Jerry could see that the sore was better and she said it didn't itch and burn as much. Encouraged, Jerry fixed it up again. After two or three treatments extending over a week or so, the sore completely healed. After that, the boy had considerable reputation around the neighborhood as an amateur doctor.

That was the winter of exceptionally bad blizzards and heavy snow in New Hampshire and the men were put to it to get enough wood to keep the huge fireplaces going. How those fireplaces could eat. In the late afternoon, the men rolled in four or five 4-foot logs six or eight inches through, piling them against a much bigger log in the back of the fireplace. When that mass of logs once got going it warmed the whole room, although on a real blizzard night you could roast on one side of you while you nearly froze on the other. It was comical sometimes the boys thought, to see their mother haul up her skirts behind and back up to the fireplace. Grandma Eastman did

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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(Continued from Opposite Page)

that too. She said it was good for her "rheumatiz."

With great difficulty the men broke a road through to the nearby woods nearly every day, only to have it drift full again by the next day. It was hard work to chop the big trees down, but Jerry, Dan and Zeke never forgot the thrill and awe they felt when those huge virgin giants toppled to the earth with a great roar, breaking all the smaller trees and crushing the underbrush as if they were slivers. It was a slow, monotonous, never-ending job, too, to saw or chop those trees in logs for the mill or into smaller ones for the fireplaces.

But the hard work was relieved for Jerry when he could drive the yoke of oxen. Together, they weighed nearly a ton and a half. Jerry, Zeke and Dan had helped to raise them and break them to drive when they were still calves. They moved slowly but with a powerful majesty. No snow was too deep and no log was too heavy for them. Even though the boys had known and loved them since they were calves, they were so well matched, so identical, that Dan and Jerry had to look twice to see which was Buck and which was Huck. Sometimes when the boys were driving Buck and Huck, they were impatient because the oxen moved so slowly. Although Jerry loved the gentle creatures, he liked to drive horses better because they were so much faster. But Buck and Huck made up in power what they lacked in speed. When they settled in perfect coordination in their yoke, something had to give, and they could outpull any team of horses.

Much to their surprise, the boys found out one winter day that the oxen could be fast too. With Eben's help they had loaded some heavy logs off the skidway in the woods on the sleighs to haul down a steep hill to the mill. Jerry had often thought how marvelous it was that the team had been trained to obey the commands of Gee, Haw, Whoa and Giddap. Horses were driven with harness and lines, but the driver of the oxteam had no control over them except by word of mouth.

On this particular cold morning when the runners of the sleigh creaked and whistled in the dry snow, the oxen were feeling frisky. When the logs were loaded, Zeke and Dan climbed on the load to ride while Jerry walked by the side of the oxen with goad in hand to drive them. When about halfway down the hill a rabbit darted out of a pile of brush beside the road and almost under the feet of the oxen. Startled, they broke into a lumbering trot and paid no attention to Jerry when he yelled at them to whoa. Shoved along now by the heavy load behind them, Buck and Huck commenced to gallop with such surprising speed that Jerry couldn't keep up with them. He yelled to Zeke and Dan to jump, and Zeke, always looking out for Dan, made sure the younger boy jumped clear of the load before he himself jumped. Landing safely in a snowdrift, the two boys crawled out and stood beside Jerry while they watched the heavy load of logs go teetering down the road, threatening all the time to turn over. But at last the oxen seemed to sense their mistake and were straining every nerve to keep ahead of the plunging load back of them.

As the boys watched, the runaway team came to a little turn in the road. Unable to make it, they plunged off the curve into a rail fence, sending the rails flying and falling in every direction. Over the fence there was a steep knoll and deep snow. The combination stalled the load and stopped it. When the scared boys ran at top speed down the road and reached the oxen, they found the animals sweating, with bloodshot eyes and heaving sides. They seemed as grateful as the boys were that the accident was no worse.

(To be Continued)

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COMING MEETINGS

Nov. 10-19—National Grange Meet-
ing, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Nov. 16-20—42nd Annual Convention
National Milk Producers Federation,
Boston, Mass.

November 20-21—Farm Bureau, Far
Hills Inn, Somerville, N. J.

Nov. 29-Dec. 3—International Live-
stock Exposition, Chicago.

Nov. 30-Dec. 4—National 4-H Club
Congress, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 2—American Angus Assoc. an-
nual meeting and banquet, Palmer
House, Chicago.

Dec. 8-11—Fiftieth Anniversary Con-
vention of the Vegetable Growers As-
sociation of America, Cleveland, Ohio.

Jan. 7-9, 1959—13th Annual Meeting
Northeastern Weed Control Conference,
Hotel New Yorker, New York City.

Jan. 12-15 — National Council of
Farmer Cooperatives annual meeting,
New Orleans, La.

Jan. 12-16 — Annual Pennsylvania
Farm Show, Harrisburg.

Jan. 20-23—N. Y. S. Horticultural
Society and State Vegetable Growers
Association and Empire State Potato
Club Annual Meetings—Syracuse, N.Y.

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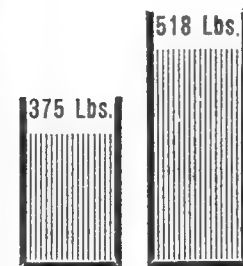
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Gerald Burr of Houghton, N. Y., Says,

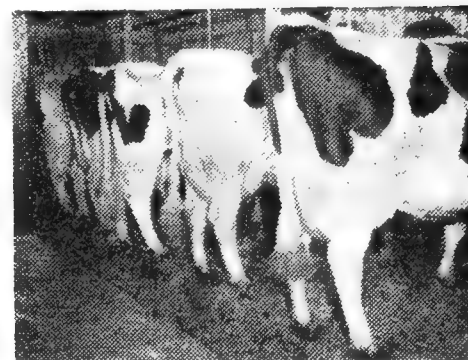
"My Herd Produced

518 lbs. fat
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1945 - 1957

In 13 years
of using NYABC sires,
the average fat level
in Burr's herd
has risen
to 518 lbs.



A portion of the Burr herd which
contributed to the 518 lb. Herd average.

Burr likes NYABC service for his herd because it:
Is convenient

Is safe

Lessens danger from disease

And he believes it has:

**Contributed to keeping
good type in his herd**

In addition, through quality roughage and
careful management, Burr last year averaged a
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(26 Brood cows—13 Open heifers—8 bred heifers—5 bulls
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110 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 110

(Featured will be approximately 40 choice
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T.B. Accredited. A large percentage of these
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Pork, Goose or Duck for

By
**Alberta D.
Shackelton**

THANKSGIVING

FOR THANKSGIVING this year, why not let an elegant pork crown roast, or a plump, sweet flavored, tender goose, or a pair of golden brown, meaty ducklings, be the main attraction for your festive meal? Any one of these served up on an attractive platter, gay with colorful garnishes, will do both you and the holiday proud. Here are easy-to-follow directions for each of these festive dishes:

Pork Crown Roast

Two or three pork loins of 7 ribs each are needed for a crown roast. Your meat retailer will prepare such a crown for you, but if you have your own frozen pork loins, you may wish to try your hand at fashioning a crown yourself.

To make a crown roast, defrost the loins and remove the backbone from each loin. Then cut the meat away from the rib bones for about one inch (this is known as "Frenching"). Next shape the loins into a circle with the meaty parts inside, and secure the ends with a large needle and string to hold them securely during roasting and carving. Season with salt and pepper.

Place the crown roast, rib ends down, on a rack in an open roasting pan. Do not add water and do not cover. Place pan in a preheated moderate oven (325° to 350°) and roast for one hour. Remove from the oven and invert the roast so that the rib ends are up. Fill the center with your favorite stuffing. Or, if you wish, cook the roast plain and fill the center at serving time with mashed potatoes.

To prevent the rib ends from becoming too brown, cover each with a square of bread, or a piece of bacon or salt pork, or a piece of aluminum foil. If you have a roast meat thermometer, insert it into the thickest part of the meat, being careful that it does not rest in fat or bone. Continue roasting in a moderate oven until the thermometer registers 185°. Pork must be cooked to the well done stage. Allow 40 to 45 minutes per pound for roasting.

Place roast on serving platter, garnish with spiced crabapples, preserved kumquats, orange shells filled with cranberry jelly, or minted pears colored green. Paper frills (you can buy them from your butcher or at a novelty store) or small cooked onions may be placed on rib ends. Three loins serve 10 to 12.

Roast Goose

Today's goose is very different from its ancestors. It has been bred to give more meat and more tender meat, better flavor, and much less fat. Cookery methods for goose have also improved. Although you may choose between the tender-meated younger goose of either sex and the less tender-meated mature goose, the younger, better quality bird is desirable for roasting.

My friend, Mrs. Milton Royce of Ithaca, N. Y., has found stewing a good method of cooking the more mature goose. Preferred sizes run from the family size of 4 pounds to the holiday size of 14 pounds. Allow about 1 pound, ready-to-cook weight, per person. If you choose a frozen product, keep it frozen until ready to use, allowing sufficient time for it to defrost.

You may stuff goose or not as you wish. If you do stuff it, choose a dressing with little or no fat, as goose is rich in drippings. Celery, onion, apple, cranberry, dried fruit stuffings, mashed potatoes (keep on the dry side and herb flavored), and even sauerkraut

are liked by some. If you do stuff, truss as for any other bird. You may wish to roast unstuffed and heat the stuffing in a separate casserole.

If the bird is very fat, you may par-boil it for 20 minutes, then stuff or not, and roast. Or, if you have a big pressure canner, place goose on the rack, and follow manufacturer's directions for amount of water and pressure, but cook only one-half of the cooking time suggested by manufacturer. Remove goose from cooker, and then finish cooking by roasting, stuffed or unstuffed, allowing 15 minutes per pound.

To roast goose, place it breast side down on a rack in a shallow roasting pan and roast in a moderate oven (325°). Do not grease the bird, do not cover with cheesecloth or foil, and do not cover the pan. It is not necessary to baste. Spoon or siphon off fat as it accumulates to keep the juice color light.

When cooking time is $\frac{2}{3}$ over, turn goose breast side up. If bird is very fat, prick skin lightly after roasting 1 hour. To avoid spattering, goose may be placed on rack in brown paper bag with 9 to 10 pencil holes in the bottom. Roast as follows:

6 to 8-pound goose, 3 to 3½ hours.

8 to 10-pound goose, 3½ to 3¾ hours.

10 to 12-pound goose, 3¾ to 4¼ hours.

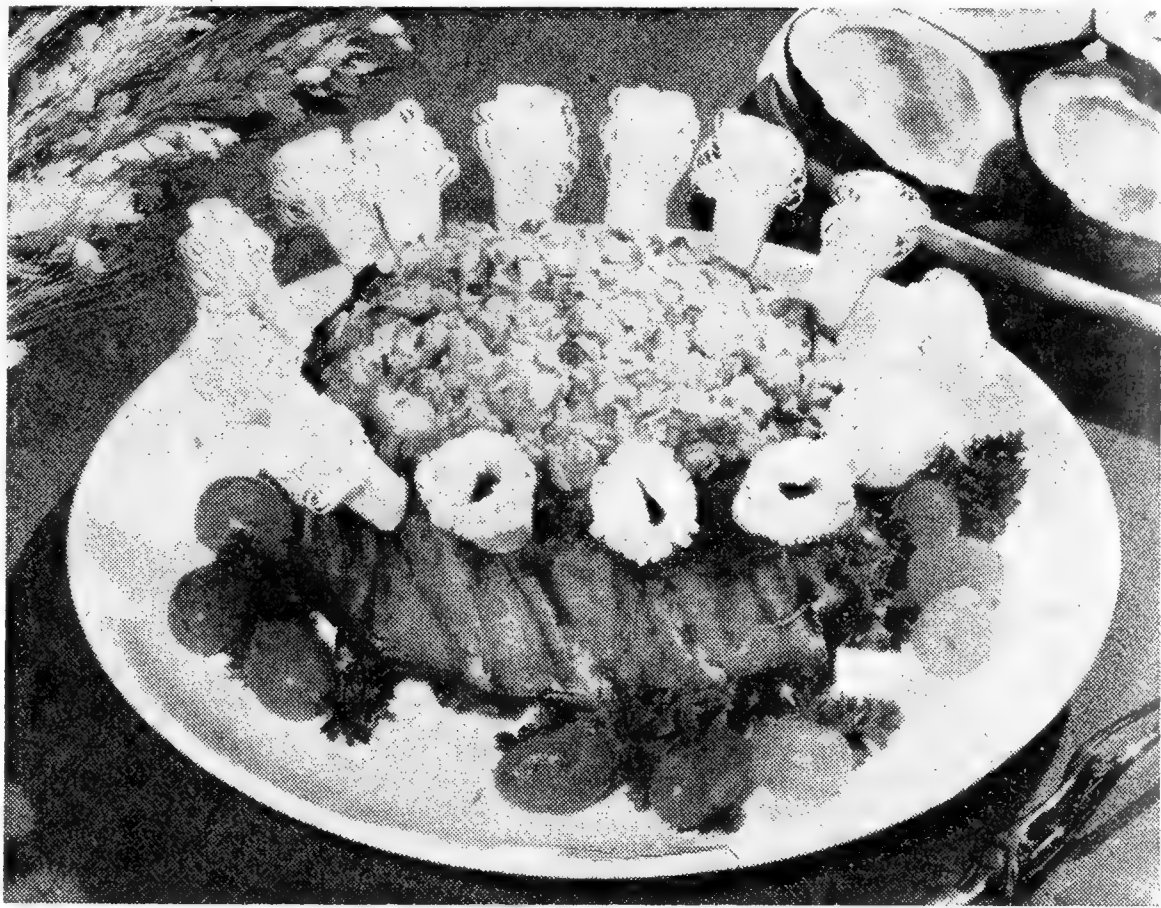
12 to 14-pound goose, 4 to 4¾ hours.

The bird is done when drumsticks twist out of leg joint and leg meat feels soft to touch. Remove to platter and garnish with slices of grapefruit and parsley.

Roast Duckling

Ducklings are available on the market ready-to-cook (plucked, cleaned, and pinfeathered), packaged, quick frozen, or fresh ice chilled. Allow 1 to 1½ pounds of duckling per person. Duck, like goose, may be cooked stuffed or unstuffed. If stuffed, a savory, tart fruit stuffing is preferred.

In place of stuffing, cavities may be



Let this elegant pork crown roast reign as the star attraction at your Thanksgiving Day dinner! See directions on this page.

—Photo: National Livestock & Meat Board



A pair of golden brown, meaty ducklings are another festive dish for holiday time.

—Photo: Poultry and Egg National Board

shallow roasting pan, breast side down. Roast in a preheated moderate oven (325°), allowing about 30 minutes per pound. Do not brush with fat, do not cover with cheesecloth or foil, and do not add water. It is not necessary to baste. When half of cooking time is over, turn ducklings breast up and complete roasting. Spoon or siphon off fat as it accumulates. When done, the drumstick will move easily and the meat of thickest part of drumstick will pierce easily with a fork. Roast as follows:

3 to 4-pound duckling, 2½ to 2¾ hours.

4 to 5-pound duckling, 2¾ to 3 hours.

If you like a shine on the finished duckling, brush with a honey glaze of 2 tablespoons honey and 1 teaspoon kitchen bouquet 20 to 30 minutes before end of cooking time; or for a nice glaze, spread with orange marmalade 30 minutes before cooking time is up.

Remove to platter and garnish with orange slices. Make a gravy from well skimmed drippings, using part broth from giblets and part orange juice. Cut oranges in slices and fasten 3 or 4 together with toothpick. Cut off a portion so they will stand upright on platter. Place a maraschino cherry on tip of toothpick on outside of orange mounds.

For a crispy skin, place roasted duck under broiler for 5 to 10 minutes.

FRUIT STUFFING FOR DUCKLING

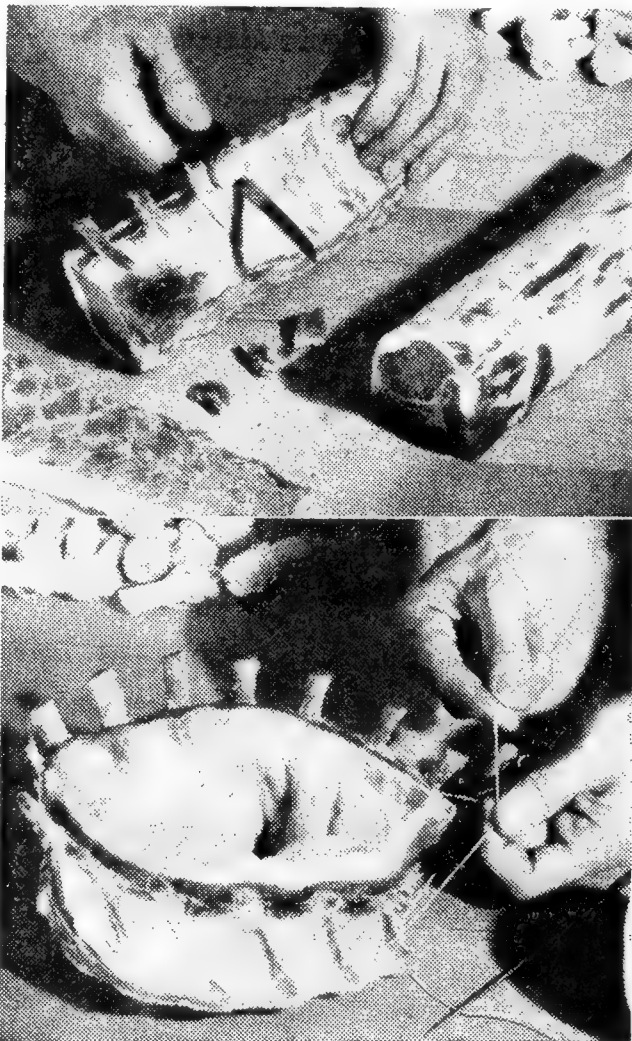
6 cooked, dried prunes, diced
6 cooked, dried apricots, diced
2 oranges, sectioned and chopped
½ to 1 cup coarsely chopped pecan meats
4 cups soft bread crumbs
1 egg, slightly beaten

Combine fruits, pecans, and bread crumbs. Mix lightly and add beaten egg. Sufficient for a large duckling. Stuff bird lightly.

HOW TO MAKE THE CROWN

1. Take two pork loins of 7 ribs each. Use three for larger crown.
2. Remove backbone from loins.
3. Cut away meat from ends of rib bones, as in upper picture at left.
4. Shape the two (or three) loins into a circle, with meaty parts inside, and secure ends together with a large needle and string. See lower picture at left.

—Photos: National Livestock & Meat Board



Patterns for HOLIDAY sewing



8821 . . . Pleated jumper has high-rise suspender top and tabbed waistline. Contrasting overblouse is tabbed and trimmed to match. Combine wool jersey and plaid wool flannel for this smart little ensemble, or choose contrasting cottons or synthetics. Printed pattern in girls' sizes 2-12. 50¢

8336 . . . A must for your holiday entertaining; they make wonderful gifts too . . . Quick 'N Easy aprons. One, a coverall style with scoop neckline and bound edges, the other, party styled with rick rack trim and ribbon sash. Try them in sheers, chintz or cotton. Printed pattern in one size only. 35¢

8806 . . . Patterned to put you in a party mood. This graceful silhouette is created by a scarf-draped collar and soft gores skirt. Make it in silks, crepes or synthetics. Printed pattern in Misses' sizes 14-20, Women's 40-44. 50¢

8836 . . . Step-in sheath with slenderizing V neckline, softened by a bloused bodice and skirt front gathers. Contrast trim at neck and sleeves. For crepes, silks, or sheer wools to take you from afternoon through evening in the best of style. Printed pattern in Misses' sizes 14-20. Women's 40-44. 50¢

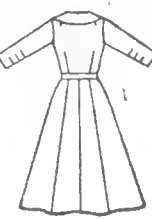
8821-50¢
Girls' 2-12



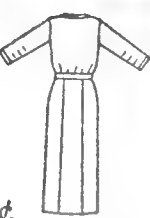
8336-35¢
One Size



8806-50¢
Misses' 14-20
Women's 40-44



8836-50¢
Misses' 14-20
Women's 40-44



If Railroads did not exist—the U.S. would have to invent them!

From a recent editorial in the
Canton (Ohio) REPOSITORY

SUPPOSE that everybody in the United States were to learn for the first time about a marvelous method of transportation called a railroad.

The idea would be sensational.

High-speed tractors running on steel rails laid on privately-owned rights-of-way, with minimum curves and grades, would be capable of pulling long processions of trailers full of merchandise. Imagine!

Trains of trailers would be kept rolling day in and day out until they reached their destinations. They would be shuttled into and out of vast marshaling yards, where the trailers would be grouped in the right combinations. Of all things!

Everything connected with the procedure, moreover, would be subject to taxation. It would be expected to pay for itself. What a switch that would be!

The high-speed tractors on their twin ribbons of steel could even haul human beings, in addition to freight. If necessary, the human beings could be bedded down and hauled from one place to another in special cars with comfortable seats and all the comforts of home.

It would be an absolutely revolutionary idea—railroading. Provided it had just been invented, that is.

All the progressives and the folks who try to lend a helping hand to get new ideas off the ground would be 100 per cent for it.

All the politicians and administrators would be 100 per cent for it.

As for the militarists and hard-headed security planners, they would be 150 per cent for it, because it would represent a mode of transportation more dependable for long-haul movement of heavy cargo than anything ever dreamed of heretofore.

The whole country would welcome the useful stranger with open arms and be alert for opportunities to give it a boost.

Cities and counties would tumble over one another to build things for it and to make free land available for its terminals.

Politicians would get into higher mathematics to subsidize it with financial gimmicks.

Nothing would be too good for the railroads if the idea of transporting things on steel rails were brand new. . . .

All railroads want is a chance to be as good as they know how to be if they are unshackled—set free from regulations that were designed to curb them when they were new and threatening to abuse a monopoly in high-speed, straight-line transportation.

Railroads should be born again.

That is what would have to happen if they went out of existence.

If they did not exist, the United States would have to invent them. . . .

Association of American Railroads
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please print name, address, pattern size and numbers clearly. Enclose total amount of patterns and send to:

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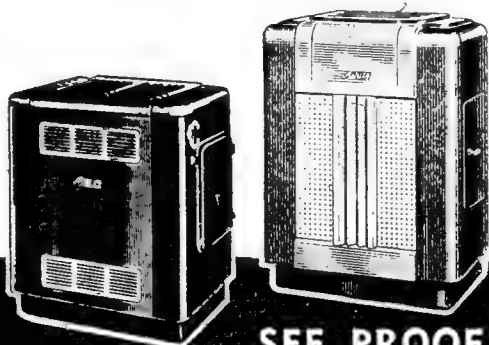
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which Ed Eastman demonstrates
—perhaps better than ever be-
fore — his sympathetic under-
standing of human frailty, am-
bition, loyalty and courage.

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and you'll love

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New York, N. Y. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

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This substance is now available in suppository or ointment form under the name *Preparation H*.* At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

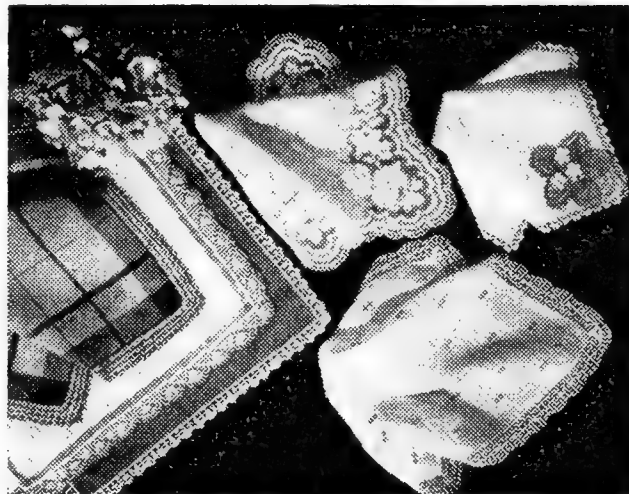
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ORDER

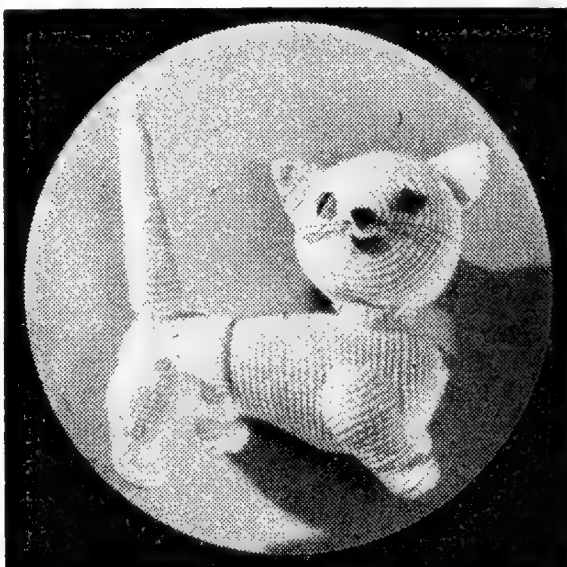
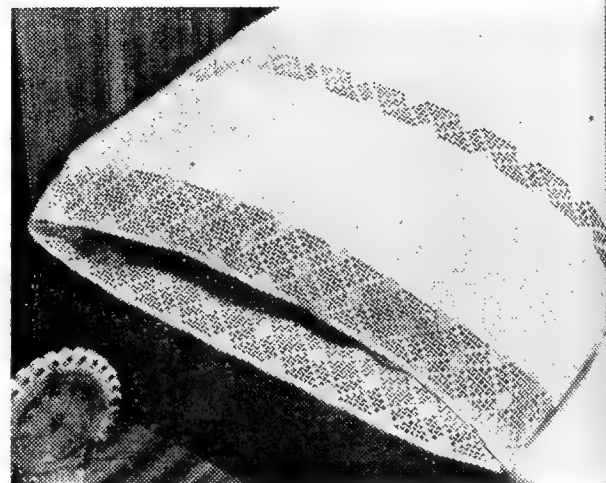


PC-9606. Crochet this sparkling angel and the Christmas tree for clever holiday decorations. They are charming and, in addition, each will camouflage a gift bottle in a most unexpected way! Easy to make. Directions 4 cents.



HANDKERCHIEF EDGINGS S-665. There's no more welcome gift than lovely, hand-worked accessories. Here is a festive collection of six handkerchief edgings. Directions, 4 cents.

PILLOW CASE EDGING AND INSERTION PC-9628. What could be a lovelier gift than delicately edged bedroom linens? This stately filet pattern is easy to crochet, long-wearing, and easy to launder. Directions, 4 cents.



PUSSY CAT C-324. One of the cutest, cutest toys a child could have—Perky the Pussy Cat, crocheted from knitting worsted. It's done in pink and white, with scraps of felt for the eyes, nose and mouth and gold thread for whiskers. Directions, 4 cents.



GLAMOROUS SWEATER PK-9895. Hand-knitted styles are always the height of fashion . . . and here's a scoop-necked creation that's sure to win applause on any occasion. Straight stockinette knitting, trimmed with beads or lace. Simple to make. Directions, 4 cents.

American Agriculturist Needlework Dept.
10 North Cherry Street
Poughkeepsie, New York

Please send directions for making these patterns (check ones wanted)

Sweater PK-9895—

Handkerchief Edgings S-665—

Pillow Case PC-9628—

Cat C-324—

Tree and Angel PC-9606—

I am enclosing—cents (4c for each pattern wanted, cash or stamps)

Name

Address

Please print or write plainly

Grange Master Defends Small Farmers: Urges Legislation

OVER A thousand Grangers attended the 86th annual session of the New York State Grange at Saratoga Springs the week of October 20.

In his annual address, State Master Leland Smith of Brasher Falls called for a cut in welfare costs, saying that plenty of our tax load can be attributed to welfare and especially to its abuses. "In too many instances," he said, "it's a small-time political racket. In some cases it is just plain laziness."

Here are other pertinent quotes from the State Master's talk:

"Literally thousands of communities have better schools, better roads, better telephone and power services, better marketing and service cooperatives, soil districts, firefighting equipment hospitals and blood banks because of leadership of the Grange. . . .

"We hear entirely too much talk about getting rid of the so-called inefficient farmer, of consolidating his land with someone else. True it is that the small farmer, so-called, perhaps cannot have all of the high powered machinery, six-row cultivators, large combines and such, but does that mean he cannot use his ingenuity and perhaps shift the crops that have been grown on that farm to different ones which do not need such powerful equipment?

"Organizations who firmly believe that they are right combined this past

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The most I can do for my friend is simply to be his friend.—H. D. Thoreau

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

winter to obtain a veto by the Governor of the Grange's attempts to have right-to-work laws put into effect, which law included the amendment to the Child Labor Act to permit young people to earn a few dollars when not in school, as well as keep them busy so that, to some extent, the problem of juvenile delinquency might be helped. . . .

"Some more corrective legislation is needed this winter to amend the law requiring all people who drive a commercial vehicle to have a chauffeur's license, as well as corrective legislation regarding turn signals on all farm equipment. . . ."

National Master Herschel D. Newsom also addressed the meeting. Speaking on plans for the future, he said: "We must continue to concern ourselves with the welfare of all farmers, and all of rural America. We cannot limit our interest to the 'agri-business' type farmer who accounts for some 90% of our total agricultural production.

"We will continue to encourage efficiency of agricultural production, because we realize that efficiency is essential to success in any business. Simple low cost production, however, will not solve all the problems facing farmers and rural America today. . . .

"We realize that migration from the farm is necessary and even desirable, but don't agree that those leaving should be forced off the farm through programs which offer protection to others while leaving them 'free to shift for themselves.'

"Participation in the National Community Service Contest," said Master Newsom, "has increased from 1,359 Granges in 1948 to almost 5,000 this year. Last year, over 280,000 Grange members contributed better than five million man-hours to community-service projects affecting the welfare of their local communities.

"Among the hundreds of projects annually involved in this contest are those

dealing with community health programs, livestock disease control, child welfare, civil defense, conservation of natural resources, construction of community centers, rural road construction or improvement, R.F.D. mail service, rural telephones, rural electrification, safety, schools, youth activities, community parks, recreation areas and many others which make the communities involved better places to live."

Resolutions:

By resolution the Grange opposed: Any plan for Federal health inspection of milk.

The proposed Federal dam in the Allegheny River at Kinzua, Penna.

Continued Federal budget deficits, and supported efforts to reduce Federal spending.

Any further grouping of centralized school interests.

Compulsory unionization of agricultural workers or producers.

The Grange expressed dissatisfaction at the reduction of price supports on dairy products last April and asked for a legislative investigation of the State Education Department. The resolution was not recommended by the Grange Committee on Education, but was brought on the floor and passed. It asked for a change in the law to make decisions of the Commissioner of Education subject to review in the courts.

The Grange also urged voters to reject at the polls the amendment and propositions which would have expanded the State's housing program.

Favored by Grange resolution were: Right-to-work legislation, pointing out that American citizens are now compelled to pay tribute to unions in order to secure and hold a job.

An open season of three weeks on deer in Westchester and Putnam counties, in addition to the present bow and arrow season.

Legislation to place two-way radios in all New York State game protectors' cars.

That no non-citizen should be allowed to draw Social Security after leaving this country for six months.

Legislation to correct racketeering in some labor unions.

Better lights on school buses and that drivers of school buses be taught to put on stop lights at an adequate distance before stopping to give other drivers ample time to stop.

Appointment of a sub-committee to investigate the rapid increase in automobile liability insurance rates and to report at the 1959 Convention.

Repeal of the law requiring turning signals on all farm machinery, and exemption of farmers and their families from the requirement that operators of all trucks have chauffeurs' licenses.

Awards

In last year's Community Service contest, first prize in the State went to Mount Tremper Grange in Ulster County, with Mohican Grange, Warren County, and Franklinton Grange in Schoharie County tying for second and third places.

Winners of the Grange hooked rug contest were: Mrs. Walter Robertson of Greenwich, Washington Co., first; Helen Liker of Montgomery County, second; Mrs. Vernon Williams of Cortland County third.

Miss Elaine Boshart of Wayne County, New York State Grange Queen, presented prizes to juvenile grange winners in the fire prevention contest. First prize went to Busti Juvenile Grange, Chautauqua County; second to the Camillus Juvenile Grange, Onondaga County; and third to Richfield Juvenile Grange, Herkimer County.

—H.L.C.



SPECIAL CHRISTMAS OFFER

IDEAL GIFT— Here's an ideal way to do part of your Christmas shopping. Send an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST gift subscription to a relative, neighbor or friend. Folks enjoy AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

EXTRA GIFT— A package of Christmas cards, stickers and seals go with each subscription. One dozen cards with envelopes, no two alike, all in color, with appropriate sentiments.

We'll send a card with your name on it announcing your gift subscription to a friend. Fill in special coupons and mail with payment now.

A GIFT SUBSCRIPTION TO A FRIEND

48 Issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST	\$1.00
100 Piece Christmas Assortment	
Including 12 Beautiful Cards	No charge
TOTAL	\$1.00

Friend's Name _____

RFD or Street _____

P.O. _____ State _____

Your Name for Gift Card _____

EXTEND MY SUBSCRIPTION 2 YEARS

48 Issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST	\$1.00
100 Piece Christmas Assortment	
Including 12 Beautiful Cards	No Charge
TOTAL	\$1.00

Name As _____

Now on Paper _____

RFD or Street _____

P.O. _____ State _____

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
10 NORTH CHERRY ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.



Bill Stimming and His "Weeds"

IN HER later years, my mother lived alone in her little home in Newark Valley. It was lonely for her at times, but that was the way she wanted it. Sometimes early in the morning when she went to the porch to get the milk, she would find a lovely bouquet of flowers.

Mother was just one of the many old, ill and discouraged people who were frequently cheered by William Stimming's flowers, or what Bill calls "his weeds."

The late Dr. Carl Ladd, former Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, used to say to me that he wondered why more young men and women didn't start a business in a rural community instead of rushing off to the city.

"With modern transportation", said Carl, "people can reach any business in the country and they will patronize it no matter where it is if quality is good and the price is right."

Bill and Lois Stimming's flower business is one of the largest in New York State, and is the best example I know of just what Carl meant, for their great wholesale flower business is located just outside of the village of Newark Valley, N. Y., miles from the nearest city.

They Started from Scratch

How many, many Americans there have been and are who started from scratch and with nothing but their own ability and willingness to work and sacrifice who have made good because of the great possibilities and liberties under our free enterprise system. Pray God we can always keep these opportunities for succeeding generations.

Years ago, a man by the name of Loring had a little greenhouse business a mile or so south of the village of Newark Valley, New York. At the age of fifteen, William Stimming hired out to Mr. Loring and worked with him as an employee at small wages for six years, learning the business the hard way. Forty years ago he married Lois Smith, a hometown girl, and that year bought the farm and the business from the Loring.

The Stimmings have two large plants, one on their home site at Newark Valley in northern Tioga County and another at Ithaca, New York. Their glass covers 70,000 square feet of ground and in addition they operate a large outdoor business, chrysanthemums grown under cloth houses. The Stimmings are the largest growers or forcers of bulbs in the United States, importing the majority of the bulbs from Holland.

I frequently go back to Newark Valley, my old home town, mainly to see

Bill and Lois and their flowers. On one of these trips in late September, this fall, we saw the greatest show of chrysanthemums we have ever seen. There were something like 400,000 of them of every size and color. No one with any sense of beauty could look at all those flowers without a lifting of his spirit. Due to extensive research and new methods, chrysanthemums, naturally a fall flower, can now be grown to bloom at almost any time of year.

Some of the Stimmings' flowers are sold locally at retail but the large majority are sold at wholesale and shipped to wholesale commission houses in cities all over the country east of the Mississippi.

I always wonder when I study a successful business about the men and women who run it, for people and not things are the key to its success or failure. The Stimmings' large Ithaca plant is managed by Philip Allen, a highly trained and experienced florist

with an outgoing and attractive personality. Phil would succeed at almost any business. Both plants employ from 25-35 people, many of whom are well skilled in the technique of growing and arranging flowers. The employment of so many people adds to the prosperity of the community.

What Makes a Citizen?

I also think about the qualifications that make a man or a woman a number one citizen. To measure up, certainly a man has to be something more than a financial success. What have he and his wife done in providing the right environment for their children and in helping them to get an education? What about their leadership in the community? Have they found time, in addition to the pressure of business, to be their brothers' keeper? Bill and Lois Stimming have raised and educated four children and they are all making good. When we visited them this fall, Bob, the oldest, was home from California on a flying trip. On his return from his service in the World War, Bob settled in California and, following his father's example, went into the flower business. Now he kids his dad a little because he can grow flowers in the climate in California without any glass whatever. For example, he grows so much stock outdoors that he cuts only the very best for sale, plowing under many thousands of good blossoms.

In addition to Bob, there are three girls in the family. Barbara is the wife of Herbert Petzold, a successful young business man. Mayfred is assistant to the dean in the Graduate School of Cornell University and Janet is an executive in the McCann-Erickson Advertising Agency in New York City.

When it comes to community work, I have never been able to see how Bill

Stimming could do so much and still run such a successful business. He was a long-time member and president of the Central School Board of Education, a council member of the Boy Scouts, a leader in his Church, a Mason, and an Oddfellow, active Rotarian, Director of the New York State Council of Churches, and president of the local bank.

I like to ask my friends who have made a real success of their lives, what they think is most important to know for a young man who wants to succeed. In answering that question, Bill said:

"Well, first, there is no business that can be a success unless the person is 100% sold on it and is well trained enough to know the pitfalls. I don't believe in painting too rosy a picture of the flower business or of any other business. There are discouragements. Putting it another way, it is still possible in America for a young man and his wife to succeed at almost any business, providing he will train himself for it, be prepared to meet discouragement, be enthusiastic and, above everything else, be willing to work long and hard."

HOSTAGES TO FORTUNE IN BOOK FORM

WHEN MR. EASTMAN'S story, **HOSTAGES TO FORTUNE**, was being published as a serial in **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**, there were many enthusiastic comments from readers, and requests for it in book form.

Now the story is just off the press in permanent, attractive book form, and you may want it for yourself or a Christmas present for friends.

To get the book postpaid, just send \$3.50 (check or money order) to Department E, **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y. —E.H.W.

SHOULD ENGINE IDLE?

RECENTLY I made the statement on this page that I believe it is wasteful to let a gasoline engine idle a long time while the operator is busy with something else.

A friend raises the argument that it would be still more wasteful to shut off the engine and then start it again later. I think it would depend on the amount of time that the engine idled. Certainly one of the large tractors can eat up a lot of gas, if it is left idling for a long time. Moreover, it seems to me that there is a certain amount of danger in leaving an engine running, particularly if there are children around.

What do you think?

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

IT IS SAID with truth that anyone who is twenty years older than you are is really old. When I was ten, a man of thirty was an old man. And when I was thirty, it was time for an old man of sixty to shuffle off.

The truth is well illustrated by a little story sent to me by Mrs. M. E. Selby of Silver Springs, Md.

It seems that a young mother had been working in her yard one hot summer day and when she came into the house, she told her children that she felt as old as Methuselah.

The children asked her how old Methuselah was and she answered:

"About a thousand."

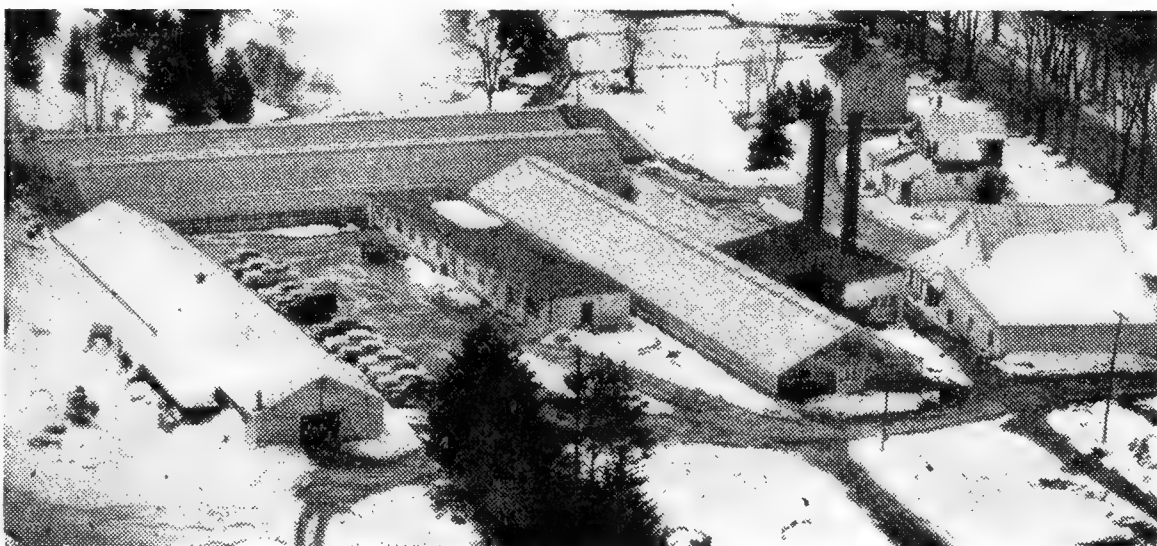
Then her little boy said to her:

"Mother, you don't have to worry. You don't look a day over a hundred!"




LOIS AND WILLIAM STIMMING

Starting from scratch, they built a great wholesale flower business in a small country community.



The Stimmings' greenhouses at Newark Valley where there are always thousands of blossoms, rain or snow, summer or winter.

SAVE MONEY!
ASK FOR
HANFORD'S



TO TREAT
MASTITIS
only \$1.25

FOUR TREATMENTS IN ONE

Now, a more economical, faster, easier method of treating mastitis! The 4-shot, 4-tip SELECTA syringe contains 24cc of a high-potency antibiotic formula that is a medically proved specific for the usual mastitis-causing bacteria. Snap-off plastic tabs accurately measure four 6cc doses. Conforms with latest government regulations.

See and try SELECTA at your dealer's or write

G. C. HANFORD MFG. CO., Syracuse, N. Y.
SINCE 1846

Need MONEY for More Land?



"Can do," says Kandoo

When you set your sights on a larger, more productive farm, look to your National Farm Loan Association as the best source of credit. Land Bank loans are long term loans with up to 33 years to repay. Start now to carry out your long-range plans.

See your local association or write Dept. A-111a, 310 State St., Springfield, Mass.



Cooperative Farm Credit



FEDERAL LAND BANK LOANS

Wanted

Ground oats, also ground corn with cob. Delivered in truckload lots.

GARELICK BROS. FARMS

Franklin, Mass. Telephone Franklin 419

Evenings, Franklin 1122 or 1643

Super - Atom FENCE CHARGER

Will not short out. Free literature, write

SMITH-FISHER CORP.

Dept. AG4

Owosso, Mich.

Service Bureau

NOT CURE-ALLS

The Food and Drug Administration has said it is illegal to promote vibrator devices as weight reducers and cure-alls for disease. According to expert medical opinion, their benefits are limited to temporary relief for minor physical conditions due to fatigue or overexertion. A number of devices have already been seized by the FDA because of misbranding. All but one or two of the cases have resulted in relabeling the devices to eliminate the false claims.

One of the difficulties in stopping this kind of advertising is that it is easy for a company to pick up another name, change the advertising a little and start business again in practically the old line. The surest way to stop them is for buyers to get wise and refuse to patronize advertisers who use misleading copy.

— A. A. —

NO REPLY!

"In August a cattle dealer stopped by and bought a calf. He told us his price per pound and loaded the calf in the truck, stating that when he sold the calf he would pay us for it, which would be the following Monday.

"He left his card with us, which showed his name to be Louis Gale, 123 Miles Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y. When he hadn't shown up four weeks later, we called him and he promised to pay for the calf the following Thursday, but we have never seen him since. I have also written him without a reply."

We wrote Mr. Gale at the address given and were not given the courtesy of a reply. In such circumstances the natural conclusion is that the subscriber is right. Otherwise, we would get an answer, stating the facts from the dealer's point of view.

— A. A. —

NO "KILLING"

"Today I received a long distance telephone call from Canada wanting me to buy a thousand shares of stock immediately. I didn't, but would like to know just how sound the whole thing is."

Good, reliable stocks are seldom if ever sold over the telephone by strangers. There has been a lot of publicity to stop the sale of some of these Canadian stocks, but the only change we can see is that instead of wild promises of large over-night profits, they do tell you frankly that it is a speculation. This is the truth, but still people will buy on the hope that they will 'make a killing.' They seldom do!

— A. A. —

A POOR DEAL

I would like to know if you have ever heard of this collection company. There was an agent around to see if we had any bills to collect and he is coming back. I want to know if they are OK before I sign anything.

Our experience has been that in many cases of this sort the customer is misled or does not read the fine print in the contract. With many companies the provision is that they keep all the money they collect until it adds up to a definite percentage of all the bills, submitted.

Often they do not collect enough beyond this to pay the customer anything. This is partly because a person is likely to keep the bills he thinks he can collect and give the tough ones to the collection company. While they do collect some, it may not exceed the percentage agreed on. Therefore, the person who gives the bills gets nothing:

— A. A. —

If you know the words to the western song, "Little Green Valley," would you send them to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, S. B., Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.



ALONE in the woods, Mr. Harvey Lester of South Plymouth, N. Y., met sudden death. He had cut a large tree which became lodged in the tops of other trees. Attaching a chain to the butt of the tree, Mr. Lester apparently was trying to dislodge it when the tractor flipped backwards crushing him beneath.

Mr. Lester carried two North American Accident policies. One was taken out six years ago, the other two years ago. Both policies were renewed on time each year which increased the loss of life benefits \$400.00. Total benefits of \$3900.00 were paid from the two policies.

Recent Benefits Paid

Katherine Cooper, Conewango Valley, N. Y.	\$ 85.00
Fell off tractor—injured back	
Anthony Covert, Randolph, N. Y.	1440.00
Dragged by tractor—broken neck, injured leg	
Alfred Hatfield, Moravia, N. Y.	171.42
Thrown from tractor—injured back	
Carl A. Johnson, Locke, N. Y.	170.71
Tractor accident—fractured arm	
Herschel Rhode, Jr., Lowman, N. Y.	58.57
Thrown off tractor—injured skull, hip	
Charles W. Coniber, Pavillion, N. Y.	215.70
Thrown off tractor—injured ankle	
Daniel Kucerak, Jordanville, N. Y.	50.00
Fell off tractor—fractured rib	
Melvin McNinch, Conesus, N. Y.	290.00
Hit by falling snow plow blade—fractured leg	
Nelson Ernst, Boonville, N. Y.	165.00
Fell off tractor—fractured leg	
John Betts, Nedrow, N. Y.	245.00
Caught in corn picker—amputated fingers	
Frank Carroll, LaFayette, N. Y.	178.56
Thrown from tractor—injured foot	
Floyd Hatch, Holcomb, N. Y.	120.18
Hit by pulley on combine—injured scalp, back	
LeRoy Elmore, Worcester, N. Y.	710.00
Tractor accident—fractured ribs, pelvis; cuts	
Stephen Braun, Westford, N. Y.	108.57
Slipped from tractor—injuries	
Clyde Conrow, Deceased, Oneonta, N. Y.	1133.33
Tractor overturned—insured killed	
Ray Gordon, Esperance, N. Y.	82.86
Tractor overturned—fractured ribs	
Isadore Salamone, Eastport, N. Y.	81.28
Slipped off tractor—injured hip	
Hiram Mierke, Clyde, N. Y.	81.28
Thrown from tractor—injured pelvis	
Roswell Porray, Ontario, N. Y.	63.57
Tractor accident—fractured finger	
George R. Johnson, Lebanon, Conn.	71.43
Struck by handle of conveyor—fractured collarbone	
Lloyd Tilton, Belgrade, Me.	80.00
Thrown off tractor—injured back	
Francis Berge, Arlington, Vt.	100.00
Smashed fingers in machine	
Edward Spaulding, Chester Depot, Vt.	120.00
Fell from spreader—injuries	
Jacob Carpenter, Robbinsville, N. J.	150.00
Thrown off tractor—injured back	
Samuel Beatty, Asbury, N. J.	70.00
Tractor accident—injured elbow, hip	
Ralph J. Howe, Rummerfield, Pa.	50.71
Bulldozer accident—injured finger	
John Marrer, Brackney, Pa.	60.00
Tractor accident—injured knee	

North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago

SAVINGS BANK BUILDING

ITHACA, NEW YORK

Keep All of Your North American Accident Policies Renewed

CYANAMID

AUREOMYCIN[®] MASTITIS PRODUCTS

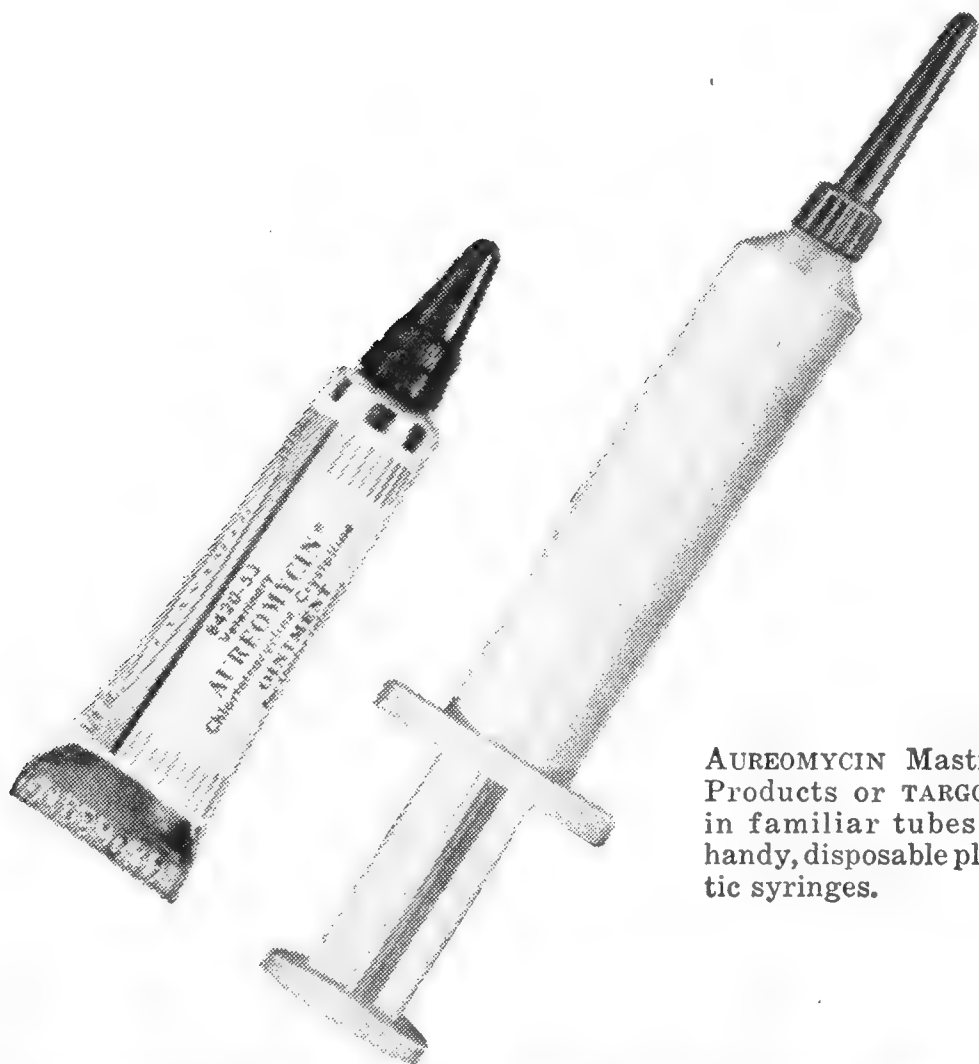
CHLORTETRACYCLINE

GET ONE FREE WITH FIVE

... See why

AUREOMYCIN MASTITIS PRODUCTS are 8 WAYS BETTER!

1. Floated by milk up into quarter
2. Coat and adhere to affected tissue
3. Effective against important mastitis-causing bacteria
4. Not diluted and weakened by milk
5. Not drawn out and wasted at first milking
6. No organism resistance reported
7. Do not freeze — flow freely
8. One dose in 48 hours — other brands every 12 hours



AUREOMYCIN Mastitis Products or TARGOT* in familiar tubes or handy, disposable plastic syringes.

Right now is the time to get the best for less!

For a limited time only, your dealer is offering you *one FREE with five* — a free tube or syringe of AUREOMYCIN Mastitis Product (or TARGOT*) with each five you purchase. You will also receive free a packet of handy, quick-detecting mastitis test blotters.

See for yourself why AUREOMYCIN Mastitis Products are 8 ways better — why you get faster, surer results — yet use only $\frac{1}{4}$ as much as other brands! Your own cows will prove this!

This special offer is limited so get your supply of AUREOMYCIN Mastitis Products or TARGOT* today. Available from your veterinarian, druggist or feed dealer.

*TARGOT[®] Brand of AUREOMYCIN[®] Chlorotetracycline — Neomycin — Dihydrostreptomycin for udder infusion.

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Home Gardener 22

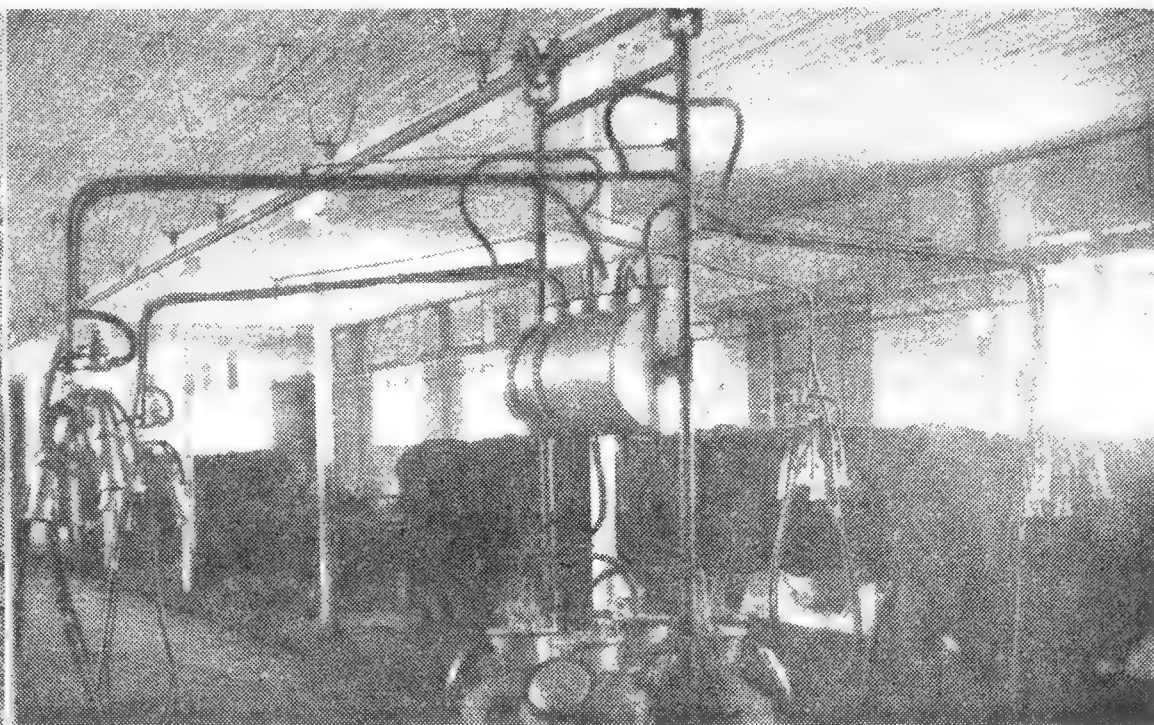
AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



A corn harvester-shredder on a Russian farm. Filled truck was taken to the barn, the fodder dumped on the ground, and then women picked it up in baskets and fed it to the herd.



A milking machine on a Russian farm. The cows seen by Dean Hagan were milked by machine, and generally speaking the milk was pasteurized. Cows average 4,000 pounds of milk but some hit 13,000.

A Peek

INSIDE RUSSIA

By

WILLIAM
HAGANDean, New York
State College of
Veterinary Medicine

Pit silos, above, are fairly common. Tractor powered hoist gets silage out. Herd below is typical of dual purpose cows on Russian farms. Building is a summer milking shed. Cows are housed in more substantial barns in winter—often ones built of stone.



IT IS always necessary to use care in giving impressions of other countries. To a visitor in Russia, there is always the thought that he may have seen only what the government officials wanted him to see. In addition to that, no one can see much of a country in a period of a few weeks.

I was in Russia with a group of six veterinarians for this past summer, and traveled around 6,000 miles in that country, mostly by air. When we were in larger cities, the younger Russians would come up to us and ask questions in excellent English. However, on farms no one talked in English, and the college professor who arranged the trip acted as interpreter and was always with us. Incidentally, this professor called Moscow every night to report on the happenings of the day, and obviously was not permitted to change the program—even the smallest details—without first getting official approval.

It is my feeling that one of the big problems that Russia has not solved is adequate food production. They talked a great deal about mechanization, but much of the labor in Russia

is still performed by hand labor, much of it by women.

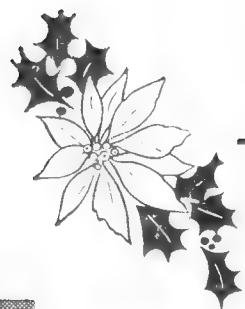
For example, we saw a corn harvester which cut the corn and delivered chopped or shredded forage onto a truck. Then the truck was driven to the barn, where the forage was dumped on the ground, and a gang of women with baskets carried the chopped corn to the cows.

As long as I am on the subject, let me tell you about the dairying in Russia. The cows we saw were all "general purpose," and provided both milk and meat. We didn't see either beef cattle or dairy cows. In warm weather such as prevailed while we were there, the cows are kept in sheds. The feed, mostly roughage, was brought to them. We saw no grain being fed, but of course the cows might get some grain during the winter months. The cows are milked by machines, and generally speaking the milk is then pasteurized. In the winter they are moved to more substantial buildings, which in some areas are constructed of stone. They are kept in relatively large units of a hundred or more cows in a barn.

The cows looked good. They re-





(Continued on Page 11)





For Enduring Christmas Gifts...

Look Under the G.L.F. Tree

The remembered gift is the one that goes on giving when the holiday excitement is past.  That's why people come to G.L.F. for their important Christmas gifts.  For they know a gift from G.L.F. has the lasting quality that goes on giving for years.  When you want gifts to convey a special meaning, look under the G.L.F. tree. 

A few of the thousands of quality G.L.F. gift items:

BLACK & DECKER DRILL KIT

- 1/4" U-100 Drill • horizontal stand • wheel arbor
- wire brush. 49-2055 **\$22.95**

PLUMB NAIL HAMMER

- Fibre glass handle • Gift boxed • 16-oz. 48-1121 **\$5.25**

FROSTY HOME FREEZERS

- New '59 Line • Uprights and chests • 13 cu. ft. to 30 cu. ft.

LINED DRIVING GLOVES

- Gun pattern with pull fastener • suede • pigskin
- red fleece lined • bound edge. 46-0023 **\$2.00**

CAR BATTERY

- 6-volt • Plastoc case • 21-month guarantee 26-0206 **\$13.25**

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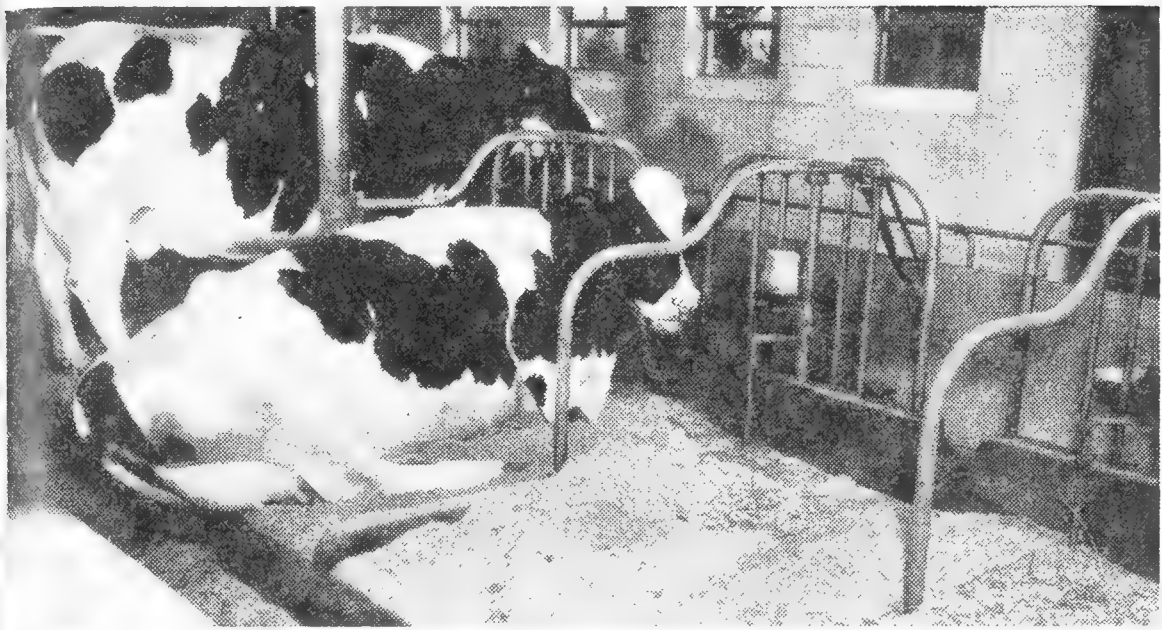
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Adequate bedding helps cows get the greatest comfort. Most herdsmen also agree that it aids in preventing outbreaks of mastitis.

Bedding Needs Similar In Stanchions or Loose Housing

By JACOB E. GUFFEY, II, and E. M. KESLER*

FULLY as much but very little more bedding was required by cows under loose housing than was needed for conventional stabling in an investigation conducted at the Dairy Production Center. Provision of adequate bedded area for cows in loose housing and daily removal of droppings appear to be methods by which bedding needs may be lowered.

This study was conducted during two winter periods. Bedding materials studied included sawdust and wheat straw. Ayrshire cows were housed in the loose housing barn and Guernseys in the conventional stanchion barn.

Procedure with respect to the sawdust consisted of determination of the amounts which would be adequate, but not excessive, in compliance with the opinions of experienced herdsmen.

Procedure with respect to straw requirements involved beginning with an amount known to be adequate and, at two week intervals, decreasing the amount until a minimum was found. This minimum amount was considered to be that which would just meet the sanitation and comfort needs of the animals.

Under the conditions of this study the following results were obtained:

1. In a comparison between the loose and conventional barns, 15.7 pounds of sawdust dry matter were used per cow per day in the loose housing barn and 25.1 pounds in the stanchion barn. Droppings were removed daily from the manure pack in the loose housing barn, and a liberal allowance of 75 square feet of bedded area per cow was afforded.

2. When straw constituted the bedding in the loose housing system the following minimum daily requirements were found:

a. Bedded area 60 square feet per cow, droppings removed daily — 5 pounds per cow.

b. Bedded area 50 square feet per cow, droppings removed daily — 6 pounds per cow.

c. Bedded area 60 square feet per cow, droppings not removed daily — 7 pounds per cow.

3. When straw was used as bedding for cows in the stanchion barn 5 pounds per cow per day appeared to be the minimum daily requirement.

The findings in this research of minimal straw bedding requirements in the pen barn of 5, 6 or 7 pounds of straw per cow daily are much lower than most published reports. In this study all feeding was done in the paved exercise yard or in the milking parlor.

When feeding facilities are located in the bedded area, traffic lanes to these facilities develop. These traffic lanes cause an increase in the bedding requirement. By giving the cows in this study unrestricted access between paved yard and bedded area, traffic lanes caused by doorways or partitions were eliminated.

Daily increments of bedding were added in the afternoon while the cows were being milked. This gave the cows a fresh clean place to lie during the night when they usually spent more time lying. Finally, the manure pack was exposed to unlimited ventilation and could dry out whenever relative humidity of the air was low.

The 5-pound level found in the stanchion barn is very similar to the published findings on requirements for stanchion barns.

*Graduate Assistant and Associate Professor of Dairy Science, respectively, Pennsylvania State University.



The Guernseys used an average of 5 pounds of straw per cow per day in the stanchion barn. Ayrshires in the pen system needed 5, 6, or 7 pounds depending on bedded area and whether droppings were removed daily.

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Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



"WONDERFUL BAD"

ON A BEAUTIFUL day this fall a copy of Baer's Agricultural Almanac for 1959 arrived at my desk. It is being published for the 134th year at Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

It spoiled the day for me!

Why? Because, as the Pennsylvania-Dutch say, the weather next winter, according to the Almanac, will be "wonderful bad." Without going into too much detail, Mr. Baer predicts that late March will bring bad storms, but that January and February will be worse, with heavy snow and cold waves alternating, and only an occasional breathing spell. What a prospect!

But I soon recovered my composure. I never was one to take too much stock in long range weather forecasts, so I can "hopefully hope" that Mr. Baer's Almanac is wrong.

Even so, to most people an old-fashioned Almanac is "wonderful interesting reading."

"GRASS ROOTS"

A SOUND WAY to build an agricultural program is to start at the bottom, at the "grass roots," as it is commonly expressed. To do that, various farm organizations frequently schedule a series of local meetings where members have an opportunity to express their opinions.

As I see it, there are two possible reasons why the results may be disappointing. The first is the lack of attendance of members, and failure of those who come to "speak their minds." You know what the excuses are as well as I do. But in view of the importance of farm organizations, it takes a mighty good excuse to justify total non-participation.

The second possibility is that national or state leaders in the organizations may be tempted to use too much time in trying to sell members on what they think ought to be done rather than listening to see what the members want done.

Fortunately, these two possibilities can be easily avoided, and avoidance of them will go far toward strengthening our farm organizations.

FOOLISH!

AN APPRAISAL of government activities shows that too often the left hand knows not what the right hand is doing. To put it more bluntly, a government agency uses tax money—my money and yours—for one purpose, then another agency uses more of our money to try to reach exactly opposite ends.

As an example, let us take something with which we are familiar, food production. Price supports encourage production. Some advocates of high supports deny it, but the evidence is conclusive. Price support activities cost money. Then, more money is used for setting up a Soil Bank to discourage production by taking land out of production.

Take another illustration. One government agency helps irrigate desert land on which crops will be grown. Another government agency tells farmers that they cannot grow the acreage of

controlled crops that they would like to grow. More irrigation encourages production; acreage control attempts, though ineffectively, to keep production down!

It sounds foolish; it is foolish. How long will we tolerate it?

PRICE-CUTTING COMPETITION

TO SAY that the best deal is one which benefits both buyer and seller sounds so simple as scarcely to need stating. On the other hand, some of the simple, eternal truths seem to be the ones most difficult to accept, at least to the point where we put them into practice.

For example, apple growers and processors have mutual interests at several points. One is a tendency on the part of stores to buy canned apple sauce unlabeled and to put their own label on it. This sounds innocent enough, but in a year when the supply is more than ample, the price goes down and down, affecting not only the price which the producer gets for apples for processing but also the price for fresh apples.

When one grower complained bitterly to a store man, the reply he got was this: "I'm not cutting the price of canned apples. Those who sell to me are the ones who are cutting the price. I just sit here, and everyone who calls quotes a little lower price—and some of them even tell me, 'Give me your business and we'll meet the price that anyone else offers you.'"

The answer to this problem is extremely important to New York State apple growers. Some feel that the solution is a marketing agreement whereby producers would agree to keep low-grade apples off the market. Many people feel that there would be ample demand for all of the good apples at a satisfactory price.

What do you think?

A JOB FOR ORGANIZATIONS

IN TWO RECENT articles in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Richard Aplin analyzed the possible savings from the use of bulk milk tanks. A considerable part of these savings will be possible in country receiving stations which handle bulk milk only.

A question of great concern to dairymen is this, who will get the savings? There is little doubt but that dealers will expect and are entitled to, part of them, but, if they are permitted to do so, may take all of them.

As I see it, it will be the job of farm organizations to see that the farmer gets his share—and it is the dairyman's obligation to support his organization in this effort.

FOR BENEFIT OF WORKERS

IT IS UNFORTUNATE, for the good of the working man, that anyone who voices the slightest criticism of a labor union, even if the criticism is constructive, is immediately pinned with the label "anti-union."

The very best way to correct the evils uncovered by the McClellan Committee would be

for union members to do the correcting by exercising their rights as members. But in some unions, so-called leaders thinking only of themselves, and with no concern for members, have such a firm grip on the union machinery that it seems impossible for members to take effective action.

One reason for this inability is that in most states, men who want a job in industry must join the union to get or keep a job. Right-to-work laws, already effective in some states, make it possible for workers dissatisfied with a union to withdraw from it, thus requiring the leaders really to serve members if they wish to keep them.

Through clever misrepresentation, selfish leaders have convinced many workers that those who sponsor right-to-work laws are really out to smash the unions. On the contrary, any action interfering with the legitimate operations of labor unions would be a tragedy. But it is equally tragic where members have lost control and strong-arm artists have taken over.

BETTER ROUGHAGE

A COMMON ARGUMENT relative to price of milk and size of herd is that when the price goes down, dairymen just have to buy more cows and increase milk production, in order to make a living. In this connection some figures from Michigan State College are interesting.

Professor C. R. Hoglund points out that a dairyman with 25 cows averaging 10,000 pounds of milk a year and feeding average quality forage, could increase his net income three times as much by improving the harvesting, storage and feeding of roughage as he could by increasing the herd to 48 cows without improving the quality of roughage.

In the Northeast, as in other areas, lower production costs are one key to improved income, and better roughage is an important road to lower costs of producing milk.

A FEEDING TIP

CAREFUL EXPERIMENTS at the Ohio station lead to the conclusion that sudden changes in roughage and even in the proportion of grain fed to dairy cows should be avoided. Milk production usually dropped 10 to 20 per cent when cows were shifted abruptly either from pasture or corn silage and hay to legume grass silage. It took from four to six weeks to get them back to normal production.

If you plan to feed legume silage, it's a good idea to get the cows accustomed to it before they freshen.

They Say - - - -

TO ATTAIN dignity, equality and parity in our present economic structure, the farmer must answer big business with big cooperatives. —Marvin J. Briggs, retired general manager, Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association.

* * *

THERE ARE two kinds of discontent in this world: the discontent that works and the discontent that wrings its hands. The first gets what it wants and the second loses what it had. There is no cure for the first but success, and there is no cure at all for the second.—Gordon Graham.

AA's Farm Dollar Guide



BRUCELLOSIS: July 1, '59 is the date on which milk going into New York City and for New York State markets must come from cows free from brucellosis. The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets assures us that the deadline will be met. Notices have gone out from the State Department to owners of all herds containing reactors that they must be disposed of immediately.

In certified areas where ring tests show reactors, two clean tests are necessary for reinstatement. In other areas, after reactors are sold, one clean test will permit the dairyman to ship milk. The State is doing its part. If you have reactors in your herd, it will be to your interest to correct the situation soon.

MILK: The uniform price for October for milk marketed in the New York-New Jersey milk marketing area under Order 27 was \$4.86. This year in September it was \$4.81, and in October '57 it was \$5.07. Production of milk for the market was 3.48% higher than in October '57. Consumption was up .4%. Fluid sales were 63.59% of the total, compared to 65.54% in October a year ago.

In November, dairymen close to the metropolitan area will enjoy an increase in location differentials. In the 1 to 50 mile zone the increase will be between 40c and 48c a cwt. The nearby differential is increased when less of total milk produced is used as fluid, and the differential is decreased when the percentage of milk used as fluid increases. The assumption is that nearby producers contribute more to the fluid market, and should get a higher price.

BAD NEWS: The USDA estimates that net 1959 farm income may be 5 to 10% lower than in 1958. Reasons include lower government payments to farmers; lower prices due to heavy 1958 production, and probable continued high production in 1959; somewhat higher prices for what farmers buy.

Net farm income will vary by enterprises and areas. Dairymen can expect a fairly stable period; egg and broiler prices will be low at least for the first half of '59; due to big crop, potato prices will be low at least until early summer. (November fall potato estimate is 2% more than October estimate.) Net farm income for '58 estimated at \$13 billion compared to \$10.8 billion in '57. Estimated 1959 net between \$11.7 billion and \$12.5 billion.

BRIEFS: The USDA says that because of the large crop, it will buy cabbage in New York State, to be distributed to non-profit school lunch programs and other eligible outlets. . . . The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets reports average dairy cow prices middle of October as \$270, compared to \$200 a year previous and \$197 average for the month from 1952-56 During the last 20 years, Federal ownership of electric power facilities has increased from 1.5% to 17.3% of the total . . . Some congressmen will undoubtedly push for broadening Social Security benefits, Social Security taxes will double by 1969 even if no bigger benefits are voted. . . . Applications for participating in the 1959 conservation reserve have been heavy, therefore contracts can be offered to only about two out of three who apply. . . New milk hauling development is a giant rubber-fabric container resembling an over-size toothpaste tube. When full it holds 3,800 gallons of milk; empty, it can be rolled into a bundle, permitting a payload on the return trip.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



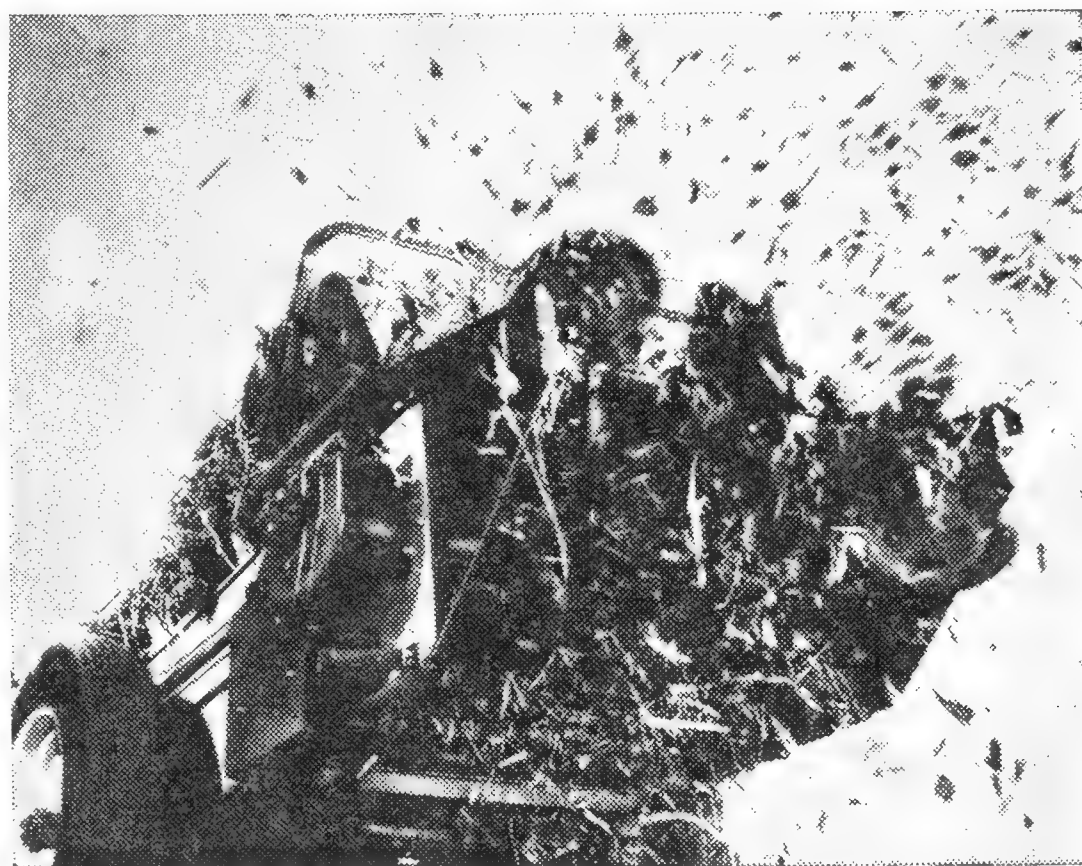
AT ANY sign of winter storm, my first thought is of keeping warm; and doing that will e'er require a real roaring wood-fed fire. There are some 'modern' folks who hold the only way to beat the cold is with a fancy furnace that takes orders from a thermostat. These characters will sit around in rooms where there is not a sound, pretending that a heat machine that's hid away someplace unseen is keeping them as warm as toast, and they will prob'ly even boast about their glorious draft-free heat while cold air whistles round their feet.

That kind of comfort, seems to me, would be complete monotony. I'm still a country boy, I guess; I'd rather have unevenness than never hear a fireplace roar or see flames through a wood stove door. My city friends, of course, deride a system that can scorch one side and leave the other shivering in air that has no warmth, by jing. But that's all right 'cause you

can turn 'fore either side begins to burn, or move until you've found a spot that's not too cool and isn't hot; I've never seen a thermostat that gives quick choice of heat like that.

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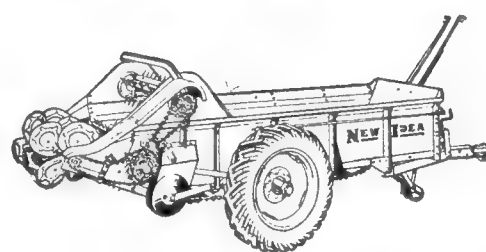
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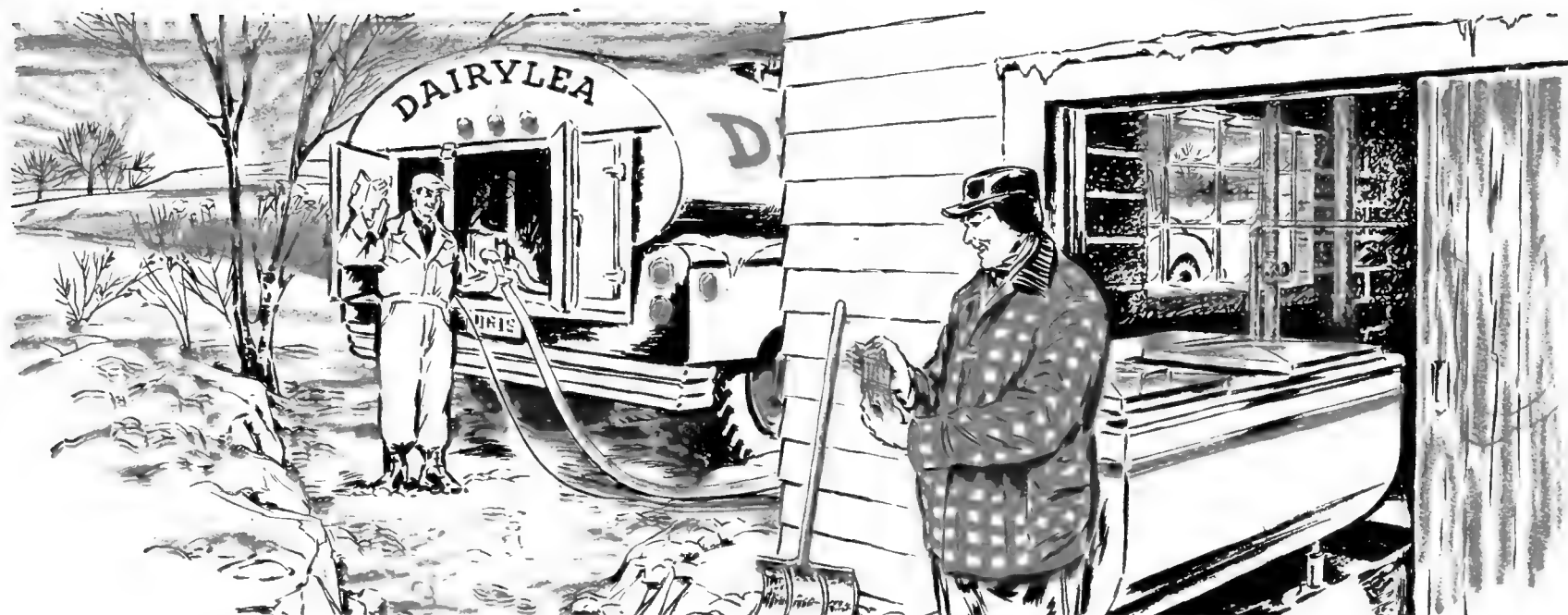
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There's a BRIGHT FUTURE AHEAD for forward-looking dairymen

During the last fiscal year, the Dairymen's League sold for its members almost 185 million dollars worth of milk . . . the greatest dollar value in its history. Members produced on the average 10,000 pounds more milk per dairy and received \$800 more in their average return.

The figures show that expanded Order 27 effectively counterbalanced lower support prices . . . that production per cow is increasing year by year . . . and that fewer dairymen with more machinery will operate fewer, larger and more productive farms in the future.

The Dairymen's League is Taking a Long, Hard Look Ahead

League President Stanley Benham asks all members to do some sober thinking and planning about future prices, particularly with reference to the following conditions:

1. Any substantial price improvement will be destroyed by larger herds and more milk per cow unless dairymen accept planned and controlled marketing.

2. Great volumes of milk produced in other milksheds at prices lower than in the New York-New Jersey shed, indicate that sound future price improvements can come only through nationwide programs which will improve the opportunities of all dairymen.

3. Compromises on Class III milk

which are shifting more and more of the costly surplus burden onto operating cooperatives may eventually force the closing of cooperative manufacturing plants.

4. Concentration of acres, equipment, herds and manpower into fewer farms is certain to attract non-farm speculative capital, unless today's operating cooperatives affiliate or federate into regional associations with sufficient funds to keep control of dairying in farm hands.

Members of the Dairymen's League say to all dairymen: Look to the future. Know where you're going. Keep the control of dairy farming in the hands of farmers. You can do that through a strong, experienced and far-seeing operating cooperative . . .

Join
THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Cherry Growers Begin Work Under Marketing Order

WITH the final signing of an operating contract between New York Commissioner of Agriculture, Daniel J. Carey, and the New York Cherry Growers Association, Inc. of Rochester, New York, arrangements were completed and work begun on the first program under a state marketing order for a commodity other than milk in New York State.

Under the new law authorizing marketing order programs in New York the Commissioner of Agriculture is charged with overall responsibility. He has appointed Spencer G. Duncan, Assistant Director of the Division of Markets, as administrator of the program and has appointed an Advisory Committee of cherry growers and processors to work with the Department and himself in the administration of this first marketing order. Horace Putnam of Lyons, New York, is chairman of the Advisory Committee which also includes Norris VanDeuser, Sodus, New York; Judson Swift, Middleport, New York; Charles Skutt, Hamlin, New York; G. Norman Smith, Hudson, New York; Gordon Van Eenwyck, Fruit Belt Preserving Co., East Williamson, New York; William McIntosh, McIntosh

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The younger generation will learn the value of money when it begins paying off our debts.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Canning Co., Geneva, New York; and R. D. Waterman, Waterman Fruit Products Co., Ontario Center, New York.

Sour cherry marketing order provides for programs of advertising and promotion of red tart cherries, industry informational services to growers and coordination of research programs for maintaining and expanding markets for red tart cherries. Funds available for this first year's operation of the marketing order will amount to about \$48,000 for all phases of the program. First funds under the new marketing order program are available on or after September 15 of each year. Once underway, funds will be budgeted for a year around and continuing program according to Mr. Robert Wignall of Walworth, New York, President of the Growers Association with whom the work is being contracted. Mr. Wignall further pointed out that the promotional and informational work which has been carried on for some 20 years under the growers' voluntary contribution program will now be expanded and should be more effective with greater possibilities for year around emphasis on red tart cherries.

In addition to the work being done directly by the New York Cherry Growers Association, the National Red Cherry Institute, National industry organizations of both growers and processors, will continue to coordinate promotional programs at the national level. In stressing the importance in the National Red Cherry Institute and of a commodity approach to the promotion of cherries, the Growers Association president cited the fact that nearly all red tart cherries are of the Montmorency variety, all are marketed in canned or frozen form and are essentially identical whether produced in New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin or Ohio, the five states producing some 95% of the nation's supply. Many of the potential markets to be reached with cherries are outside of New York State and the coordinated efforts of all producing states are essential to benefiting the industry most effectively and efficiently.



Happy hens, not just a set of records, are necessary to make money, says Herman Heiman. He gives his birds plenty of water and feed space and fresh air; sprays roosts and wooden nests with Carbolineum for lice and mites, walls and ceiling with carbola. He vaccinates and follows prescribed medication program because of danger of disease in a concentrated poultry area.

Figures Tell the Story On This Poultry Farm

By FRANKLIN C. BISHOP

A FORMER businessman and his wife are making the record keeping habit pay off on a poultry farm. They are Mr. and Mrs. Herman Heiman of Lakewood, New Jersey. This couple learned the importance of facts and figures while in the textile industry before their migration from Germany some 19 years ago. For all except their first year in America, they have been poultry farmers. And during every one of these 18 years, they have kept an unusually complete set of records.

According to Mr. Heiman, the records are of two types: **Statistics** — which have to do with the physical factors of the business; and **Book-**

keeping — which gives the income and expense view, so necessary for income tax, budgeting and other planning.

The basic **Statistics** originate where things happen . . . in the laying house and in the egg handling and sales room.

Mortality records are kept in each pen. Herman and his two part-time helpers are particular about marking down every dead bird. Likewise, each replacement bird is added to the running total.

Egg production is put down by pens on a special printed form at each 3-time-daily gathering. Daily totals for the flock are entered on a one-page yearly summary sheet.

Feed figures—both deliveries and usage—are recorded on charts located on each of the two bulk bins; later transferred to a permanent book in the office.

Retail egg sales are entered in a journal type of book that is kept in the egg room. These figures are added for monthly and yearly totals on a ledger sheet. Number of dozens, size and price information is kept.

Wholesale egg sales (amount, price and size) are recorded monthly from dealer invoices. Just for interest Herman has kept a line graph of wholesale medium and large egg prices for 18 years. Looking back, he can say, "This was a good year," or "that year was a poor one."

The **bookkeeping** records start with either income or expense items. These are written down in a **cash journal** daily. This plus the **checkbook** stubs and deposit slips, tells the story of all expenses and all receipts.

Detailed Expenses

Expenses are broken down monthly into 50-odd categories such as feed purchases, auto expense, medication, etc. It takes six books for the oft-repeated items and five cards for once-in-a-while expenses to accommodate the 50 accounts.

What's the reason for all these records? Mostly, the Heimans say, it's a hobby.

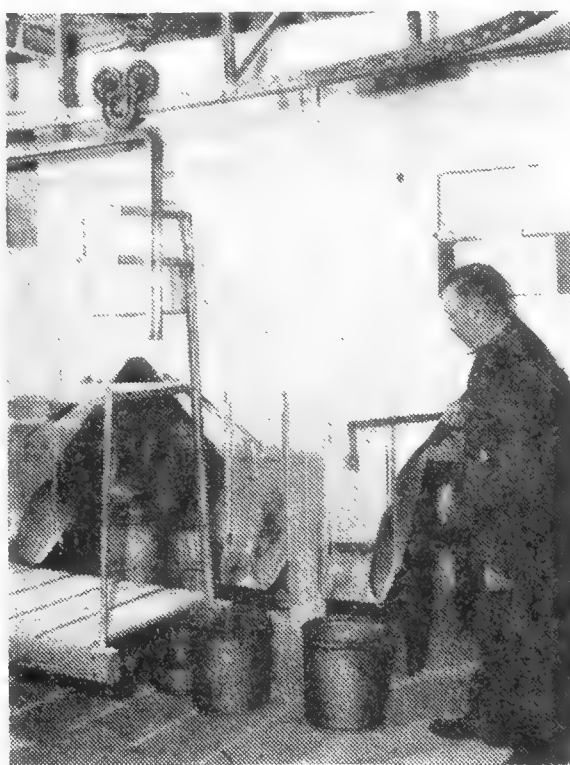
This "hobby" gives the Heimans an accurate comparison of the different lots of pullets—mortality, production, feed consumption, etc., and undoubtedly saves them much time in preparing tax returns.

Although he claims he doesn't change as a result of the records ("I always raise 4,000 pullets—two-thirds of them in February and one-third in May; house 3,700 and hold over 900 yearlings"), Herman readily admits that the records tell him where he stands . . . how he compares with the average; if he's doing okay or not. It makes fine conversation with friends, too.

"It isn't the records that make money," Herman says. "Keep the farm in good shape, keep the chickens happy and the money makes itself."



Herman and Minnie Heiman make records their hobby. It's one of few hobbies that pay off. Filing cabinet and desk contain well organized information of importance to the farm and personal business.



Feed records start at these bulk bins. Herman draws feed into buckets that hold 25 pounds each. Eighteen pails at a time are conveyed to distant pens on a platform that rides on an overhead track.

This Year Escape the Worst of Winter South of the Border February 23 - March 15 on the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST **TSB MEXICAN TOUR**

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2.
THRESHING GRAIN—these sturdy little burros are also used for transporting people and produce by Mexican farmers.

3. Feb. 28.
The University of Mexico—UNIVERSITY CITY, the largest university center in the world, is built on top of the ruins of Cuicuilco, a part of the oldest known civilization on the Continent.

4. March 1.
Enjoy a "gondola" ride along the canals of the **FLOATING GARDENS OF XOCHIMILCO**. These flower islands, made of lake mud and reed, once did float, but have now taken root.

5. March 1.
See the traditional Sunday afternoon sport—**THE BULL FIGHT**—with a trained guide who will explain the rules and details to you.

6. March 10.
THE PYRAMIDS OF THE SUN IN TEOTIHUACAN—begun about the third century, this four-faced pyramid was squared off at the top. On this lofty platform stood a temple and, according to legend, a huge stone statue whose golden breastplate reflected the sacred sun's first rays.

7. March 10.
THE SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF GUADALUPE—Patroness of the Americas—erected in 1709. In 1531, the Virgin of Guadalupe appeared to an Indian, Juan Diego and asked a church to be built on that site. As proof of this, her image appeared in Juan Diego's mantle.

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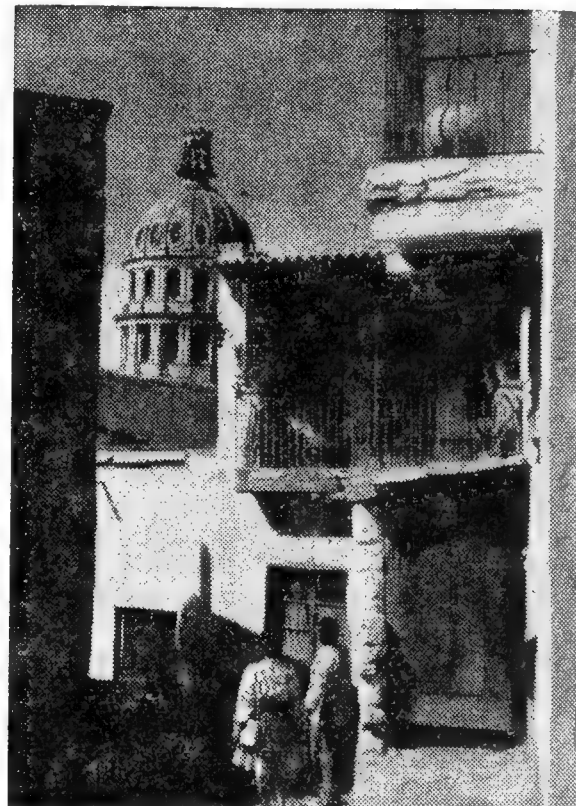
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Two pretty Mexican señoritas dressed in costume for a gay fiesta.



The famous "floating gardens" of Xochimilco will enchant us as we ride through the canals in native gondolas. The beauty of the flowers, the singing of the gondoliers, and the pleasure of floating on these winding streams will be a treasured memory.



Typical street scene in the quaint old mountainside town of Taxco.

Visit MEXICO With Us!



There is an old Mexican proverb that runs something like this: "Once you have seen Mexico, you have no rest in any other land." All who visit this country of

strange and endless allure feel a desire to return to it, for more than any other place in the world, it steals your heart and captures your imagination.

Many of our readers have urged us to plan another trip to this romantic and historic land, and we have now done so with the Travel Service Bureau of Needham, Massachusetts, the folks who do such a wonderful job of directing our American Agriculturist tours. The result is an outstanding travel-vacation with all the thrill of visiting a foreign land, of mingling with people whose language, customs, and way of life are fascinatingly unfamiliar.

Our Mexican Tour will last three weeks, and the dates are February 23 to March 15—just at the time when it will seem wonderful to exchange the tag end of our Northeast winter for Mexico's balmy, sunny, flowerful climate. We will see a lot of the United States, too, on this trip, as our special Pullmans will pass through mid-West and Southwest states, with sightseeing along the way. Here briefly are some of the highlights of our tour:

February 25: We arrive in Fort Worth, Texas, known as "Cowtown, USA." An exciting sightseeing drive will show us the vast stockyards from which Texas beef is shipped throughout the nation, the Will Rogers Coliseum, and other famous places. A real Texas-style dinner will be served to us before we board our Pullmans again for the trip south.

February 26: Arrive in San Antonio, and after breakfast visit the Alamo and Fort Sam Houston.

February 27: Enroute to Mexico City, we roll along in our Pullmans, making stops at Mexican towns and gaining a real closeup view of rural Mexico. One of the most interesting railroad journeys in North America!

February 28-March 1: In beautiful Mexico City, where we'll stay three nights at a fine hotel. Fascinating sightseeing drives will take us to the Castle of Chapultepec; the colorful flower market of Dolores; magnificent

University City, and the gay floating gardens of Xochimilco where we'll enjoy a gondola ride along flower-lined canals. We will even have a chance to visit the largest bull ring in the world, with a trained guide to explain the action.

March 2-3: Leaving Mexico City, we'll motor southeast through miles of breathtaking scenery, see snow-crowned "Popo" and "Sleeping Lady," pass through interesting Indian villages, and at Cholula see the church built on top of a pyramid.

En route to Fortin, we'll visit the famous Spanish city of Puebla, with its magnificent cathedral, Rosary Chapel with gold ceiling, the Hidden Convent of Santa Monica, pottery factory and onyx shops. Arriving at Fortin, we'll stay at the lovely Hotel Ruiz Galindo, set in a scene of tropical luxury . . . lush green vegetation, gaily colored flowers, and air perfumed with hibiscus, gardenias, and orange blossoms. While here, we will visit a coffee plantation near Cordoba and take a beautiful drive past Mount Orizaba (18,200 feet of mountain splendor).

March 4: Today we will be in Cuernavaca, City of Eternal Spring where, in the sixteenth century, the Spanish general Cortez built a great palace which is preserved to this day.

March 5-6: From wonderful Cuernavaca, we drive westward to the fabulous town of Taxco, which has been called "a real treasure chest of Colonial Mexico." The original city goes back to the 14th century, and today's town is one of the quaintest in the world.

Situated on a mountainside, with tiers of red-roofed houses, porches, and gardens; narrow crooked streets with no sidewalks, beautifully decorated churches, and fascinating shops, Taxco is a place you'll long remember. You'll love the shops, with their Mexican silver jewelry, handwoven serapes, tin-

ware, baskets, sandals, leather goods, and original ceramics.

March 7-8: Today we drive down to the Pacific Ocean at Acapulco, the glamorous Mexican resort that draws people from all over the world. We'll spend two days and nights at the deluxe Hotel Caleta overlooking the ocean. You'll revel in its wonderful meals, beautiful rooms, gorgeous beach, and majestic view. You can have lots of activity here—from fishing to golf and swimming—or you can just lounge and enjoy sun bathing, or watch the spectacular diving of native boys and men, risking their necks for coins tossed from lofty cliffs into the sea.

March 9-10: Back in Mexico City, with some more thrilling sightseeing as we drive out to visit the Pyramids of Teotihuacan, the Chapingo Agricultural University, the Pyramids of the Sun and Moon, the Citadel Temple of Quetzalcoatl; Alolmon and the famous Shrine of Our Lady of Guadalupe, patron Saint of Mexico City.

March 11-12: We begin our homeward journey, and March 12 will find us back in San Antonio, visiting some of the places we missed on our south-bound trip before continuing our ride northward.

March 13: Arrive in Dallas, Texas, with a free morning to explore the city. The ladies will have time to shop in the fabulous Neiman Marcus Department store if they wish!

March 14-15: Rolling along northward to Chicago and Cleveland, before we all have to separate reluctantly, each of us carrying home wonderful memories of a marvelous vacation.

This is just a brief outline of what we will see and do. Full details and cost of the trip are given in our free printed itinerary, which you can get by sending us the coupon below. Like all American Agriculturist tours, this is

an escorted tour and the "all-expense ticket" includes everything.

We urge all who can possibly do so to take this carefree, fascinating trip with us. You'll enjoy everything about it: magnificent scenery, delicious meals, courteous service, first class accommodations; thrilling sightseeing; warm sunny days "South of the Border," and best of all, delightful new friends who will mean much to you for the rest of your life.

We wish we had space to print all of the enthusiastic letters we get from the folks who travel with us. Here are just brief quotes from letters we received from people who went on our recent bus tour to New England and Canada:

"I can say from the bottom of my heart that it was wonderful. It was my first tour and I was thrilled beyond words . . . the lovely places we stayed at, and the friendliness of one and all." —Mrs. Lucinda Brooks, Marathon, N. Y.

"Your Fall Foliage tour was wonderful and we enjoyed every moment of it. We met so many nice people, and everywhere we went we were used so well. We shall have something nice to talk about all winter." —Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Armstrong, Grafton, N. H.

"Everything surpassed my fondest expectations. Every day was a joy, and I thank you for a memorable experience." —Mrs. Levi S. Davis, Berkshire, N. Y.

"It was a trip I shall always remember happily—the fun with the French language, the tides, the seafood, the hotels and marvelous meals, new friends and interesting places, all bound together with autumn beauty beyond description. Thank you for your careful planning and arrangements for us." —Mrs. Verner L. Timerson, Trumansburg, N. Y.

"My wife and I greatly enjoyed your Fall Tour. It was a beautiful trip and we were so well taken care of—not a worry. We can highly recommend your tours at any time." —P. J. Ryan, Schaghticoke, N. Y.

Why not come along on our Mexican tour and see for yourself what fun it is to travel with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST? To get a copy of the printed itinerary, just fill out the coupon on this page and mail it to E. R. Eastman, President, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-M, Ithaca, N. Y. There's no obligation on your part. We'll be glad to send you the printed itinerary, and if you decide to come with us, we will be happy to have you in our party.

Mr. E. R. Eastman, President
American Agriculturist
Box 367-M, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary for your Mexican Tour, February 23-March 15, 1959.

Name _____

Address _____

Please print your name and address

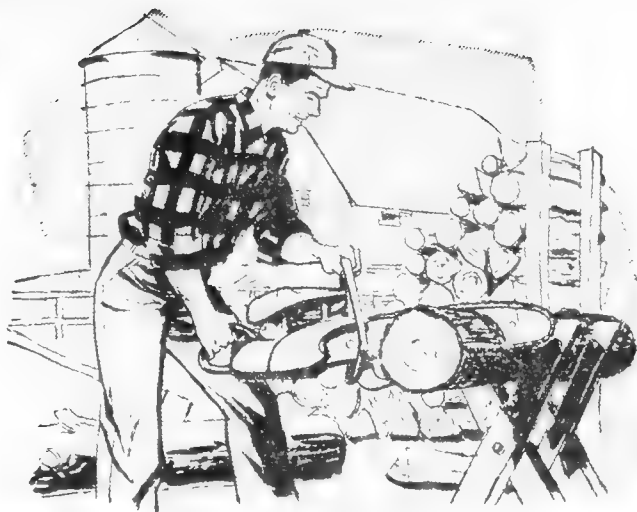
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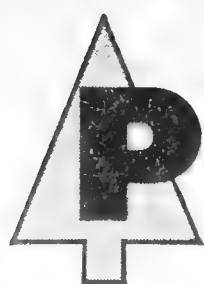


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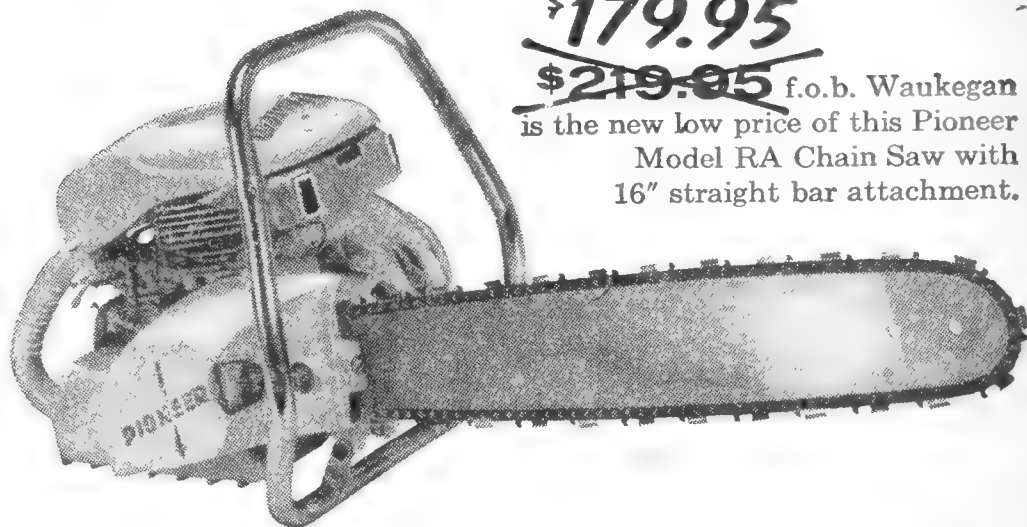
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WASTE OR A VALUABLE BY-PRODUCT?

Sawmill Slabs and Edgings

By E. W. FOSS

(Agricultural Engineering, N. Y. State College of Agriculture)

FOREST products have, since the settling of these Northeastern States, been a substantial source of income to the woodland owner. Sawmill slabs and edgings have now become a disposal problem to many sawmill owners, due to their decreasing value as a household fuel.

Several sawmill owners have now found that slabs and edgings can be-

come a new source of income when they are passed through a wood chipper. Wood chips, along with sawmill sawdust and shavings, make a satisfactory litter and bedding material for poultry and livestock, and are in great demand in many areas of these Northeastern States. Slabs and edgings can be disposed of at prices which will pay off the cost of chipper installation and

show a steady profit. In addition, the labor of handling the slabs and edgings is drastically reduced by converting this material to a product that can be handled by the sawmill blower.

Larger sawmills located within a reasonable distance of pulp mills are finding that these slabs and edgings are worth real money as chips for pulp and paper if the bark is first removed from the log with a mechanical debarker. The debarker has an added advantage to the sawyer by insuring that all dirt is removed, thus stretching the time between saw sharpenings.

Wood chips and other wood waste has different values near cities. In Ni-

agara Falls and Buffalo, large tonnages of chips are purchased by the gondola carload for use in steel mills and carbon plants. Nurseries find that wood waste is excellent for the packing of shrubs and plants. Even playgrounds are using sawdust in jumping pits. If you have cedar scrap, the cedar chips and shavings are in demand as flea repellent dog bedding. Waste bark from pulpwood mills can become a low-cost mulch for fruit and berry crops by passing it through an old (but sound) ensilage harvester.

Many sawmill owners have worked out simple but effective means of handling sawdust, shavings, and wood chips. By blowing this material to an overhead bin with an easy means of unloading, they have found that farmers can load their trucks faster and will pay a price that more than amortizes the cost of the installation.

If you need bedding or litter and you know of a local sawmill that is choked up with slabs and edgings, why not suggest to him this answer to both yours and his problem. More information is available at the Agricultural Engineering Department, Riley-Robb Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

COMING MEETINGS

Dec. 8-11—Fiftieth Anniversary Convention of the Vegetable Growers Association of America, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dec. 11—20th Anniversary meeting and banquet Pioneer Artificial Breeders Ass'n. of Tompkins County, Hotel Ithaca, Ithaca, N. Y.

Jan. 7-9, 1959—13th Annual Meeting Northeastern Weed Control Conference, Hotel New Yorker, New York City.

Jan. 12-15, — National Council of Farmer Cooperatives annual meeting, New Orleans, La.

Jan. 12-16 — Annual Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg.

Jan. 20-23—N. Y. S. Horticultural Society and State Vegetable Growers Association and Empire State Potato Club Annual Meetings—Syracuse, N.Y.

Jan. 26-30—Beef Cattlemen's Short Course, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

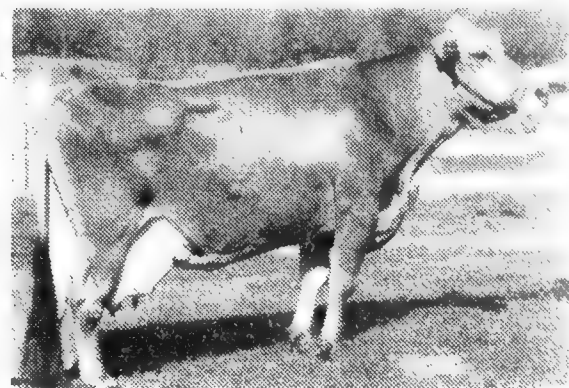
Jan. 26-31 — New Jersey Farmers Week, Trenton.

Jan. 31 — Regional swine producers' day, Ratcliffe Hicks Bldg., Univ. of Conn., Storrs.

Feb. 2-4 — National Dairy Council annual meeting, Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass.

Feb. 8-14, 1959—4th Annual Maine Potato Week.

— A. A. —



20-YEAR-OLD

KEEPER'S ELIZA of Judd's Bridge was 20 years and 4 months of age when this picture was taken. She was the high Brown Swiss cow in the first Massachusetts Lifetime Productions awards made in 1955, and won the Wirthmore cup for the highest lifetime record of any cow of any breed among the awards made in January, 1958. At that time she had acquired a total of 184,593 pounds of milk and 8,502 pounds of butterfat. She received the 1957 "Dowager Award" from the Brown Swiss breed and is classified "Excellent" for type. She has 1,382 registered progeny, including 1,262 registered great-granddaughters.

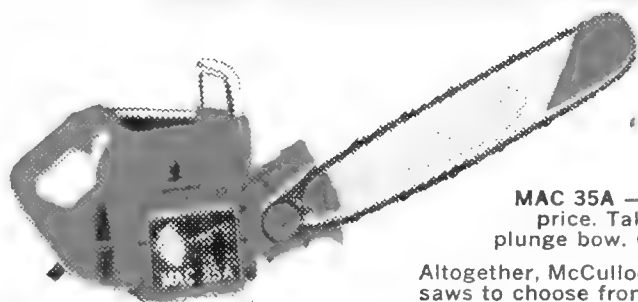
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A Peek Inside Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

ported a few records as high as 12,000 to 13,000 pounds of milk, but we were told that the average is around 4,000, which they admit is lower than production in America.

The Russians are pushing artificial insemination even harder than we are in America. It is largely responsible for the increases they have already secured in milk production, and obviously they had it in mind when they told us that they expect their cows to equal U. S. milk production in a few years.

We saw very few fences, and all kinds of animals were herded by people, frequently old men. Their hogs are distinctly of the lard type, which they want. We even saw one old man who spent his entire summer herding, or perhaps I should say protecting, a few hives of bees.

Of course, I was especially interested in animal diseases. The Russians have them pretty well under control. They have a big advantage over us in that their animals are not moved around much, but usually remain on the same farm, which lessens the spread of disease.

The Russians use the TB test, and they vaccinate all cows and calves for brucellosis. In fact, they even vaccinate the people, too, which I am sure would bring great opposition in this country because the vaccination makes humans very sick for several days. Anyway, I am not certain that it does any good.

Considerable areas of semi-arid land have recently been broken up for grain production. They may run into severe wind erosion problems, and, obviously, when rainfall is below normal they will get low yields.

Other crops we saw included buckwheat, sunflowers grown for oil, sugar beets, lots of potatoes, and in the area near the Black Sea: lemons, oranges, tea, and excellent grapes of the California type.

It seems that the Russians are talking more freely than in former years. One man with whom I became well acquainted told me this story:

He wanted to buy a refrigerator. He had the money to pay for it, but where he lived refrigerators were sold by only one store, and only on one day a week. He went fairly early and found a long line, and the refrigerators were all gone before he had a chance to buy. The next week he found that for some reason they weren't selling refrigerators. He went twelve days in twelve weeks before he finally got one.

The wife of this man also has a profession, so they get two pay checks. I asked if it wasn't difficult to buy food, and the answer was an emphatic yes. The mother of this man's wife lives with them, and spends a large percentage of her time in buying food. Not only does she have to wait in line, but she finds only a few products at one place, and has to stand in line at other markets for other products she wants.

Incidentally, while each collective farm must deliver to government a certain percentage of what it produces, the individual farmer does share in any surplus, and many of them have small areas on which they can grow vegetables for their own use, and which they are permitted to sell on an open market.

These happenings indicate the shortage of consumer goods and the tremendous waste in manpower while waiting to buy what they need. We were informed that over half of the population is still on farms, which of course is a great contrast to the percentage required for food production in this country.

The Russians have great plans, and they are excellent "copiers." Most of the tractors we saw were of the crawler type. The cars resembled mostly three American makes: one closely resembled an old Packard, another an old model Buick, and the third an old Chevrolet.

Education seems to be regarded more highly in Russia than in America. On a comparable basis, teachers are better paid than they are here. Children must attend school for ten years. Then they are given competitive examinations, and those with the highest marks can continue in college, with expenses paid by the government. However, most of them are required to work for two or three years before they take college entrance exams.

In addition to increased food production, education is largely aimed at engineering and physics. It seemed to me that more veterinarians are being trained than will be needed on Russian farms. I suspect, therefore, that the Russian government is definitely planning to have some of these trained men go to other countries to get work. You might call it "exporting brains," and there is the suspicion that the Russian government may feel that it is advantageous to have their men in other countries.

We found the Russians, both officials and people, friendly. The people, of course, are subjected to a flood of propaganda. There is only one radio station; you either turn it on or off. Usually it is turned on in public places, including railroad stations, hotels, taxi cabs, etc.

We were asked many questions, including why we treat our minority group so poorly and why our workers were so poor and our capitalists so rich. It was a waste of time to tell them that our workers drive automobiles and wear shoes. They just looked at one in a way that showed they simply didn't believe you.

It is a great experience to visit any foreign country, and particularly one which we have known so little about. My general impression is that the Russians have a great way to go in production of all kinds of goods, but they are intelligent and earnest, and they are making real progress.



The hogs in this picture are typical of the lard type raised in Russia. However, the rest of the picture is unusual because fences are few and far between and most animals including pigs and sheep are herded by the older men.



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In most places, the prices you're getting for milk these days aren't exactly lush. And a number of dairymen have asked me what to do about it. The only answer I know is that when prices go down, you've somehow got to cut your costs to maintain your profits.

I'm sorry to say that I've run into a few who are trying to cut their costs by cutting the quality of the ration . . . and figure that they'll "rough 'em through" until prices go up.

To my mind, this is a big mistake. Reducing the quality of the ration reduces the efficiency of your entire dairy operation. This just makes your problems worse! Here's what I suggest you do.

FIRST. Cull poor producers and as you get a chance, add high producers. But whether or not there's a replacement in sight . . . cull out the loafers. These cows are a tremendous burden to your high-producing cows . . . both in feed and labor. So start keeping production records if you don't now. After a few months you'll see what I mean.

SECOND. Maintain or improve the quality of your dairy ration. This is especially important now, in the winter, when the ration is apt to be very short on minerals and vitamins.

For example, the addition of about 2½¢ worth of Watkins Min-Vite for Dairy and Stock Cattle to an otherwise well-balanced ration can increase the efficiency of a good cow so much that you can save up to 15¢ per day in grain and protein. Will you spend 2½¢ to save 15¢ . . . per head per day? Certainly!

By improving the quality of the ration . . . you end up cutting your costs! Min-Vite s-t-r-e-t-c-h-e-s your feed. You make more milk out of a given amount of grain, roughage and protein when the vitamins and minerals in Watkins Min-Vite "tune up" the machinery in your cows. This is really the way to cut your costs and restore your margin of profit.

What is Min-Vite? It's the "fortification" that we know high-producing cows need. It provides the MINerals (including trace minerals) and VITamins. You can either add it to the ration you're feeding now and cut back on grain, and possibly protein . . . or you can mix up the recommended Watkins Supplement.

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SMOKING AND CURING MEAT

Will you please tell me how to construct a smokehouse and a method of curing pork?

AS FAR as the construction of a smokehouse is concerned, there is no one method that is any more satisfactory than another. The important thing to consider is that the building be tight in construction so that the smoke will not escape from the building during the smoking process.

The other important consideration is that it must be constructed in such a manner that the grease from the hams or bacons or other cuts of meat that are being smoked will not drop on the fire and cause it to flame up and endanger the building or the products enclosed. This factor can be very easily controlled by building a fire box or smoke generator and placing a cover or sheet of metal approximately one foot above the fire. This will cause the smoke to circulate around the edges of the sheet and completely circulate around the meat cuts that are being smoked. At the same time it will act as a barrier to prevent the greases from dropping on the fire.

A good method of pickling or curing your meats would be to use the following formula for each 100 pounds of product that you are curing: 7 pounds of salt, 3 pounds of brown sugar, 3 ounces of potassium nitrate (saltpeter) or sodium nitrate (chile saltpeter), and 6 gallons of water.

The ingredients and water should be put into solution and thoroughly mixed before the meat products are put into solution. It would also be desirable to use a syringe to inject some of this brine solution into the large sections of the cuts that are being cured and especially around the joints to hasten the curing process.

After the brine has been injected in and around the joints and the large cuts of the meat, the cuts should be placed in the brine solution and held down with rocks or stones and allowed to remain in the brine solution for a period of 5 to 6 weeks. During this time a moldy scum will form on the surface of the brine but this is not harmful and can be removed when the cuts are taken from the curing solution. They should then be rinsed or washed with

clean water and allowed to dry before being placed in a smokehouse.

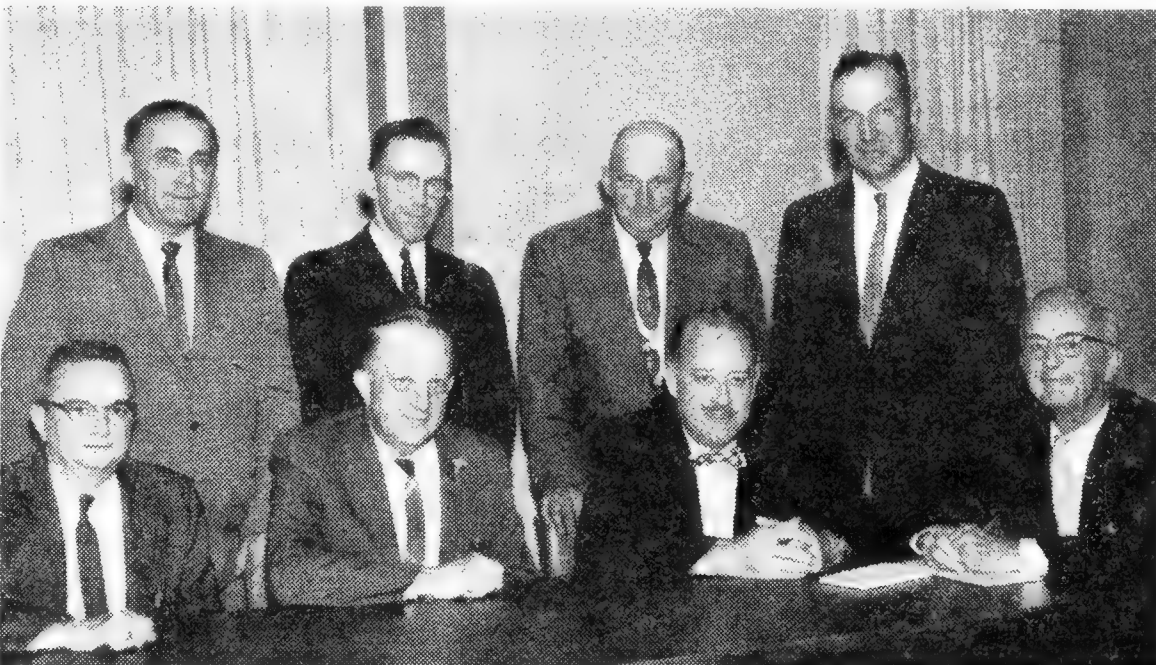
The length of time that you will smoke the meat will depend upon your own individual taste and also the efficiency of operation of your smokehouse. If you are going to fire the smokehouse continually so that you have a constant supply of smoke circulating around the meat, a period of 16 to 24 hours would be sufficient for a very satisfactory smoke. If you are going to allow the smoke source to die out overnight it would perhaps be necessary to fire the smokehouse during two consecutive days to make sure that you have adequate smoke penetration and cover.

A good mixture for home-made or country style sausage would be as follows: 10 pounds of lean pork trimmings, 5 heaping tablespoons of salt, 3 teaspoons of pepper, and 3 teaspoons of sage. The seasoning ingredients should be mixed together and thoroughly mixed in with the pork trimmings before they are ground. The grinding should take place in two operations, the first grinding through a coarse chop plate and the second grinding through a smaller chop plate. This operation thoroughly mixes the seasoning ingredients with the lean trimmings and produces excellent quality sausage. This sausage can be smoked providing it is stuffed in natural casings and smoked at a temperature which is sufficiently low to prevent the meat from partially cooking and rendering of the fats.

—Ellis A. Pierce, Cornell University

An oil leak has developed in my tank and oil has gotten into the well. What can I do about it?

Unfortunately, this situation has occurred to quite a few families and to my knowledge there is little if anything that can be done to remedy it. Continued pumping will reduce the contamination, but it persists for a long while. For wells that have become contaminated with many organic products, you can use chlorinated lime to both clean and disinfect. Kerosene or oil contamination can not be removed this way and the taste seems to persist indefinitely. Those who have had this difficulty have either put in a new well or else have secured drinking water elsewhere and continued to use this water for other household purposes. I am sorry that I cannot be more encouraging.—E. W. Foss, Cornell University



New officers and directors of Pennsylvania Egg and Poultry Producers, Inc., are shown following their election at a meeting in Harrisburg. Back row, left to right: John E. Melhorn, vice president; J. Warren Shearer, president; Daniel R. Fidler, and Willard H. Kimmel. Front row: K. M. Souders, Elmo Underkoffler, secretary-treasurer; Lester W. Brinker, and E. A. Kirschman. Directors G. Frank Shutt, Jr., and Ray Franks, were not present at time of photo.

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LEARNED LESSON?

REGARDING your editorial, "Right to Work," in your November 15th issue, the proponents of these laws never, in my opinion, pose the question fairly. The issue is not the "right to work" but the "right to work under union-won conditions!" An entirely different thing.

When a union is organized in an industry or shop, it is usually because conditions are substandard. Those joining a newly formed union in a shop meet violent opposition and therefore must most always make sacrifices. But, people being what they are, if a new worker can come in and secure these good conditions without any sacrifice, why should he join the union?

And do not forget the constant barrage of employer (single and organized) propaganda, such as for example, editorials like yours, that encourage him to do just that. This, in turn, encourages other selfish or thoughtless people to drop out. Soon the union would disintegrate (which is the object of these laws all along) and the good hours and wages so painfully won would soon follow.

Judging from the way such laws were voted down in state after state in the late election, it would appear that most workers have learned this lesson. We are sorry that your valued paper does not seem to have done likewise.—C. E. Hammond, Jr., Masonville, New Jersey

LAND RECLAMATION NOT NEEDED

IHAVE BEEN reading the Agriculturist. As usual, you are hitting at subsidy for farmers. Well, I don't believe it is the right thing, myself, but why aren't you hitting at some of the things that keep farmers down?

Sometime ago, Mr. Eastman wrote an article and among other things he showed how government was spending from \$1,000 to \$2,000 an acre to put new land into cultivation. In all the years that this has been going on, I don't recall its being mentioned before. I wonder just why?

You tell the farmers to stand back of their organizations and give friendly criticism. I have seen this reclamation problem brought up at farm meetings. You would be surprised at how cleverly they change the subject! Is it impossible for all those big farm organizations to do anything about it?

I have been getting notices to put my farm in the Soil Bank, to take it out of cultivation. Why? So new land can be opened up?

I voted for the present Administration because Eisenhower was going to stop inflation. What a way to stop it! I was foolish enough in my younger days to try and lay by something, and my government is stealing it from me by the legal method of inflation.

Benson tells how good the farmers have it, but around here our young farmers are going broke, can't make a "go" of it. No wonder they say the farm organizations and papers are "selling them down the river." We farmers haven't got many votes, but we can use what we do have. If they are bound to break our government with taxes, we may as well get our share along with the rest.

—F. L. Brown, Ulysses, Pa.

● Editor's Note: On several occasions your editors have definitely stated their opposition to spending taxpayers' money for irrigation projects at a time

when we already have surpluses. It just doesn't make sense.

So far as farm organizations are concerned, the members—in contrast to the situation in some labor unions—have the control in their hands. But to exercise that control a majority must agree on what they want, and they must have the courage of their convictions to stand up in meeting and tell what they want, even though the organization officers may not like it.

When it comes to legislators, I fear that they know what the voters want. This past fall a big point with most of

the candidates was telling how much money they and the government would funnel into a particular area if the voters would only elect them.

* * *

SHOULD HAVE CHOICE

IHAVE noticed several articles in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST about the issue on the right-to-work law.

On my part it seems that all the present union amounts to is a legalized protection racket—for all it sums up to is "either pay up or you're out of business." The unions use all this money for all kinds of purposes other than the benefit of the members—such as backing certain political candidates whom they want in office.

Sure we need a union, but a democratic one, not one on the pattern of the Russian government, where a person has no choice in the matter. I spent from 1941 to 1947 in the Navy, and felt that during that time I (like thousands of other men) was fighting for freedom. And when a group of men who

go under the heading of union can hold a club over my head and threaten me by saying either pay or we take your job, that is not freedom. —Walter E. Hoffman, Greenville, Penna.

* * *

WHO OWNS DEER?

IWONDER if you could help me out? Last week I hit a deer on the Lake Shore Road. I have got \$287.00 damage on my car, and I must pay the first \$100.00 before I can get my car fixed.

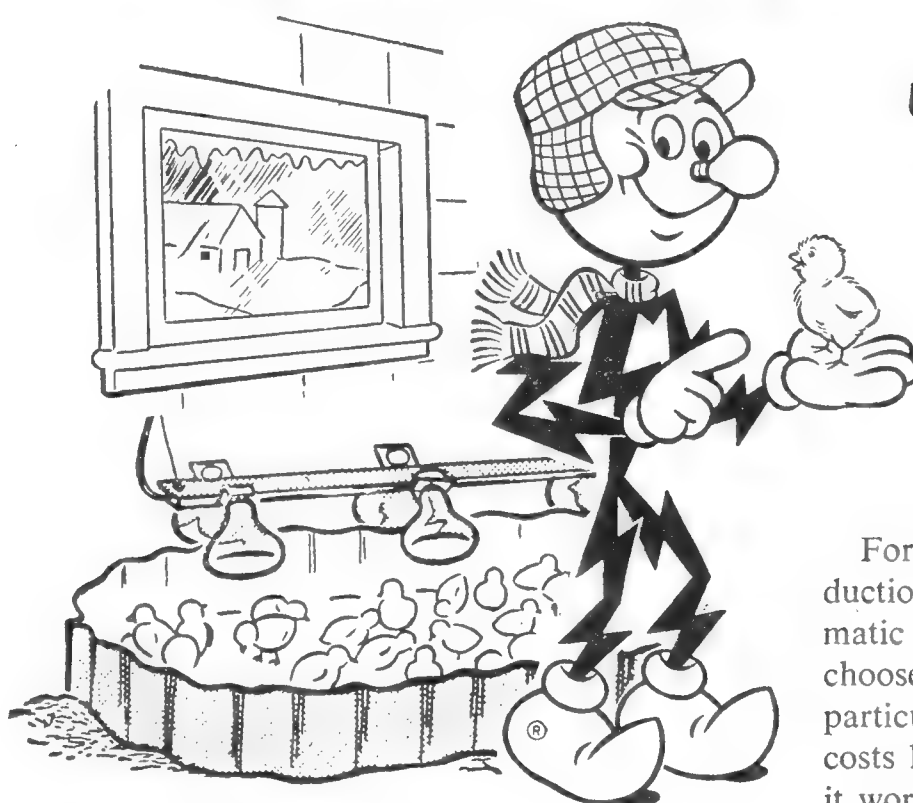
The State owns the deer until they do some damage, then nobody owns them. If my cows got out I would have to pay for damages, so why doesn't that go for deer? We farmers lose a lot a year when they feed off our crops. I just don't think it is right to let this go. —Mrs. E. Armstrong, Ludlowville, N. Y.

● Editor's Note: There have been efforts on the part of various New York State farm organizations for legislation to make the State responsible, but so far no legislation has been passed. I am sure the efforts will be continued.

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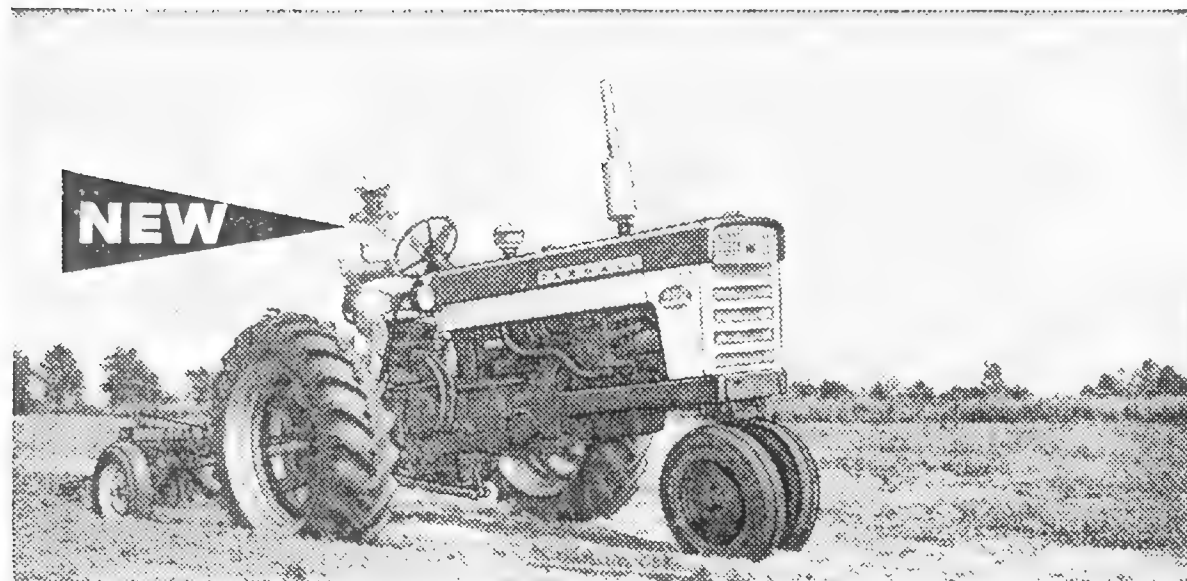
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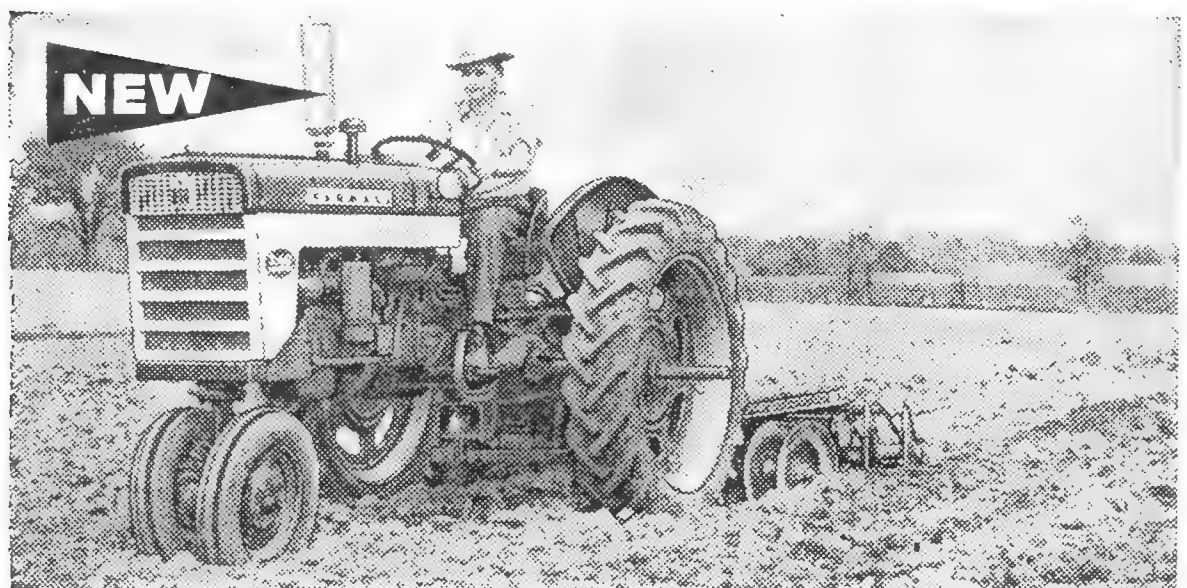
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Farmall 560, with smooth 6-cylinder engine, gives you 5-plow, 6-row tractor power. This new IH Multi-Range Six provides a wide power-speed selection that enables you to travel faster, pull multiple hitches, and work more rows. The Farmall 560 develops 65.2 belt and 59.4 drawbar horsepower on gasoline. This tractor also is available with LP gas or Diesel engine.



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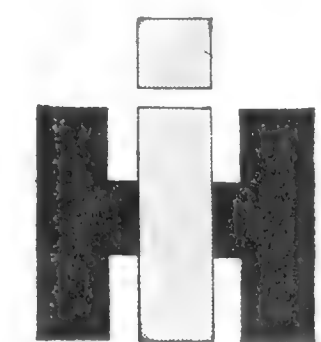
the fuel economy of its 4-cylinder predecessor. And the great new Farmall 560 Diesel showed still bigger cash savings on fuel. Bigger, more efficient engine power, however, is only *one* phase of IH leadership. Teaming the widest governed range of any big tractor engine with 10 forward speeds gives you gap-free power from 1½ to 16½ mph. This is new IH Multi-Range power that's just right for every job. Super-smooth new IH 6-cylinder engine ends tiring loud noise and arm-numbing vibration. All-new internal hydraulic pump . . . new Tel-A-Depth implement control . . . new operator comfort, and dozens of other important advances make you a *bigger* man than ever on a new Farmall or International® tractor.



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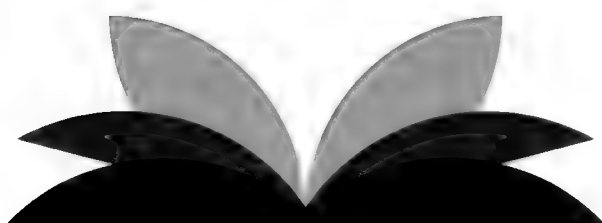
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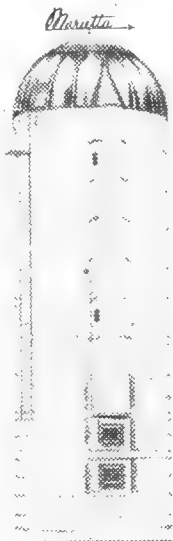
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Visiting Hayfields

By
TOM MILLIMAN

Milepost 372

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THRUWAY

Guernseys and Milk

FOR MANY years, the pricing system under which farmers get paid for milk has tended to work to the disadvantage of the Guernsey, and the Jersey as well. With the low-fat diet all the rage, the situation has worsened in recent years, until now the producer gives away the extra solids-not-fat contained in the skim milk of the Guernsey or Jersey, and, on a unit basis, the return on the butterfat above 3.5% is less than what is paid for 3.5% and below.

Feeling the trend through the pocketbook (milk check), I took two steps, the lesser one being that Hayfields gradually, even cautiously, went to crossbreeding. It works satisfactorily. Our butterfat test gradually went down to 3.9% and 4%, milk flow went up, our cattle grew larger and more rugged, and there was a higher intake of forage and lower consumption of grain per hundredweight of milk.

The major move was an effort to interest the owners of Guernseys to breed for higher milk flow and lower butterfat content by pointing out not only the milk market situation but also the existence, within the Guernsey breed, of enough high-milk, low-fat cattle to provide seed stock for the change.

In this effort I made no headway whatever among the rich and well-to-do who predominate among the breeders. These reputable citizens do not have to live on the money received for milk or from the sale of cattle. They have had a great deal of fun competing with one another in the making of high butterfat records, in the sale of record cattle at advertised auctions, and in the show ring. They liked the situation the way it was, and is.

It must be acknowledged that some improvement in the breed has taken place at their hands, in size, type, and moderately greater total production. But the same old 5% test has persisted in the face of a changing milk market and, it seems, has crept upward a bit from the level of 40 years ago.

Time for Change

Such a condition is not good for the farmers who prefer Guernsey cattle and must make a living from the sale of their milk. Year by year, fewer farmers have been buying Guernseys, until now the figures show that the breed as a whole has not maintained its competitive place.

The decline in Guernseys is needless. These cattle have a wide range in size, milk flow, butterfat test, vigor, and the ability to depend more on pasture, hay and silage and somewhat less on grain. Out of the breed can come strains of cattle that yield a lot of milk of 4% to 4.4% test, and the ability to deliver more profit for the owners who tend them. Certain farmer breeders are now shaping their breeding programs accordingly, but as yet not enough have realized that through low cost artificial breeding the way is open to more milk and more money.

In the August 4, 1957, issue, this space noted the gift of the McDonald herd and farm to Cornell University, and urged a research program of breeding for higher milk flow and

lower fat content from the McDonald Guernseys, the most publicized dairy cattle in America.

It was a controversial suggestion, and I am old enough to know that there must have been opposition. But none appeared in print or letters. It was heartening to have letters of approval from certain Guernsey authorities, including two members of the McDonald Advisory Committee. Many dairymen gave me words of encouragement.

Now Cornell is making plans to go ahead on breeding McDonald Guernseys for more milk. The project is not on a full scale, since it is to cover only half the herd, yet "half a loaf is better than no bread," and I feel encouraged and rewarded for the years of effort which seemed until now to be more or less fruitless.

SCREENINGS

To observe young men striding to and from classes on the campus of Cornell University is to strengthen one's confidence in the future. They are erect, clear-eyed, and alert, with well-shaped heads—as can easily be seen, since they wear crew haircuts and no hats. Good-sized fellows for the most part, they glow with health, vigor, and intelligence. * * *

On the crowded campuses of America's colleges, this fall more than ever before, can be seen an unusually high proportion of the leaders of tomorrow. To get into college they had to prove in advance that they have "what it takes." From the colleges they will go out into the competitive worlds of business, the professions, and agriculture. * * *

Wherever conducted, the surveys show that the more education, the more income from farming, with college graduates at the top. Of course, we've all seen a few college men who were awfully poor farmers. They are exceptions. Also, some of the best farmers I know never went to college, and some not even to high school. They are self-educated, energetic thinkers, and doers, and would succeed at anything. My hat is lifted high to them. * * *

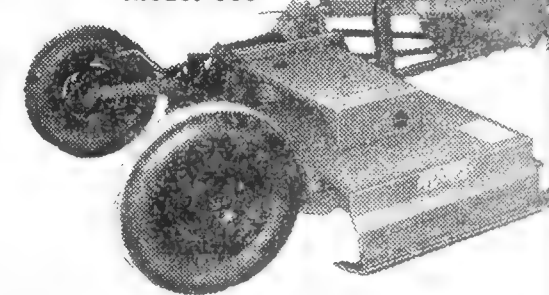
The only colleges now remaining partly full seem to be the agricultural colleges throughout the country. Generally, agricultural colleges are tuition-free, which is a great help to students. Moreover, there was never a time in the past 50 years when as many as half the agricultural students went to farming after graduation. The many courses now taught in such institutions can be made to fit a man for dozens of occupations other than farming. * * *

Some of the visible and aching needs of today and tomorrow are for farm boys with college educations to enter the farm equipment industry, to build and test better machinery; the chemical industry, to bring more practical balance to the claims for sprays, dusts, weed controls, etc.; and the pharmaceutical field, to bring down to earth the extravagant assertions now made for certain antibiotics, hormones, and other biologicals. Men with city backgrounds are running these shows. Because there are too few qualified men with farm backgrounds to fill the chairs, city boys are becoming agricultural professors. Farm boys would be better, when of equal intelligence, personality and energy.

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Farm Bureau- PROPOSES Labor Legislation OPPOSES Chauffeurs' Licenses

AT THE annual meeting at Syracuse November 10-12, the New York State Farm Bureau stated its position on a number of questions of concern to farmers.

One extremely important resolution proposed the postponement for a year of the law requiring a chauffeur's license for all truck drivers, plus an amendment that the law apply only to drivers of trucks for hire, which would make it unnecessary for all members of farm families driving trucks to get chauffeurs' licenses. Opposition was also expressed to requirements for turning signals on tractors and farm equipment.

SCHOOLS: On schools, the Farm Bureau favored an increase in State Aid, consideration of taxes other than property taxes for school purposes, and that adult education be financed by those who participate. The Bureau opposed Federal financial aid to schools.

Reappraisal of real estate for tax purposes was favored, that the Legislature study the large amount of real property exempt from taxation, and that local government have the power to tax private industry located on public land.

LABOR: Opposition was expressed to compulsory membership in any organization, and legislation was favored to strengthen the law against secondary boycotts.

The delegates recommended opposition by all available legal, legislative and educational means to efforts of labor unions to become bargaining agencies for farmers.

Also opposed was the limiting of jobs which legally-employed young people between the ages of 14 and 16 can do on farms, favored permitting young people between the ages of 12 and 14 with work permits to assist in harvesting small fruits and vegetables for limited periods.

DAIRYING: On dairy matters there was opposition to a Federal code of milk inspection, to a base rating plan for milk, and favoring the ending of a requirement that the date of pasteurization be put on milk bottles in New York City.

In other resolutions, the delegates opposed State indemnities for brucellosis reactors, favored more liberal granting of milk dealers' licenses, and favored giving farmers the right to sell at the farm all the milk produced by them.

WELFARE: A resolution proposed that unworthy welfare workers be weeded out, that local work programs for those on welfare be legalized, that in some cases assistance be in the form of goods instead of cash, and that greater administrative responsibility be placed at the local level.

There was opposition to compulsory workmen's compensation on farms, and a suggestion that studies be made to determine why compensation insurance rates for New York agriculture are higher than in the adjoining states. Also, that unemployment insurance should not apply to farm workers.

IRRIGATION: Favored was the development of a system to permit water users to obtain unchallengeable legal rights to water, also the establishment of State agencies to plan the conservation and development of water resources.

SUPPORT PRICES: By resolution, the Farm Bureau favored abandoning all support prices for farm products by January 1962. The undertaking of any program for direct reduction payments by the Federal government (the Brannan Plan) was opposed. Delegates also opposed the use of the term "self help" in connection with programs containing production and marketing quotas, assessments, etc. Favored was the removal of production restrictions on crops consumed on the farms, and abandoning of the Soil Bank.

CONSERVATION: Resolutions favored a longer open season on does where deer are overly abundant, more vigorous law enforcement on those who disregard landowners' rights, close cooperation between county farm bureaus and sportsmen's organizations. Also, favored was the inclusion of a renewal stub on licenses, the recording of violations for two years and the revocation of licenses on a third offense.

OFFICERS: Don Wickham of Hector was re-elected president, and Donald Green of Chazy was elected vice-president. Directors re-elected were: E. Earl Harding of Albion; Ralph Ward, Alpine; George Humphreys, New Hartford; and Walter Armer, Ballston Spa; and Robert Greig of Red Hook was elected director to succeed Albert Cole.

The principal speaker at the annual banquet was Charles R. Sligh, Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers. He stressed the need for business leaders to be active in politics, and pointed out how organized labor has been extremely effective in promoting the campaigns of candidates favored by them.

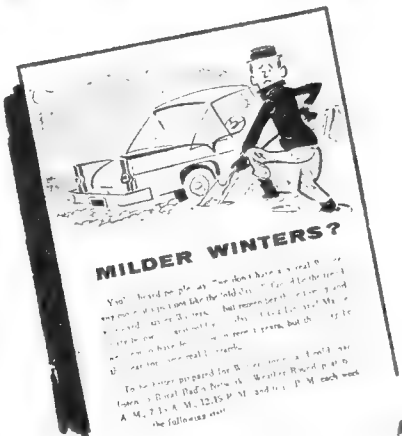
"When business and farm groups, as the custodians of the nation's economic welfare, appear before the 86th Congress to seek legislation vital to that economy," Mr. Sligh said, "we will be facing many men who are committed by promise and by their own convictions to leading America farther and farther from traditional free enterprise, and closer to the ultimate welfare state of planned mediocrity and shared poverty."

One of the speakers at the afternoon meeting was Dean W. I. Myers of the New York State College of Agriculture.

"Every business farmer should support the Farm Bureau," he said, "as a strong, independent organization to protect his interests and to maintain the type of free enterprise economy he wants for himself and his children. The Farm Bureau must have a large membership, able leaders, competent employees, and adequate financial support to do its full part."

The Dean summarized the business outlook for the next year or two as reasonably favorable. He cited the enormous gains in farm productivity, and in increasing living standards both for farm and non-farm families over the past 40 years. He stressed the need for improvement in marketing, with particular emphasis on the need to produce what the consumer wants.—H.L.C.

We Didn't Mean It... Honest!



A year ago, we ran the "ad" shown on the left. We mentioned the trend toward milder winters but added, rather pessimistically "this may be the year for some real blizzards". Oh, how we wished we hadn't said that! For, as you no doubt vividly remember, we got the worst storms in 70 years.

All we wanted to do was tell you about the Weather Roundup broadcasts over Northeast Radio Network. We had no idea that the Winter would turn out the way it did.

A PROMISE We hereby promise not to be pessimistic again when we talk about weather. But, just in case we should have a few snowflakes this winter or a day or so of below freezing temperature we'll be broadcasting it — just as a matter of interest.

The usual times are 6:25 and 7:15 A.M. and 12:15 and 6:15 P.M. each weekday over the stations listed below. Won't you join us?

FM STATIONS

Binghamton	WKOP	95.3 mc.
Bristol Center	WRRE	95.1 mc.
Cherry Valley	WRRC	101.9 mc.
DeRuyter	WRRD	105.1 mc.
Ithaca	WRRR	103.7 mc.
Jamestown	WJTN	93.3 mc.
Niagara Falls-Buffalo	WHLDF	98.5 mc.
Olean	WHDL-FM	95.7 mc.
Rochester	WHFM	98.9 mc.
Troy-Albany-Schenectady	WFLY	92.3 mc.
Utica-Rome	WRUN-FM	105.7 mc.
Wethersfield	WRRL	107.7 mc.

Weather Roundup is also broadcast over these AM stations: (usual times are 6:25 a.m. and 7:15 a.m.; 12:15 p.m. and 6:15 p.m. daily)

AM STATIONS

Binghamton	WNBF	1290 kc.	Plattsburgh	WEAV	960 kc.
Elmira	WELM	1400 kc.	Poughkeepsie	WKIP	1450 kc.
Hornell	WWHG	1320 kc.	Rochester	WHAM	1180 kc.
Ithaca	WHCU	870 kc.	Schenectady	WGY	810 kc.
Jamestown	WJTN	1240 kc.	Scranton (Pa.)	WEJL	630 kc.
Massena	WMSA	1340 kc.	Syracuse	WHEN	620 kc.
Newburgh	WGNV	1220 kc.	Utica-Rome	WRUN	1150 kc.
New York	WRCA	660 kc.	Walton	WDLA	1270 kc.
Niagara Falls	WHLDF	1270 kc.	Watertown	WWNY	790 kc.
Olean	WHDL	1450 kc.			

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(Formerly Rural Radio Network)

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Dec. 20 Issue.....Closes Dec. 5
Jan. 3 Issue.....Closes Dec. 18
Jan. 17 Issue.....Closes Jan. 1
Feb. 7 Issue.....Closes Jan. 22

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AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING. Barn cleaners, heavy duty spreaders, silage unloaders, bulk milk tanks, bulk milk trucks, Herringbone milking systems, pipeline milkers, silos, grain and feed storage bins, low cost steel buildings. Terms. Nold Farm Supply, Rome, N. Y.

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PATZ BARN CLEANERS, silo unloaders. Used cleaners. Some dealerships, agencies available. P. H. Morrill, Waverly, New York.

P & D SILO UNLOADERS handle hard packed and frozen silage. Saves time and labor. Large capacity. A boy can feed 100 head in 10 to 15 minutes. 30 days free trial. Money back guarantee. Also auger bunk feeders. Write to — P & D Sales Co., Plainfield 22, Illinois.

CLOSING OUT SALE on Silo-Matic silo unloaders at greatly reduced prices. For further details write to — P & D Sales Co., Plainfield, Ill.

SENSATIONAL GARDEN TRACTOR. Hoes between plants and rows, including strawberries. Eliminates hand hoeing. Standard in size, yet entirely different. Patent 2742840. Also tills. Fantastic offer to first few inquiries. Auto Hoe, De Pere 49, Wisconsin.

ONE USED 300 gallon Steinhorst; one used 320 gallon Craft bulk tank, taken in trade on new Pfaudler and Vac coolers. Walter Shute, La Fayette, N. Y. RD#1.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

GOV'T SURPLUS
BARGAINS



BUY DIRECT from U. S. Gov't Jeeps, trucks, fork-lifts, tents, tools, machinery, motors, typewriters, hydraulic, tires, camping equipment and 1000's of other items that sell as low as 1, 2, or 3% of original LOW Gov't cost! Send \$1.00 TODAY for complete instructions and list of depots to
AVIATION SURPLUS CENTER, Dept. F-11, Box 789, York, Pa.

CANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6x8 @ \$3.84; 7x9 @ \$5.04; 8x12 @ \$7.68. Write for Samples and Stock Sizes.
Tents to rent for all purposes.
ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877)
4 HAWLEY STREET BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

(Continued from Opposite Page)

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT

NEW CROP DRYER—New Holland, Model 705 with five hp motor, tires and tubes. Sacrifice for \$1560.00. S. G. Lewis & Son, West Grove, Penna. UNDERhill 9-2214.

WANTED TO BUY

\$4,000.00 FOR 1913 LIBERTY HEAD NICKEL. Uncirculated dollars—1804-1839, 1893-S, 1895-P 1903-O pay \$100.00-\$5,000.00. Certain dates Lincoln Cents before 1932, \$100.00; Flying Eagle Cents, \$500.00; Indian Cents, \$140.00; dimes before 1943 — \$2,000.00; quarters before 1924 \$1,000.00; half dollars before 1905-\$1,000.00; 2c pieces—\$100.00; 3c pieces—\$130.00; halfdimes—\$500.00. Hundreds of others worth \$10.00 \$1,000.00. Canadian coins, 1921—5c silver—\$100.00. 1875 quarters, — \$75.00. 1921 — 50c \$500.00. Wanted—20c pieces, gold coins, paper money, etc. Our large illustrated guarantee buy ing—selling catalogue, giving complete allooin in formation—send \$1.00. Purchase catalogue be fore serding coins. Worthcoin Corporation K-232-C Boston 8, Massachusetts.

AGENTS WANTED

WAXES FLOORS WITHOUT "WAX." New invention. No more floor wax to buy. Sensational seller. Samples sent on trial. Kristee 104, Akron, Ohio.

TAKE OVER YOUR AREA—agents, dealers, farmers. Make \$125 up weekly selling nationally advertised Campbell's Gro-Green Liquid Fertilizer Concentrates. No investment. Everything free. Campbell Co., (Est. 1928), Rochelle 25, Illinois.

PECAN NUTMEATS. Fruitcake, country cheese, nylons, handbags, rugs, watches, typewriters, wholesale. Simms Warwick, N. Y.

SELL QUALITY MINERAL supplements to farmers in your county. No objections to handling non-conflicting items. Write Meyer Laboratories, Napoleon, Ohio.

SPORTING GOODS

SNOWSHOES — FINEST HANDMADE quality \$15.00—\$25.00. Satisfaction guaranteed, circular free. Anderson & Sons, Cumberland Ctr., Maine

WOMEN'S INTEREST

NEW RUG—GARMENT WOOLS, 50c, \$1.00 lb. Also \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 yd., 60" wide. Samples 25c. Rug-ery, Gilmanton, N. H.

LEARN PROFESSIONAL CAKE decorating. De tails free. Deco-Secrets, Venice 22, Calif.

LET LARKIN PRODUCTS MAKE money for you. Cosmetics, extracts, household supplies. Write for catalog. Larkin 5, Buffalo 10, N. Y.

IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS made specifically for tatting. Full 10 1/2" size, white only \$1.50 a dozen, prepaid. Excellent value. E. & S Sales Dept. A P O Box 417 New Haven Conn.

MEN'S BRIEFS AND TEE shirts. Dacron rein forced collars, combed yarn, processed minimum shrinkage, white Small, medium, large, extra large. Mixed sizes in either. \$6.95 dozen. Post paid. Check or money order E. Mathers Stafford N. Y.

FREE VITAMIN CATALOGUE — Quality capsules, potent formulas for better, healthier living. Feel younger—more vigorous. Buy direct—save! Vitacenter, Drawer 2318-AA, Detroit 31.

CHURCH GROUPS, CLUBS, Chapters, etc., raise money easily. Sell handloomed nylon handbags. Expertly woven in several styles, all colors. 15 denier used exclusively. Investment not required. Josephine Gareau, Route 7, Sevierville, Tenn.

DON'T GET MARRIED until you buy wedding invitations. Write Box 1235 Printer, Erie, Pa. Send copy and \$6.00 for 50; \$10.00 for 100.

DISCOUNT CATALOG NAME BRAND gifts, appliances. Free delivery. double S & H Green Stamps all purchases. Send \$1 refundable, Akron Distributors, 12 Cedar, Akron, New York.

BAKE NEW GREASELESS doughnuts in kitchen. Sell stores. Free details. George Ray, 3605 South 15th, Minneapolis 7, Minnesota.

ATTENTION RUG MAKERS—We're moving! Please note change of address. Finest available, 100% pre-shrunk wool strips for braiding and hooking, and in the colors you want! Direct from coat factories. Money back guarantee. Send 15c for new samples. Quality Coat Factory, 477 Barnum Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

QUILT PIECES! Beautiful colors! 1 1/4 lbs., \$1.00; 3 1/4 lbs., \$2.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ward. 42-A Manchester, Springfield 8, Mass.

LADIES, 1ST QUALITY 18" SCARFS. Sensational offer. Neatly packed one dozen ass't. plain colors, only \$1.95 per dozen. Ideal for gift giving or personal use. Cleworth, 64 Tyler Pk., Lowell, Mass.

LADIES MATCHED SWEATER sets. Knit of finest 100% Hi Bulk Orlon, 32 thru 40. White, pink, blue, black, red—\$6.99 per set, postpaid. Satisfaction or money back. Check or money order. J. I. Nutt, Penn Yan, Rt. 1, N. Y.

ANNIVERSARY COOK-BOOK illustrated by local artists. Recipes reproduced in original handwriting. 200 pages of local recipes compiled by Tercentenary Committee. \$2.00 plus 25c mailing. Cook Book, Box 617, Bridgehampton, Long Island, New York.

SIX YOUTHS GET
PUREBRED CALVES

FOR the fifth consecutive year, the Purebred Dairy Cattle Association, cooperating with the various state dairy breed organizations, presented at the New York State Fair six calves, one of each breed, to six boys or girls to help them to start purebred herds.

The Ayrshire Breeders' Association calf, selected from the herd of Arthur Webb of Holcomb, was presented to Raymond Foster of Friendship. The New York Brown Swiss Breeders' chose a calf from Concord Farms of Woodbourne for their winner Lynn Green, Jr., of Cooperstown; and the New York Guernsey Breeders' Cooperative, Inc. calf from the Roy Kamm herd of Marietta for James Dodd of Nunda.

The New York Holstein-Friesian Association presented a heifer from Moncony Farms, owned by Hill Brothers of Spencerport, to Jerry Griffin of Canastota. The Jersey calf went to Charles Coon of Lisbon. It was chosen by the New York Jersey Club from the Ray Chamberlain herd of Wyoming. The New York Milking Shorthorn Society presented their calf to Grant Moxley of Laurens. This calf came from the Last Chance Ranch of Lake Placid.

According to Prof. H. A. Willman, State 4-H Dairy Specialist, the entire project was jointly sponsored by all of the state dairy breed associations, the New York A.B.C., Inc., and the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

— A. A. —

FARM CREDIT BOARD
HAS NEW DIRECTOR

LUTHER W. JENNEJAHN of Hilton, New York, has been elected to the Farm Credit Board of Springfield by the 33 Production Credit Associations serving the six New England states, New York and New Jersey.

Mr. Jennejahn's election is for a three-year term beginning January 1, 1959. He replaces Warren W. Hawley, Jr. of Batavia, New York, who has served on the board for 15 years and as chairman for the past several years.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

UNUSUAL APRONS \$1.50 plus free bonus. Hopedale Workshop, Clyde, New York.

ENCYCLOPEDIA—NEW MASTERS Pictorial, 8 deluxe volumes edited by educators, scholars, specialists. For everyday home, schools, and offices. Complete adventure in knowledge of vast new fields of mutual interests of mankind, throughout the ages. 8 beautiful deluxe volumes of modern science, industries, art, literature and music. Concisely pictured, accurately explained. This tremendous mass of pictures and information you would expect in more expensive encyclopedias and costs you less than 87c per volume. \$14.95 value only \$6.95 prepaid. A nice, practical, up-to-date, lasting gift. Established 1932. Hill Gifts, Dept. 56, Palmyra, Michigan.

XMAS OR PASTEL ribbon remnants, 100 yards \$1.10, postpaid. Ribbon Exchange, Box 211, Whitman, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

RUBBER STAMP—UP TO 3 lines \$1.00. Free literature. Champlain Industries, Grand Isle 2 Vermont

"BACKWOODS JOURNAL" — \$1.00 year. 20c copy. Log Cabin Life, Old Forge 16, N. Y.

CLIPPER BLADES SHARPENED: 24 hour service, 12 years experience. Every set tested. Mail blades and \$1.00 per set. New blades, new clippers. Clippers repaired. Lawrence B. DuMond, Walton, N. Y.

NO TRESPASSING SIGNS, samples, prices free. Cassel, 65 Cottage Middletown, N. Y.

DON'T FEED SPARROWS. Make your own trap and catch thousands. Free particulars. Roy Vail, La Grange 42, Indiana.

100 NEW DOUBLE EDGE or 50 single edge razor blades \$1.00, we pay postage, guaranteed. 1101 E. Juan Linn, Victoria, Texas.

RETRACTABLE BALL POINT PENS 8 for \$1.00. Refills: blue, red, green 15 for \$1.00. "Fit Papermate and most retractable pens." Send check, cash or money order to Scott Pen Company, Carmel, New York.

SUFFER FROM VARICOSE ULCERS? Try Bela-ro-peol ointment. 4 oz. \$3.00. 16 oz. \$7.00. Bela-ro-peol. 341 E. Center St., Manchester Conn. Dept. AA.

LIGHTNING ROD SERVICE. Designed for you. Underwriters Laboratories approved. Free inspection. Free survey and estimates. Morse-Collins, Inc., 148-H Coddington Road, Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 4-0445.

NAILS: 10 and 6 penny common \$7.00. Six penny finishing \$6.00 hundred pound keg (slightly rusty). Downsville Outlet Store, Downsville, New York.

RUBBER STAMPS, 3 LINES, name and address. \$1.00. Circular free. Henry Kiewiet, 2025 Barney Road, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

"FUL-VU" AMAZING eyeglass cleaner. Eyeglasses stay free of steaming, fogging, dirt, dust. One application lasts for days. Trial tube (3 months supply) only \$1.00. Cleworth, 64 Tyler Park, Lowell, Mass.



"I looked at a lot of tanks and then bought the tank I liked," says Mr. Corwin S. Burrer, R.D. 2, Elyria, Ohio.

You'd smile just like Mr. Burrer
if you had this bulk storage tank

When he chose a Pfaudler Lo-Vat bulk cooler, Mr. Burrer bought more than a milk-holding tank. He bought:

The right kind of cooling. For fast, thorough cooling you need agitation. But unless the agitation is scientifically planned and controlled, you can churn or foam your milk. All of Pfaudler's experience with milk agitation has gone into the Lo-Vat—experience that made Pfaudler the very first manufacturer of cooled dairy process tanks.

Ample cooling area is important, too. Much of the sidewall and the entire tank bottom of this tank is cooled.

Easy cleaning. Only the end plates are welded, and these seams are polished as smooth as the surrounding metal, making the tank interior one smooth area of stainless steel.

You'll notice that Mr. Burrer's Lo-Vat is waist high. Makes it easy to get at. Easier to pour into, too.

Ruggedness. Lo-Vat has extra-heavy steel construction and a rugged three-layer finish—zinc base, primer, and dairy enamel top coat baked on.

Full warranty. Not only is the Lo-Vat's refrigeration system given a year's warranty—the tank carries a warranty, too, against sagging, buckling, distortion, or loss of calibration for its entire service life, under normal use.

Write for Bulletin 958.

Dealer inquiries are invited.



THE PFAUDLER CO.
a division of PFAUDLER PERMUTIT INC.
Dept. AA-128, Rochester 3, N. Y.

INTO THE 15th YEAR
100% THE NYABC WAY

for Leslie and Arthur Ellis of Fort Edward, N. Y.



These six NYABC sired Holsteins in the herd at Ellishill Farm averaged 12,230M, 3.7% and 455F actual production in their latest complete lactations at an average age of 3 years, 5 months 2X, 304 days. They are officially classified with an average score of 80.8.

Leslie and Arthur Ellis know why they're enthusiastic over NYABC after 14 years:

PRODUCTION INCREASE

AND they're backed up by records in their HIR book showing last year that 20 Holsteins at Ellishill Farm averaged 13,393M, 3.7% and 494F.

AND the records are backed up by the neighbors—there's a strong demand locally for the type of cattle being bred and developed by Leslie and Arthur Ellis—showing that around Ellishill Farm, they know there's

MORE PAY THE NYABC WAY

NEW YORK
ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE, INC.

P. O. Box 528-A



Ithaca, New York

Serving Dairy Herds in New York and Western Vermont Since 1940.

Mrs. Iris Beattie

WINS



IT WAS great fun at the molasses cookie contest finals, held at Saratoga Springs during the annual session of the New York State Grange! The big statewide contest, jointly sponsored by the Grange and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, had been running since last January, and the 53 county champions who competed in the finals had been chosen from nearly 5,000 contestants who took part in the contest.

Judging of the entries of the 53 finalists took place in the famous Canfield Casino at Saratoga, with a panel of experts (see picture on opposite page) spending seven hours on the job of picking the winners. The most exciting moment came at the end of the judging when sealed envelopes were opened and the No. 1 winner was revealed as Mrs. Iris Beattie of Odessa, N. Y., Schuyler County. Mrs. Beattie is a member of Highland Grange.

When we discovered that Mrs. Beattie was not at the State Grange convention, we telephoned her, creating considerable excitement at the Beattie home . . . with the result that Mrs. Beattie and a friend of hers got up at 4 a.m. the next day and drove to Saratoga Springs, arriving in time for the official announcement and awarding of prizes.

We were also delighted to have the No. 2 winner, Mrs. Margery Hyatt, R. 5, Rome, N. Y., on hand for the official announcement. Pictures on these pages show the three top winners and their grand prizes. In addition they and the next eight high winners received the following grocery prizes from six AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers:

A case of Grandma's Molasses and a 25-lb. sack of Sucrest sugar from American Molasses Co.

A 25-lb. sack of G.L.F. Quality Pastry Flour from Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange.

A 24-oz. can Davis Baking Powder; 12-oz. can Cocomalt, Creamy Fudge Swel, and Creamy White Swel, plus recipe folder and Quick-Mix Charts from R. B. Davis Co., a division of Penick & Ford.

6 packages of Sterling 26-oz. Round Table Salt from International Salt Company (which also gave a set of sterling silver salt and pepper shakers to both the No. 1 and No. 2 winners).

A dozen 12-oz. bottles of Brer Rabbit Molasses; 1 case of My-T-Fine Lemon Pie Filling, and a copy of the Brer Rabbit "Book of Molasses Magic" from Penick & Ford.

A 25-lb. bag of Robin Hood Flour from International Milling.

Total cash awards amounted to over \$400.00, including \$159.00 in entry prizes.

es from State Grange (\$3 to each of the finalists); \$60 from Quaker Oats Company (\$15 to the No. 1 winner, and \$5 to the next nine high); \$100.00 from AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, divided in graduated amounts among the top 15 winners; and \$87.00 from Penick & Ford, to contestants among the top 15 who used Brer Rabbit Molasses in their recipes. These Brer Rabbit cash prizes matched those given by American Agriculturist.

Though the weather was bad, everybody seemed to enjoy being in Saratoga Springs. The roomy convention hall was brightly lighted and gayly decorated, and the Canfield Casino, the headquarters of the State Grange Service & Hospitality Committee, was just a few steps away. The State committee members (Mrs. Eugene Daley, R. 2, Poughkeepsie; Mrs. Clayton Taylor, RD, Lawtons; and Mrs. Steve Karlick, Jr., Marietta) were all on hand in the Casino, and there were plenty of attractive exhibits to intrigue the crowds that came over from Convention Hall.

First, as you went in the Casino door, was the exhibit of Molasses Cookie Contest prizes—enough groceries to stock a store, plus the grand prizes; the G.L.F. redwood barbecue set, with 8-ft. table, benches, and two red-cushioned chairs; a Monarch Electric range, with company representative Max Sisler there to show it; and the deluxe Speed Queen washer and dryer, with Mrs. Barbara Brisson to demonstrate them.

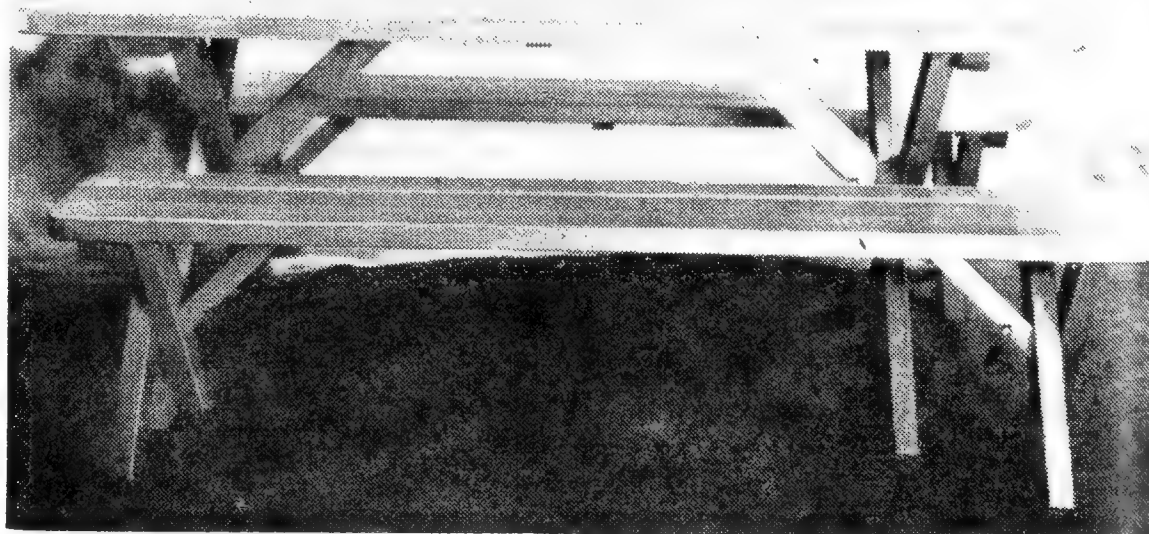
Also on view were some lovely hooked rugs, winners in the Grange hooked rug contest; and there was much interest in Juvenile Grange exhibits of toys, artistic seed pictures, and cute little frames made out of popsicle and sucker sticks. I was personally very taken



No. 1 winner Mrs. Iris Beattie of Odessa, N. Y., comes to the platform to receive congratulations of State Grange Master Leland Smith.



At right and below are the 8-ft. redwood barbecue table, benches, and one of two red-cushioned chairs awarded to Mrs. Beattie by Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange.



Mrs. Margery Hyatt, R. 5, Rome, N. Y., the No. 2 winner, had her choice of either a Speed Queen deluxe automatic washer or dryer. She chose the washer, and is shown below receiving congratulations of Mrs. Barbara Brisson, Albany, company representative.



15 TOP WINNERS

1. Mrs. Iris Beattie, Odessa, Highland Grange, Schuyler Co.
2. Mrs. Margery Hyatt, R5, Rome, Seifert's Corners Grange, Oneida Co.
3. Mrs. H. Lyndon Hallock, Riverhead, Sound Ave. Grange, Suffolk Co.
4. Mrs. Clara Kreiley, R1, Dansville, Scottsburg Grange, Livingston Co.
5. Mrs. George Schuth, Mendon, Mendon Grange, Monroe Co.
6. Mrs. Claude A. Moulton, R2, Potsdam, Winthrop Grange, St. Lawrence Co.
7. Mrs. William E. Field, Morrisville, Morrisville Grange, Madison Co.
8. Mrs. Alvin Warner, R1, Shortsville, Manchester Grange, Ontario Co.
9. Mrs. Margaret Karl, R1, Allegany, Allegany Grange, Cattaraugus Co.
10. Mrs. Gerald Twentyman, R2, Homer, Little York Grange, Cortland Co.
11. Mrs. Raymond James, R2, Ballston Spa, Milton Grange, Saratoga Co.
12. Mrs. Harry J. Bobilin, R1, Fultonville, Glen Grange, Montgomery Co.
13. Mrs. Mertie Meal, Lockport, Lockport Grange, Niagara Co.
14. Mrs. Calvin Riddlespraker, R1, Lowville, Denmark Grange, Lewis Co.
15. Mrs. Ellen Porter, Lockwood, Acme Grange, Tioga Co.

COOKIE CONTEST

By
MABEL HEBEL
HOME EDITOR

with the seed pictures, as I had never seen anything like them. All kinds of seeds, some in natural color and some colored, were arranged on and fastened to flat surfaces to form interesting pictures, and then framed. My favorite one showed a mischievous looking little Mexican boy with flirty eyes.

The popsicle frame pictures also evoked many cries of admiration. These little frames were beautifully put together, either varnished or painted, and I was amazed to find that most of them were made by six-year-old Juvenile Grangers.

All of the photos on these two pages were taken by Don Eastman, assistant advertising manager of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Folks from our office were there in force at the Grange Convention. Besides Don Eastman, there were AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertising manager I. W. Ingalls and Mrs. Ingalls, and Mr. and Mrs. Ed Roberts. And, of course, I wouldn't miss State Grange annual session or the wind-up of the baking contest!

On the opposite page you'll find a list of the 15 top winners. The other 38 finalists were: Albany—Mrs. Elise Disbrow, Preston Hollow; Allegany—Mrs. Gordon R. Treusdell, R1, Belfast; Broome—Mrs. Harold Throop, Windsor; Cayuga—Mrs. Merritt Winn, King Ferry; Chautauqua—Mrs. Alice Christy R2, Fredonia; Chemung—Mrs. F. Edward Stermer, R3, Horseheads; Chenango—Mrs. Joyce Anderson, R1, Norwich; Clinton—Mrs. Gaylord E. Rowe, Ellenburg Depot; Columbia—Mrs. Jeanne T. Keely, R1, Chatham; Delaware—Mrs. Myrtle Ackerley, Andes; Dutchess—Mrs. Chas. E. Ostrom, Red Hook; Erie—Miss Diane

Savage, Holland; Essex—Mrs. Ethel L. Kozma, Wadhams.

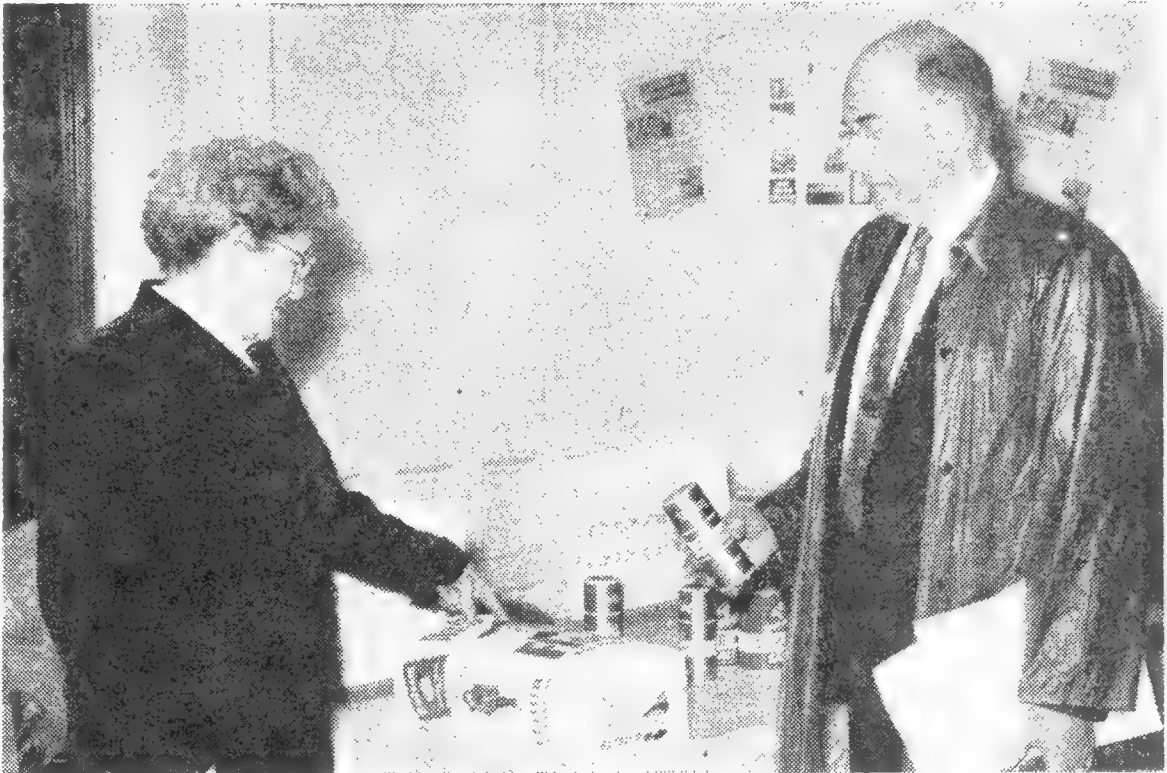
Also, Franklin County—Mrs. Mary Rockhill, R1, Constable; Fulton—Mrs. Alfred G. Reese, R2, St. Johnsville; Genesee—Mrs. Norris L. Geer, Alexander; Greene—Mrs. Beatrice Johnson, Jewett; Herkimer—Mrs. Alice Leshinski, R2, Newport; Jefferson—Mrs. Ralph Hodder, R1, Adams; Onondaga—Mrs. Casper Shetler, R1, Tully; Orange-Rockland—Mrs. Lillie Youngs, Bullville; Orleans—Mrs. Eldred Wheelock, Kent; Oswego—Mrs. Helen Yerdon, Altmar; Otsego—Mrs. George West, Scheneyus; Putnam-Westchester—Mrs. Ethel Towers, Peekskill; Rensselaer—Mrs. Ernest Roach, R1, Stephentown; Schenectady—Mrs. Donald Bellamy, R4, Scotia.

Also, Schoharie County—Mrs. Earl H. Baxter, Sloansville; Seneca—Mrs. Elsie M. Bennett, R2, Phelps; Steuben—Mrs. Earl Estey, Arkport; Sullivan—Mrs. Lewis Hubbert, Jeffersonville; Tompkins—Mrs. Evelyn S. Protts, R1, Newfield; Ulster—Mrs. Charles Everett, Plattekill; Warren—Mrs. James W. Bormann, Sr., Stony Creek; Washington—Mrs. Leon Tooley, R1, Granville; Wayne—Mrs. Orrin J. Sunderville, R1, Lyons; Wyoming—Mrs. Eleanora Winch, R2, Attica; and Yates—Mrs. Lyman Pierce, Dundee.

Next year's contest starts soon — "Your Favorite Cookie Contest." Be sure to get an entry blank from your Service and Hospitality chairman. Something new and exciting is being added to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST prizes—something you'd love to win. Don't miss out on this one! Bake your favorite cookie for it. Watch for full details in our January 3 issue!

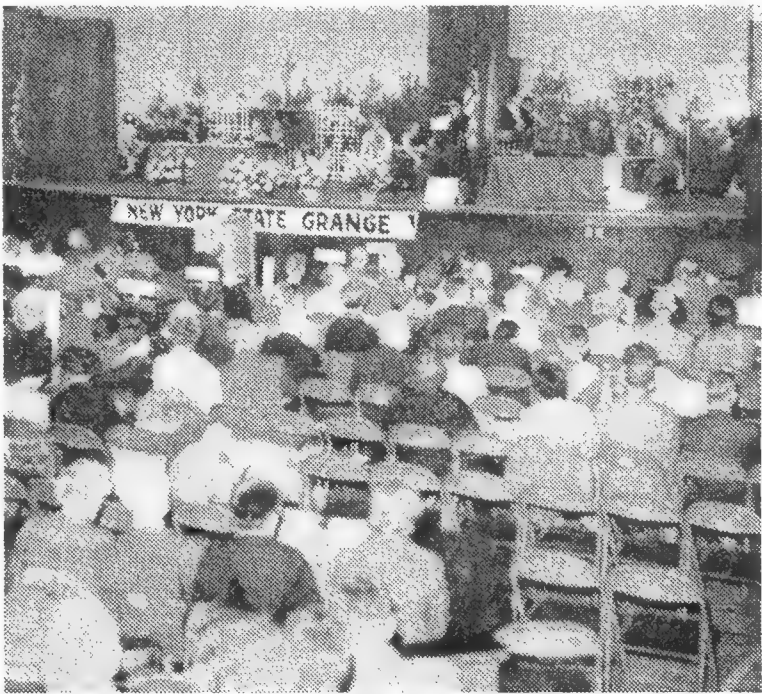


The panel of expert judges who worked long hours to determine the winners of the contest were (from left) Miss Margaret Reed, Saratoga County Assistant 4-H Club Agent; Miss Emilie Stuhlmiller, Warren County Home Demonstration Agent; and Mrs. Emma R. McCann, Niagara Mohawk Home Service Consultant. Miss Emilie Koehler, assistant professor of Home Economics at Skidmore College, was on the judging team during the morning but had to leave before the above picture was taken.



Our cameraman, Don Eastman, snapped State Grange Master Leland Smith just as he and another Grange visitor (unidentified) stopped to examine some of the many grocery prizes awarded to contest winners.

Part of the crowd of delegates at State Grange during announcement of cookie contest winners by American Agriculturist Home Editor Mabel Hebel.



(Below) Third prize winner Mrs. H. Lyndon Hallock, Riverhead, and the Monarch 32-in. Electric Range she won. At right is company representative Max Sisler.



More congratulations were in order for the No. 1 winner, Mrs. Iris Beattie, when she visited the Casino. From left, Mrs. Beattie; Mrs. Mabel Hebel, American Agriculturist Home Editor, and Mrs. Eugene Daley, chairman of Service and Hospitality.

IT TAKES A WINNER TO BE A WINNER...

Brer Rabbit Molasses!



Here's the grand-prize winner in the Molasses Cookie Contest: Mrs. Iris Beatie, Odessa, New York (left). Receiving Blue Ribbon and cash award for her Ginger Drop Cookies—\$25 from American Agriculturist and New York State Grange plus \$25 bonus from Brer Rabbit Molasses. Handing her the award (right) is Mrs. Eugene Daley, Chairman, New York State Grange and Hospitality committee. Looking on (center) is Mrs. Mabel Hebel, Home Editor, American Agriculturist.

Here's the prize-winning recipe... made from Brer Rabbit Molasses

GINGER DROP COOKIES

Mix together thoroughly

1/4 cup soft butter 1/2 cup mild-flavored
1/2 cup sugar Brer Rabbit Molasses (gold label)
1 small egg

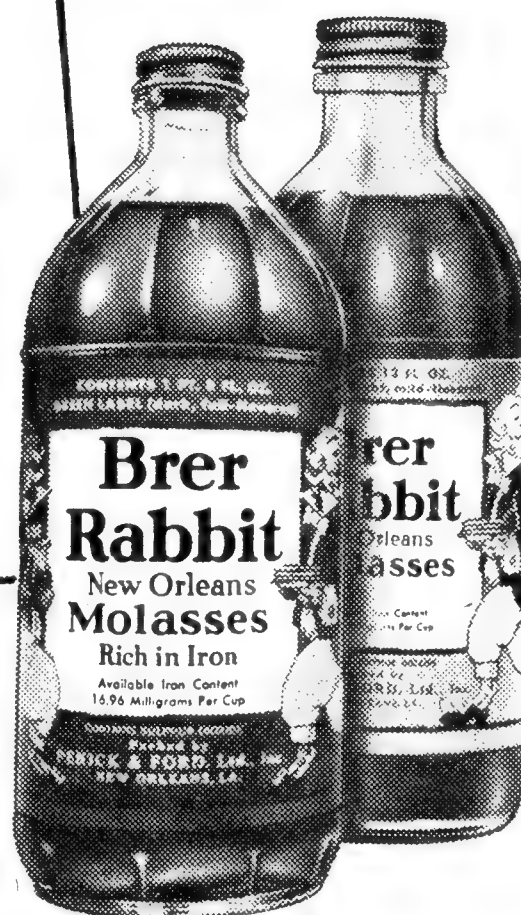
Stir in

1 teaspoon baking soda
dissolved in 1/2 cup hot water

Sift together and stir in

2 cups Gold Medal all-purpose flour, sifted 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
1/2 teaspoon salt 1/2 teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon ginger 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon

Chill dough for at least an hour. Drop rounded teaspoonfuls about 2 inches apart on lightly greased baking sheet. Bake at 400° F. until set or until, when touched lightly with finger, almost no imprint remains (about 7 minutes). Yield: about 4 dozen.



Brer Rabbit is real New Orleans Molasses!

Made only from sun-drenched southern-plantation sugar cane, Brer Rabbit adds rich flavor to cookies and cakes. Wonderful in stews and other main-dish meals, too. Try Brer Rabbit in either the full-flavored green label or milder-flavored gold label. You'll like both.

Home Gardener

By NENETZIN WHITE



Nenetzin White

A GAIN, it's that exhilarating time of the year — pre-Christmas days! And with just a very small investment we can make many people happy. Do you realize that your city friends would be delighted to receive just some boughs of evergreens and perhaps a few cones? If you haven't cones on your property, scan the ground in a local cemetery where you're sure to find quantities of them. And remember that fir and pine branches hold their needles for weeks.

If you have a few evergreens in your foundation planting, now is a wonderful time to prune them into rather compact shapes. Then ice and snow won't break or split them. Practically any plant (except hemlocks) in your foundation planting will make excellent material for your indoor or outdoor decorations. Pine, arborvitae, juniper, and best of all—yews.

If you have more time than I do, it would be wonderful to make for your friends a wreath, door swag, table tree, rose bowl, or aquarium arrangement. There is an excellent Cornell Extension bulletin No. 379, entitled "Christmas Decorations," which explains many wonderful and simple decorations. You can get a copy of it by writing to Mailing Room, Dept. AA, Stone Hall, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose 5 cents if you do not live in New York State. It is free to New York State residents.

Little Christmas Tree

One of my favorites that doesn't happen to be in the bulletin is a Christmas tree made over mesh wire. Just form 1/2-inch mesh wire into a cone shape—any size you desire—and wire together. This cone may be filled loosely with damp sphagnum or cotton batting, or it may be left empty. Then fill the mesh with small sprigs of evergreen, and for decorations use wire-stemmed Christmas balls, berries, or lollipops for the children. Bet you will get rave notices on this!

To me, nothing will ever take the place of a real Christmas tree or equal the joy of going out with the family to cut one. Realizing this, several years ago we opened our Christmas tree plantations to the public for the two week-ends preceding Christmas. Yes, we too go out and cut our own tree — and our standing family joke is that the children and I usually pick a tree too tall for our living room (after cautioning other folks not to do that).

We still think the best fireproofing for a Christmas tree is to put the freshly cut butt in water. Remember, also, that you can purchase a live tree balled and burlapped. These live trees cannot be dug from a conservation plantation, but must come from a nursery. Many people have used one of these year after year, then planted them after Christmas and thus screened their property or built a wind break. I suppose that in some city apartments, nursing homes or hospitals, a real tree is considered dangerous. We, and I am sure other garden stores, too, have some really gorgeous artificial trees, and also some delightfully different imported items for trees, tables, and Christmas packages.

Putting Garden To Bed

Yes, now is the time to mulch the plants that need protection and put your garden in tiptop shape for the winter. Mulches are used to keep the

(Continued on Page 25)

Easy to Make

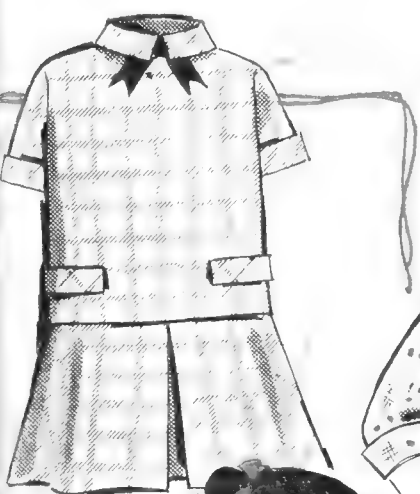
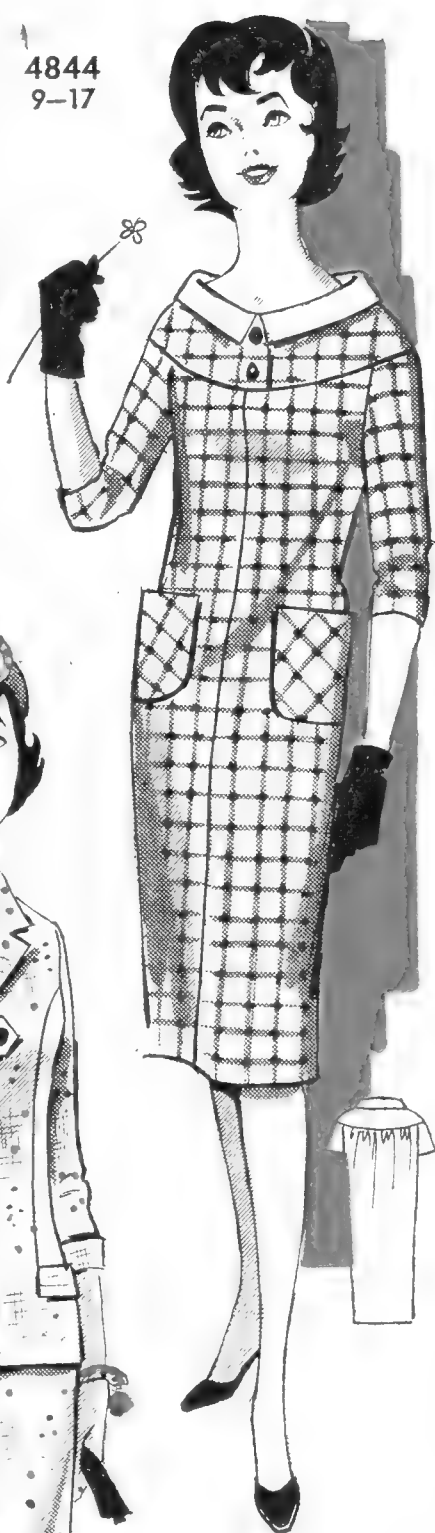
4844. Casually perfect for your winter engagements. Printed pattern in Jr. Miss sizes 9, 11, 13, 15, 17. Size 13 takes 1 7/8 yds. 54-in. fabric; 5/8 yd. 35-in. contrast. 35¢

4827. Stunning two-piece dress for the larger figure. Printed Pattern in Women's sizes 36, 38, 40, 44, 46, 48. Size 36 takes 4 yds. 45-in. fabric. 35¢

4579. Pert for school, pretty for parties—a "grown-up" two-piecer. Printed Pattern in Child's sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Size 6 takes 1 7/8 yds. 35-in. fabric. 35¢

4561. Jumper and blouse to enlarge your wardrobe. Printed Pattern in Misses' sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 40, 42. Size 16: Jumper, 2 1/8 yds. 54-in.; blouse, 2 1/2 yds. 35-in. 35¢

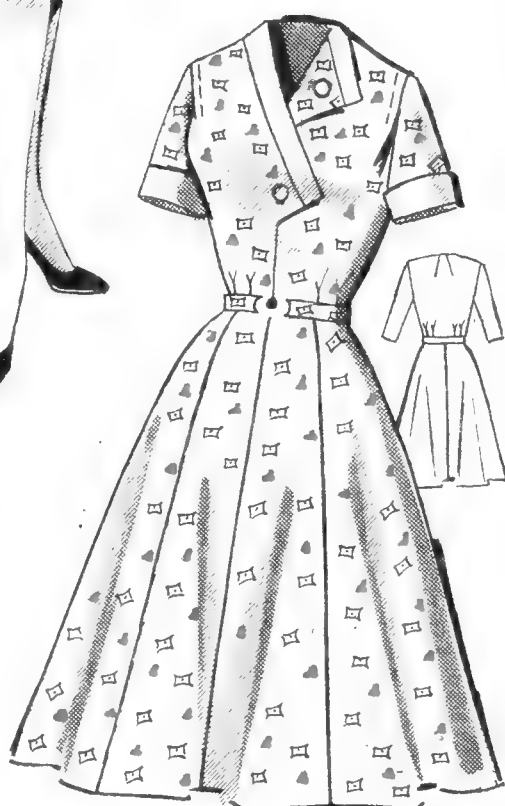
4806. Half-size style with single lapel, banded diagonal trim, and graceful skirt. Printed Pattern in Sizes 14 1/2, 16 1/2, 18 1/2, 20 1/2, 22 1/2, 24 1/2. Size 16 1/2 takes 3 5/8 yds. 39-in. fabric, 1/4 yd. contrast. 35¢



4579
2-10



4561
12-20
40-42



4806
14 1/2-24 1/2



Expert cook is also a swimming instructor

Young Mother from Cortland, N. Y. Wins 4 Cooking Awards at State Fair

Son David lends a helping hand as he decides just where those prize ribbons should go in Mrs. Gordon Thomas' scrapbook. Mrs. Thomas won them all in cooking contests—the latest just last year at the New York State Fair.

Mrs. Thomas' hobby is teaching neighborhood children to swim, and she'd certainly make an excellent cooking instructor, too. Of course, she uses Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It's fast and easy," Mrs. Thomas says. "And keeps right on the shelf."

And of course all you cooks who bake at home will make holiday

treats with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. It's always the yeast to use—so fast and easy, and keeps for months on your shelf. Holiday time is a good time to try the new pizza recipe, too—it's on the Fleischmann package. And so easy . . . just add yeast to biscuit mix for real Italian pizza crust. Try "Pizza Pronto"—and get Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast—it's the best.



Another Fine Product of Standard Brands Inc.

Cool-Wood-Electric Baking with DIALED Heat

"TWO RANGES IN ONE"—Bake with COAL-WOOD or OIL alone, ELECTRICITY alone, or in combination . . . one oven for any of these fuels. No guess work . . . set the dial to desired temperature and electricity is automatically added to hold the heat set. Double cooking surfaces. Kitchens are COZY in winter—COOL in summer with America's finest and most beautiful MONARCH combination ranges. See your dealer today.

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EAR NOISES relieved!

... such results reported by thousands! SEND TODAY for proof of how many found good hearing and relief from those miserable ear noises, caused by catarrh of the head! That's what these men and women (many past 70) reported after using our simple Elmo Palliative HOME TREATMENT! It may be the answer to your prayers. Absolutely NOTHING TO WEAR! You, too, may enjoy good results like thousands have reported, during our past 20 years, if you suffer with such conditions. Write today for PROOF OF RELIEF and WONDERFUL OFFER OF 30 DAY TREATMENT ON TRIAL! Send NO MONEY . . . pay ONLY if helped!

DEPT. 9AA9 THE ELMO COMPANY DAVENPORT, IOWA

WAKE UP RARIN' TO GO

Without Nagging Backache

Now! You can get the fast relief you need from nagging backache, headache and muscular aches and pains that often cause restless nights and miserable tired-out feelings. When these discomforts come on with over-exertion or stress and strain—you want relief—want it fast! Another disturbance may be mild bladder irritation following wrong food and drink—often setting up a restless uncomfortable feeling.

For quick relief get Doan's Pills. They work fast in 3 separate ways: 1. by speedy pain-relieving action to ease torment of nagging backache, headaches, muscular aches and pains. 2. by their soothing effect on bladder irritation. 3. by their mild diuretic action tending to increase output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

Find out how quickly this 3-way medicine goes to work. Enjoy a good night's sleep and the same happy relief millions have for over 60 years. Ask for new, large size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

Science Shrinks Piles New Way Without Surgery Stops Itch—Relieves Pain

New York, N. Y. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made aston-

ishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in suppository or ointment form under the name Preparation H.* At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

TO ORDER THESE PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 35c (coins) for EACH pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first class mail, add 10c for EACH. Send to:

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE,
Box 42, Old Chelsea Station,
New York 11, New York.

The Words and The Music

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER IV (Continued)

There was no better man with an axe in that whole frontier neighborhood than Ebenezer Webster. It always fascinated Jerry Tappan to watch him chop down a tree with every stroke biting deeply into the wood just where it was intended. It was a skillful job always to lay those big pine giants just where they were wanted. Jerry never got over his feeling of wonder and awe as one of those virgin pines came toppling down and with a roar and a crash smashed the brush and every smaller tree in its path. It was dangerous work too, for even Eben's skill sometimes failed to fell a tree just where he had planned. It was particularly dangerous if the tree lodged in a smaller tree part way down. Then the smaller one had to be felled too and the chopper had to watch carefully so that the lodged tree would not come down on him.

From the time Zeke, Dan and Jerry were small boys, Eben had taught them

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE

The first chapters of this fast moving story tell of the adventures of Daniel Webster, his brother, Ezekial, and Jerry Tappan all growing up on a New Hampshire farm, 150 years ago.

The problems of all the work that had to be done by hand in those days, of making a living, of getting an education are all dramatized so that the reader is carried back into those days and the characters in the story come alive again.

Start this story anywhere and live again with Daniel Webster and his friends in those stirring times when America was still laying its foundations.

the rules of safety in the woods and had warned them never to take anything for granted, so the boys never forgot to stand clear and to watch carefully when a tree began to shake and tremble in its death agony. As they grew older, the boys knew also how to skid the big logs to make sure that they didn't get their legs caught under a log, or between it and a standing tree if the log rolled unexpectedly. It was a trick, too, to take every advantage of their young strength to roll the heavy logs with levers and canthooks up on the skidway so that they could more easily be loaded on the sleighs to be hauled to the mill or to the house.

But not everyone was as careful in the dangerous work as Eben and his boys. Even old woodsmen who knew better sometimes got careless and paid dearly for it. That's what happened one awful day that winter to Elisha Philbrick when he was helping Eben and the boys to cut and skid logs for the mill. Elisha was a good woodsman, almost as good as Eben. He and Eben were cutting a huge pine tree and it was gruelling work, so they took turns, one stopping to get his breath and rest while the other chopped.

The three boys were watching with more than ordinary interest because they knew there was a little contest on

between Eben and Elisha to see which man could bite faster into the tree. Elisha had started the chopping, but in his haste had not opened the gash quite right to lay the tree where they had intended it. In the meantime, the wind had changed direction since they started and was blowing hard. All went well until the big giant began to creak and groan. Elisha was finishing her off and in order to make sure that his would be the last stroke so that Webster would not have to finish the job, he stayed a few seconds too long, apparently not realizing that the tree had started to fall. Both Eben and the boys yelled, and still everything would have been all right if Elisha had run in the right direction away from the falling tree. But he didn't. A huge dead limb from the tree caught the man and he never knew what hit him.

Never, as long as Jerry Tappan, Zeke and Dan Webster lived would they forget the horror of the rest of the day as somehow, with almost superhuman strength, Eben and the three boys managed to lift the limb off from the crushed body of the dead man and get him to his home.

One February day while the three boys were working with Eben getting out logs some distance from the house, two Indians came to the door, and when Abigail opened it they crowded in without ceremony, seated themselves on the floor in front of the fireplace, and demanded food. Although the Revolution and the Indian wars were over, Abigail well remembered the atrocities and had never lost her fear of the Indians. So she and the girls hastened to feed their unwanted guests. When they had eaten everything the women gave them, they arose, gathered their blankets around them, and departed as silently as they had come.

That night when the family was seated around the blazing fireplace, Abigail told about her visitors. That reminded Eben again of a story that Jerry had often heard him tell about the Call family. Although the boys knew the story by heart, it never failed to send the chills down their backs when they heard it again. On an August day in 1754 when Eben lived up on Punch Brook, long before Zeke, Dan or Jerry were born, there had been a family by the name of Call who lived in a cabin almost exactly where the Websters now lived. One day, Philip Call, his son, Stephen, and a man by the name of Timothy Cook were working in the hay some distance from the house. Suddenly, they heard a scream and turning around, saw an Indian standing at the open door of the Call cabin. As they looked, they were horrified to see him raise his hatchet and split the skull of the wife and mother. They thought immediately about Stephen's young wife and baby who were in the cabin and started at first toward the house. Then they turned to run for the woods, for there were at least thirty or more Indians in the party and they could do nothing to save the wife and baby. Later, they were overjoyed to find the young woman had saved herself and the baby by hiding behind the big chimney. The baby, however, was nearly suffocated because the mother in her fright held her hand too tightly over his mouth and nostrils so

the Indians would not hear him cry. That baby, whose name was John Call, lived to grow up in the neighborhood and the boys knew him well.

When Philip and Stephen Call escaped in the woods, Timothy Cook ran in another direction with the Indians after him. Racing for his life, he plunged into the Merrimac River, and as he struggled to get across the Indians rushed up to the bank, fired on him and killed him.

In telling the story that night around the fireplace, Eben added that Tim Cook's father was also killed by the Indians in 1746. The cabin where the Calls had lived and where the tragedy had occurred had long since disappeared, but the boys, when they were growing up, had often climbed down in the old cellar hole, now surrounded by brush, and imagined that they were hiding from the Indians.

When Eben had finished telling the story, he refilled his pipe, lighted it from the fireplace with a quill and then leaned back to watch the flickering flames lick around the logs. The family, still held by the horror of the tragedy, was quiet. Then Eben spoke again:

"All quarrels have two sides. The Indians had theirs. To them, the woods and the land were theirs. The palefaces were usurpers. The white people seldom used diplomacy or even courtesy in their dealings with the Indians. We demanded or grabbed. We seldom negotiated. We were often the first to break the treaties, so gradually the Indians were crowded out and further and further back. No wonder they struck back!" Abigail shuddered. "Maybe you are right, Eben," she said, "but I, for one, hope they will stay away from here."

Eben stood up and stretched. "Bed time," he said. "If I am not mistaken, sap will run tomorrow and we will be making syrup and sugar."

He was right. The next morning the March sun came up bright and clear and warm, a perfect sap day. By ten o'clock it was dropping rapidly from the wooden spiles into the buckets, and shortly after dinner Jerry, Dan and Zeke were busy gathering the sap and pouring it into the big hogshead on the sleigh. Then they hauled it with the oxen to the huge iron kettle slung on a pole with a roaring fire under it. The boys loved maple syrup and sugar making, the first big outdoors spring job of the year. It was fun keeping the fire going under the kettle and boiling the sap into the delicious maple syrup.

Jerry liked it best when a big run made it necessary to keep the kettle boiling late into the night when they could sit around the fire and tell stories. It was especially good when they could pour the syrup into smaller kettles and finish boiling it into sugar over the fireplace in the house. Sometimes they packed clean snow in pans and poured hot soft maple sugar on the snow to get the most delicious candy that the boys had ever tasted. What in all the world was better to eat, Jerry thought, than hot pancakes covered with the new maple syrup.

But one day the sugar-making didn't go so well. Sap had been running for several days and the boys were getting a little tired of the hard work. To relieve the monotony, Jerry, Zeke and Dan filled a jug of cider from one of the several casks in the cellar, taking care that they were not seen, and hid the jug near one of the maple trees some distance from the house. During the day all three of the boys frequently sampled the hard cider. Although cider was an everyday beverage with most of the farm families in the neighborhood, it was an understood rule that no one was to take too much at one time. On this day, however, the boys overdid it, and by afternoon all three of them alternated between noisy hilarity and quarreling. Their work slowed down, the sap buckets began to overflow, and in particular they neglected to watch

the boiling half-syrup in the big kettle.

Suddenly, the syrup foamed over the top, and running down the sides, was caught by the fire, which blazed up and set the whole contents on fire, ruining the batch of syrup and nearly spoiling the kettle. When Eben, who was working nearby, smelled the burning syrup and saw the blaze, he came running, and did the women from the house. Some what sobered, the boys stood looking at the ruins. Eben still might have taken it as an unavoidable accident if Dan hadn't taken that moment to keel over in the snow. Frightened, Abby rushed to the boy, but when she took him in her arms, his breath gave him away. He was drunk, just plain drunk! No any more so than Jerry or Zeke, but because he was frailer, the cider had had more effect on him. That night the boys went to bed without any supper, but it really wasn't any punishment — the didn't want any!

All that spring of 1796 there was an air of excitement in the Webster home. At last it had been definitely decided that Daniel Webster was to go to the Phillips Preparatory School at Exeter, and Jerry Tappan was to go with him. For weeks the big farm kitchen had been filled with activity as Abigail and the girls carded the wool, hatched the flax, and walked back and forth, back and forth with the big spinning wheel making the yarn. Finally, they colored it with homemade dyes and knitted and sewed the homespun clothes which Dan and Jerry were to wear away to school. That busy kitchen with all those females was no place for a man. But Jerry hung around as much as he could when he could get away from the farm work, to watch Abby as she moved about her work with a figure and grade of homespun clothes could not hide.

Finally, on one bright spring day in May 1796, old Eben climbed on his horse and waited for Dan and Jerry to say their goodbyes and mount their horses to start for the Exeter school founded by the Honorable John Phillips fifteen years before, in 1781. Dan and Jerry kissed Abigail and the girls goodbye. Tears were streaming down the emotional Dan's face. All of them had tears in their eyes. When Jerry came to Abby, she threw her arms around him and holding him tightly, kissed him hard on the mouth. When the boys finally got through with their goodbyes and came out to Eben, he said gruffly:

"A body would think I was taking you to your doom."

As the little party walked their horses slowly down the road and came to the bend which would take them out of sight, Jerry turned to look back and he couldn't swallow the lump in his throat as he saw Zeke with his mother and sisters standing in the door of the yard waving goodbye to them. Jerry's last thought as he looked was that Abby would now get her Haddock and forge all about him. But Dan, bent so far that his face was almost in the horse's mane, was too homesick and heart broken even to look back.

Always a farmer, and perhaps also with a thought of diverting the boys' minds, Eben soon began calling their attention to the farms along the way. Bragging a little, he said he hadn't seen a single farm with land that was as rich as their own valley land on the Merrimac. Then he told the boys of the long, lonesome trip he had taken when he was young from Kingston in southern New Hampshire where he was born to the place where he settled and built his cabin on Punch Brook.

"Things were different then," he told them. "Houses and farms all through this country were few and far between. We made the trip in the wintertime and when we got to Punch Brook there was nothing there but trees and snow — no cabin, no nothin'. It was discouragin'. You boys think you are sad and homesick now. I wonder what you

(Continued on Opposite Page)

The Home Gardener

(Continued from Page 22)

"Heaving" Explained

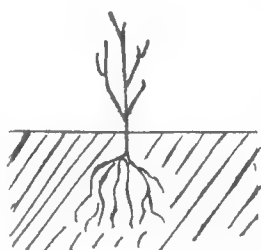
ground from alternately freezing and thawing, so it is better to put them on after the ground is frozen. And don't be premature in the spring! Loosen your mulch a bit with the first warm weather, then take it off after you are reasonably certain that the ground won't freeze again. (See "Heaving Explained" below.)

In Ithaca, N. Y., where we are located, the only plants that we usually mulch are hybrid roses and any small perennials that were transplanted in the late fall, but some people like a light mulch over the whole perennial bed. The best mulching materials are peat moss, vermiculite, or straw which may be mixed 1/3 to 1/2 with soil.

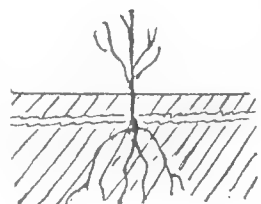
Don't Use Leaves

It is important to protect the plants without smothering them. For this reason don't, please don't, use leaves. They pack and form a barrier that is almost moisture and vapor proof, plus their heavy crushing effect when soaked. Sawdust or buckwheat hulls make excellent mulch, but should be used with an application of nitrogen, since they tend to remove it from the soil when they decompose. Leaves need to be raked off your lawn, for they can smother areas of lawn, cause snow mold, and besides they represent a real fire hazard. Instead of burning them, make a compost pile.

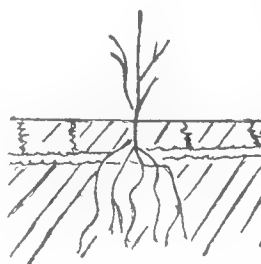
Your summer flowering bulbs are probably already in storage. If not, bring them in and store in slightly damp peat moss, vermiculite or sand in a cool part of the cellar. Gladiolus corms in flowering sizes do not usually require any holding medium, but are stored in shallow layers in flats.



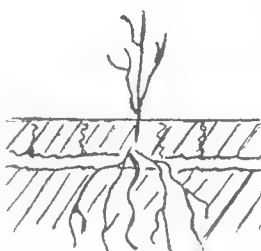
Shows normal, unfrozen soil.



Two inches of heavy frost below ground line in freezing weather. Wavy lines show minute separation caused by expansion of frozen top layer of ground.



In thawing weather, "honeycomb" cracks appear in frozen top layer (the vertical wavy lines), letting moisture seep down and accumulate (horizontal wavy lines).



Next time it freezes, the water which accumulated below ground during the thaw expands upward, lifting plant a fraction of an inch.

This happens each time it freezes and thaws, and in time "lifts" the plant out of the ground or tears the roots apart at the freeze level. Mulching protects against this action.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

would have thought if ye'd been in my place then. When I built that little log cabin on Punch Brook, there was not another home between me and the settlements in Canada. Nothin' but wild animals and wilder and more dangerous Indians."

"The thing to do," concluded the old Indian fighter, soldier, farmer and philosopher, "when a man is sad and discouraged, is to look ahead and not backwards. Look what you boys have ahead of you."

Dan had straightened up on his horse to listen. The old man continued. "You are young. You don't know how good it is to be young. You have all of your years ahead of you."

Then prophesying better than he knew, Eben continued: "Those years that you will live will be more wonderful than any man has ever experienced before. More things will happen. The stage is all set for them. The Indian wars are over. So is the Revolution. You boys have a brand new life and a brand new country. Best of all, you are now goin' to school so that you can live that life better and possibly be leaders in the great events to come."

Reacting to the deep powerful voice and to the personality that both boys loved so well, and with the siliency of youth, Dan and Jerry now sat straight on their horses looking eagerly ahead. Noting this, Eben smiled to himself a little sadly, wondering for how many more years he would be a part of the events to come. After riding awhile in silence, Dan said:

"I feel badly, Father, because Zeke is not going to school in my place. He is smarter than I am."

"Maybe he is," Eben agreed frankly, "but I can't afford to send both of you. You are not strong enough to do farm work and Ezekial is, so that's the way it has to be."

After Eben got the boys established in a room with a family in Exeter and after he made sure that they could be admitted to the school, he kissed them goodbye, climbed into his saddle, and

they watched until he was out of their sight up the road on his way back to Salisbury. As Daniel looked, he thought the old man's shoulders sagged, and the thought that his father was grieving too set him to crying again. To control his own feelings, Jerry turned abruptly, climbed the stairs to their little partnership bedroom, unpacked and hung up their few possessions. When Dan came upstairs to the little room, Jerry looked at him a little impatiently. Dan was getting to an age now where he shouldn't cry. He straightened his own shoulders and to himself said, a little defiantly:

"I feel just as bad as Dan does, maybe worse. Not only do I miss the folks but I hated to leave Abby. Probably when I get home, she'll be married to that fish Haddock. Just the same, I'm not going to cry!"

It was not long before Mrs. Townsend, their landlady, called them down to supper. Boylike, they soon found that their sorrows disappeared under the influence of one of the best meals they had ever eaten. With a woman's intuition, Mrs. Townsend knew that her new boarders would not be feeling too cheerful, so she extended herself in preparing the supper. Even more interesting than the good meal, particularly to Jerry, was the sixteen-year-old daughter, Hope Townsend. As the meal progressed, the boy's interest in the food decreased and interest in the pretty girl increased. Jerry forgot, for the time being at least, about his interest in Abby.

Even Dan forgot to be homesick as he shyly began to take some interest in the talk around the table. Jerry always envied Dan's ability to talk when he wanted to, and he noticed how older people seemed to hang on his words. Again he remembered what one of the men in the tavern had said: "Little Dan'll not only has the words. He has the music." There was something about that deep voice of Dan's that attracted people, or maybe it was those dark, flashing eyes. (To Be Continued)



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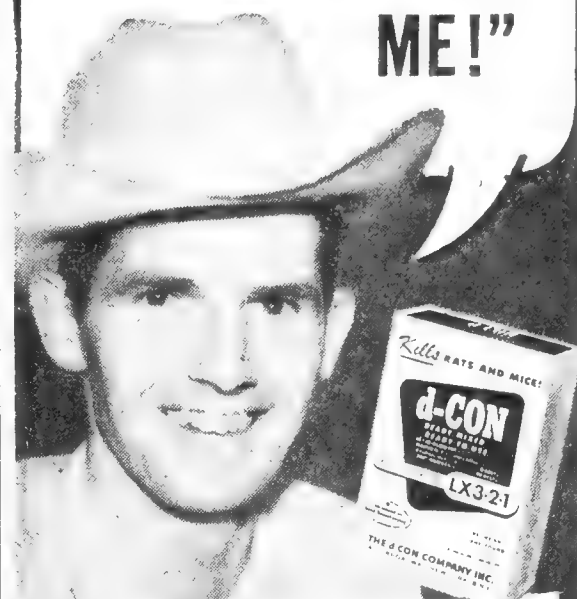
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It's a fact—d-CON outsells all other rat and mouse killers combined. Yes, farmers all over America have learned from actual use that d-CON is the quick, sure, easy way to rid their property of destructive, disease-bearing rats.

For rats hungrily eat d-CON's exclusive LX 3-2-1 formula, never suspect it's bait, never become bait-shy, devour it without guessing that every bite puts another nail in their coffins. d-CON actually makes rats commit suicide.

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Ed Eastman's Page

A Day with An ABC Technician

OF ALL the changes that have taken place in dairying in the last fifty years, there is none greater or more important than the method of breeding cows by artificial insemination. I was thinking of these changes just the other morning when I went over to Homer, N. Y. to visit dairy farms with Albert L. Wright, technician for Cortland County Artificial Breeding Cooperative, affiliated with NYABC (New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative).

Of the 6,000 dairy cows in Al's unit, he breeds 3,750 of them artificially. Two other competitive associations breed 1,000 to 1,500 more, leaving less than 1,500 cows that are still bred naturally. Compare these figures with the number of cows bred artificially in the whole state of New York and the nation, and you will get some idea of the progress that has been made by this method in a few years.

NYABC is a cooperative with plenty of control by the members. In the area served by the organization, there are 70 locals which, like the Cortland local, are affiliated with the headquarters. Each local association has its own board of directors which manages its local affairs.

Growth In 18 Years

When NYABC started 18 years ago, it had only 1,000 members, 3,500 cows, 18 technicians, 16 bulls with a conception rate of 52%. In 1957-58, 18 years later, there were nearly 48,000 members, over 438,000 cows bred artificially, 208 technicians, and 141 great bulls with a conception rate of over 73%. Name, if you can, another organization or project that has made as great progress.

Too often, when I was young, the disagreeable job fell to me of leading an unruly cow to a neighbor's bull. We had from 15 to 20 cows on the home farm, but most of the time we kept no bull. The neighbor's bull came from scrub stock, was usually very young, and never lived long enough for his offspring to prove him.

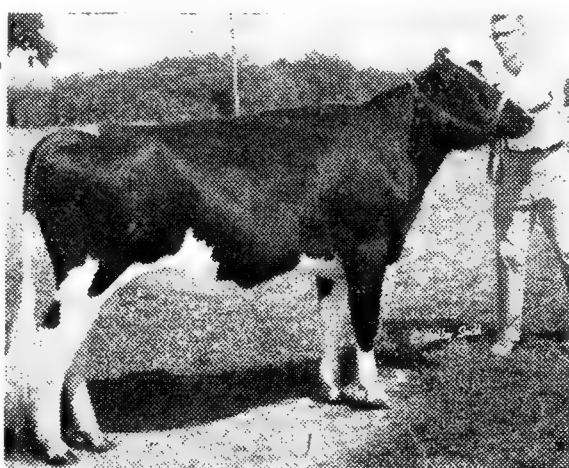
Choice of Bulls Worth Thousands

The average production of milk was not much over 3,000 lbs. per cow and considering the breeding program, or rather the lack of one, the wonder is that the cows gave as much milk as they did. Even now, many of the dairymen who are using the artificial method do not realize how it is improving the dairy. Without the cost of maintaining their own bull—even a poor one—they now have the choice of

animals that cost many thousands of dollars, are proven, and are the best that can be obtained.

The latest advance that has been made in artificial breeding is in the production of frozen semen. With this method of keeping semen at very low temperatures with dry ice, it is possible to use it from great bulls, years after they are dead. With frozen semen, dairymen can exercise their choice of breeding from almost any bull anywhere, for the frozen semen can be shipped long distances. Ordinarily, however, the dairymen are satisfied with the output of the truly great bulls maintained by their own organization.

When I arrived early in the morning at Mr. Wright's home, we had to wait a little while for the delivery of



—Photo by C. Hadley Smith

One of the pleasant duties of a technician like Al Wright is to encourage members to enter their animals sired by NYABC bulls in shows like the annual NYABC cattle show in Ithaca. Each year Cortland County is well represented in this great competitive event. Wilson MacIntire, son of exhibitors Mr. and Mrs. Frank MacIntire of R. D. 4, Cortland, is shown with this Holstein daughter of the NYABC sire "Imperial" which at one NYABC show won the Holstein Senior Yearling Heifer (not in milk) class and was also named Holstein Junior Champion.

the supply of semen from the headquarters of NYABC in Ithaca, N. Y. Then we started out to visit farms where Al had been called to inseminate cows that were in heat.

As every dairyman knows, it is frequently a problem to know when a cow is ready. In the summer, the herd might be in a distant part of the pasture where the cow might not be observed. In the winter, the herd must be watched when they are turned out in the barnyard. Probably this ought to be done twice a day.

As soon as a cow is observed, she should be confined to the barn, not only to have her ready for the inseminator, but also because she disturbs the milk production of the rest of the

herd. Al told me he thought it was a conservative estimate that one cow in heat, running with a herd of 20 cows, could cut down the milk production of a herd at least a can a day.

How It Is Done

As dairymen know, the actual process of insemination requires only a very short time, not over five minutes, and does not disturb the cow. What is time consuming is keeping everything clean and sanitary and keeping the records. On every visit, Al made careful records both for his own use and to post in the barn.

One thing that the scientists soon learned was that the original semen could be extended many times. It is first examined to determine the number of sperm and the percentage of live sperm. This provides the information necessary to extend the semen. A minimum of ten million live sperm are included in each cubic centimeter of extended semen. Approximately one cubic centimeter of extended semen is used per insemination. An average sample of semen is 8 cubic centimeters which can be extended approximately 100 times, thus making a possibility of 800 breedings from one sample of semen.

Al and other technicians carry the extended semen in bottles carefully labeled with the breed of the bull. When ready for the process, the semen is drawn by a rubber bulb or syringe into a long, plastic cylindrical tube, very small in circumference. Then after carefully cleaning and preparing the cow, the tube is inserted and its contents pumped by the rubber bulb where it is sure to meet the ovum.

Last Half Heat Period Best

Al told me that about 75% of the cows in his district are settled with the first service. This is a little better than the average from natural service. A cow is more likely to be settled if inseminated in the last half of her heat period. No dairyman needs to be told how important it is to get a cow settled at the proper time. Otherwise, she loses much valuable time in her milk production. I asked Al if there was a difference in breeds in the ease in which they are settled. He said, "Yes, the Guernseys seem to be a little more difficult than the other breeds."

Semen is collected by training bulls to serve an artificial vagina. Sterile equipment is used to reduce the danger of contamination or disease. And, as I have stated, great care is taken throughout the entire process of insemination to meet sanitary requirements. After each insemination, Mr. Wright placed the plastic tube that was used in a container to be carried home and burned, and he cleaned every utensil thoroughly with disinfectant. Each time after leaving a barn, he scrubbed his boots and I washed my overshoes.

Fourteen Years On Job

Mr. Wright has been a NYABC technician for 14 years. He started in 1944 as the first resident technician in Cortland County when there were only 500 cows subscribed. His territory has been re-divided 5 times to form 3 new units in Cortland County and one in Onondaga County. Because so many of the cows now freshen in the fall, the technician's hardest work is in the wintertime when the roads and the weather are bad. Sometimes in order to get to all of the cows, it is necessary to work far into the night.

In the winter, most farmers have time to talk and learn more about ar-

tificial insemination, but in the summer when the technician is not quite so busy, the farmer often does not see him at all when he comes to the barn. However, I noticed that Al took plenty of time to answer all of the dairymen's questions. He says that it gives him a sense of satisfaction to be able to drive up to a barn late at night after the farmer has gone to bed, and know that when the farmer hears him and realizes who it is, he can turn over and go to sleep.

Just about everybody in the whole district knows Al's red car, and it seemed to me that nearly everybody we met raised a hand to him in friendly greeting. It is evident that Al holds a position in the community similar to a country doctor or veterinarian. I am sure that goes also for all the other good technicians.

Family Life Of The Wrights

In addition to Al's strenuous full-time day, he and Mrs. Wright are active leaders in their community, including active membership in their church. He pays special attention to young people and their organizations, such as the Future Farmers and the Cortland County Junior Fair. Mrs. Wright is an efficient working partner with Al in the technician work. She keeps most of the records which are so necessary, and she answers the telephone which rings night and day.

It was a privilege to enjoy Mr. and Mrs. Wright's hospitality and to meet Charles and Margaret, their son and daughter. Perhaps the Wrights' attitude toward their work can best be summed up in what Al said about it.

"My 14 years in artificial insemination work have provided me with a challenging, interesting and very rewarding life. I have found it comparable in reward to what one would expect of a teaching position, county agent's job or the veterinary profession. I feel the greatest reward is the knowledge that I have assisted many dairy farm families to achieve a position where they can attain more of the benefits of today's standard of living."



Al is technician for the Cortland County Artificial Breeding Cooperative, Inc., affiliated with NYABC. Mrs. Wright answers the telephone and keeps the records. Al has been on the job for 14 years since the early days of artificial breeding work.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

EVERYBODY likes to tell stories about the Scottish people and no one enjoys them better than the Scots themselves. They like to turn the tables, too.

* * *

The orator closed his speech in high emotion. "I was born an Englishman, I have lived an Englishman, and I hope I shall die an Englishman!"

From the back of the hall in an unmistakable accent came the question: "Mon, Mon, hae ye no ambition?"

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Graylawn
farm
LOUSE-CHASE

**KILLS
LICE!**

ON
**CATTLE • POULTRY • SWINE
HORSES • MULES
GOATS • SHEEP**

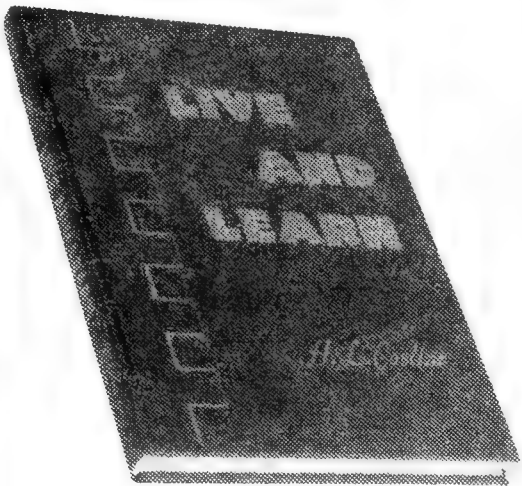
FAMOUS SABADILLA FORMULA!
Louse-Chase is a tried, proven and preferred louse killer. Other so-called controls come and go yet LOUSE-CHASE is consistently effective, regularly used. • Lice cause arrested growth, low vitality, extra expense for upkeep. Don't wait until lice are evident. Instead, break the life cycle of these parasites. Prevent trouble before it starts! • Use LOUSE-CHASE for animals or poultry. Get **MORE PROFIT**, greater production, higher vitality, lower cost of upkeep. At your dealer's. **FOLDER.**

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For
Christmas**



**H. L. COSLINE, Editor,
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Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.**

Enclosed is \$..... for copies
of "Live and Learn" at \$3.50 each,
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Service Bureau

JACK-KNIFE TRIPS THIEF

ON July 3rd Raymond Winton and Sons of Sherburne, New York discovered that someone had stolen a heifer calf from the barn. Mr. Winton notified the police at Norwich Substation at once.

Through a jack-knife that was found in the barn, the thieves were traced and it was found that three men were involved. The calf had been sold to a slaughterhouse. The men were arrested by Troopers Joe Benenati and Don Sheriff and were placed in Chenango County Jail under \$250 bail on charges of burglary third degree. Justice of Peace Christopher Burke held the case for Grand Jury, but, the men had already served well over 30 days in jail.

We were glad to send our \$25.00 Service Bureau reward check to Mr. Winton for giving the information to the police.

— A.A. —

STEALS RABBITS

ONE evening early last summer, Mr. Oscar W. Powell of R. 1, Horseheads, N. Y. went to pick up his wife at work. While he was gone his daughter, Martha, heard a car stop and, looking out, saw a fellow at the rabbit pens. It was moonlight enough for her to identify him and, when it was discovered that two rabbits (valued at \$25 each) were missing, she gave the information to the State Police. They went directly to the home of this young man and found the rabbits in the barn.

Two young men were involved in the theft and they were fined \$25.00 each by Peace Justice Vance of Catlin. However, they were already on probation and were supposed to keep away from one another, so they were served by the State Police with warrants filed by the Probation Department. Then, they were taken before Justice Hayward who imposed sentences of 180 days each.

Mrs. Powell asked that our reward be sent to Martha for her part in the arrest of these men and we were happy to send her a check for \$25.00.

CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK	
Mrs. J. N. Burkhardt, E. Concord	\$ 8.33
(refund on dress)	
Mr. S. R. Barley, Corfu	3.60
(refund on order)	
Mr. M. J. Ryan, Varysburg	8.29
(refund on jacket)	
Mr. Fred Henderson, Edmeston	15.75
(refund on plants)	
Mr. Perry DeWitt, Livingston Manor	12.93
(refund on order)	
Mr. Durland B. Weale, Addison	8.75
(refund on auto parts)	
Mrs. Geo. Simonson, Sidney Center	4.92
(refund on music)	
Mrs. Fanny Hill, Avon	6.00
(refund on over-payment)	
Mr. Leonard P. Clinch, Arcade	60.00
(payment for unloader)	
Mr. C. M. Fairchild, Sherburne	48.75
(payment for eggs)	
Mr. J. W. Christman, Fort Plain	771.74
(payment for hay)	
Mrs. Herbert Ryant, Spencer	10.79
(refund on coffee maker)	
Mrs. Lisle R. German, Schodack Landing	11.50
(refund on cards)	
Mrs. Thomas O'Connor, Adams	4.08
(refund on glads)	
PENNSYLVANIA	
Mr. C. I. Reynolds, Dalton	10.00
(payment on acc't.)	
Mrs. James Wells, Corry	3.50
(refund on premium)	
Mrs. Ethel Ayers, Granville Summit	23.80
(refund on chicks)	
Mr. Walter Horton, Ulster	206.85
(settlement of claim)	
Mrs. Hilda Nelson, Towanda	4.89
(refund on subs.)	
Mrs. L. H. Woodcock, Westfield	4.98
(refund on cover)	
MAINE	
Mrs. Howard Perkins, Oxford	6.98
(refund on pills)	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Mr. Geo. Theuner, New Boston	4.00
(refund on subs.)	
VERMONT	
Mrs. Rodney Carliss, So. Royalton	3.63
(refund on plants)	
MASSACHUSETTS	
Mrs. Agnes Sullivan, Amherst	10.50
(refund on pills)	

Car Skids On Ice Rolls Into Creek

A carload of men were headed toward Little Goose Pond for ice fishing. Rounding a curve the car went into a spin on the icy pavement. Out of control it crashed through guard rails and plunged down a seven foot embankment. The men struggled for their lives as the car rolled upside down and sank in five feet of freezing water. Four climbed to safety, but Robert Daigle of Lebanon, N. H., was pinned in the back seat. Rescue attempts could not budge him. Only when a wrecker pulled the car from the water was Daigle freed — artificial respiration efforts could not revive him.



Claim No. -154775
North American Accident Insurance Company
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street
Chicago
Check No. _____
March 3, 19 57
Pay to the order of Henry J. Daigle, father and beneficiary of Robert K. Daigle, deceased \$2,000.00
Two thousand and no/100- - - - - Dollars
J. E. Painter
Claim Examiner
PAYABLE THROUGH
LA SALLE NATIONAL BANK
2-02 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 2-02
FORM 478-MP

Robert Daigle carried Double Travel Accident policies. \$2,000.00 was delivered to his father, Herbert Daigle, by agent Roy Thompson, right.

"I recommend this insurance."

The accident that caused my son's death by drowning in an automobile was a great shock to us, and the fair and courteous treatment by your company makes us glad we had the policies.

I recommend this insurance to all my friends and to anyone who desires real protection at low cost.

Henry Daigle

Keep Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago
N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

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POWER with a new three-way punch... 42 percent more pull in low range... almost 50 percent more speed in high range... and live power take-off that matches forward speed to crop conditions. That's the exclusive Power Director (The Big Stick) in action!

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ALLIS-CHALMERS





A Merry
Christmas



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Christmas Day In The Morning



HE WOKE suddenly and completely. It was four o'clock, the hour at which his father had always called him to get up and help with the milking. Strange how the habits of his youth still clung to him after 50 years! He had trained himself to turn over and go to sleep, but this morning because it was Christmas, he did not try to sleep.

Yet what was the magic of Christmas now? His childhood and youth were long past, his father and mother were dead, and his own children grown up and gone. He and his wife were alone.

Yesterday she had said, "Let's not trim the tree until tomorrow, Robert—I'm tired."

He had agreed, and the tree was still out in the yard.

He slipped back in time, as he did so easily nowadays. He was 15 years old and still on his father's farm. He loved his father. He had not known how much until one day a few days before Christmas, when he had overheard what his father was saying to his mother.

"Mary, I hate to call Rob in the mornings. He's growing so fast and he needs his sleep. I wish I could manage alone."

"Well, you can't, Adam." His mother's voice was brisk.

"I know," his father said slowly, "but I sure do hate to wake him."

When he heard these words, something in him woke: his father loved him! He had never thought of it before. He got up quicker after that, stumbling blind with sleep, and pulled on his clothes, his eyes tight shut, but he got up.

And then on the night before Christmas, that year when he was 15, he lay on his side and looked out of his attic window. He wished he had a better present for his father than a ten-cent store tie.

The stars were bright outside, and one star in particular was so bright that he wondered if it were really the Star of Bethlehem. "Dad," he had once asked, "what is a stable?"

"It's just a barn," his father had replied, "like ours."

Then Jesus had been born in a barn, and to a barn the shepherds and the Wise Men had come, bringing their Christmas gifts.

The thought struck him like a silver dagger. Why should he not give his father a special gift? He could get up early, earlier than four o'clock, and he could creep into the barn and get all the milking done. He'd do it alone—

By PEARL S. BUCK

milk and clean up, and then when his father went in to start the milking, he'd see it all done. And he would know who had done it.

He must have waked 20 times during the night. At a quarter to three he got up and put on his clothes. He crept downstairs, careful of the creaky boards, and let himself out. A big star hung low over the barn roof, a reddish gold. The cows looked at him, sleepy and surprised.

He had never milked all alone before, but it seemed almost easy. He kept thinking about his father's surprise. He smiled and milked steadily, two strong streams rushing into the pail, frothing and fragrant. The cows were still surprised but acquiescent. For once they were behaving well, as though they knew it was Christmas.

The task went more easily than he had ever known it to before. Milking for once was not a chore. It was something else, a gift to his father who loved him.

Back in his room he had only a minute to pull off his clothes in the darkness and jump into bed, for he heard his father up. He put the covers over his head to silence his quick breathing. The door opened.

"Rob!" his father called. "We have to get up, son, even if it is Christmas."

"Aw-right," he said sleepily.

"I'll go on out," his father said. "I'll get things started."

The door closed and he lay still, laughing to himself. The minutes were endless — ten, fifteen, he did not know how many—and he heard his father's footsteps again.

"Rob!"

"Yes, Dad—"

"You son of a—" His father was laughing, a queer sobbing sort of a laugh. "Thought you'd fool me, did you?"

"It's for Christmas, Dad!"

His father sat on the bed and clutched him in a great bear hug. It was dark and they could not see each other's faces.

"Son, I thank you. Nobody ever did a nicer thing—"

"Oh, Dad," He did not know what to say. His heart was bursting with love.

"Well, I reckon I can go back to bed," his father said after a moment. "No, listen—the little ones are waking up. Come to think of it, son, I've never seen you children when you first saw the Christmas tree. I was always in the barn. Come on!"

He got up and pulled on his clothes again and they went down to the Christmas tree, and soon the sun was creeping up to where the star had been. Oh, what a Christmas, and how his heart had nearly burst again with shyness and pride as his father told his mother and made the younger children listen about how he, Rob, had got up all by himself.

"The best Christmas gift I have ever had, and I'll remember it, son, every year on Christmas morning, so long as I live . . ."

They had both remembered it, and now that his father was dead he remembered it alone: that blessed Christmas dawn when, alone with the cows in the barn, he had made his first gift of true love.

On an impulse, he got up out of bed and put on his slippers and bathrobe and went softly upstairs to the attic and found the box of Christmas-tree decorations. He took them downstairs into the living room. Then he brought in the tree. It was a little one—they had not had a big tree since the children went away—but he set it in the holder and put it in the middle of the long table under the window. Then carefully he began to trim it.

It was done very soon, the time passing as quickly as it had that morning long ago in the barn. He went to his library and fetched the little box that contained his special gift to his wife, a star of diamonds, not large but

(Continued on Page 8)



Smithome Farms, Elmira, N. Y. **IS FARMING WITH G.L.F.**

"WONDERFUL RESULTS" on the G.L.F. Feeding Program, says Bill Smith, Owner of Smithome Farms.

Smithome Farms keeps 16,000 layers. The G.L.F. Feeding Program is followed from day old right through the laying period, with consistently fine results. Here's a typical example:

Number of chicks bought: 4000 pullets, 400 cockerels

Date Hatched: October 3, 1957

Feed Consumed During The Growing Period: (20 weeks)

13,000 lbs. G.L.F. Chick Starter

50,000 lbs. G.L.F. Growing Mash

20,000 lbs. Homegrown Grains

Total: about 19 lbs. per bird Cost: 71¢ for 20 weeks.

Livability: 4027 pullets and 403 cockerels were housed at 17 weeks.

On November 24, 1958, there were 3646 hens remaining . . .

less than 9% culling and mortality from the original 4000.

Production: the first egg was laid at 18 weeks. At 24 weeks, production was 50%. It climbed rapidly to over 86% at 6 months, 3 weeks.

In late November 1958, at nearly 14 months of age, the hens were still laying over 70%.

Hatchability: hatches have been running 85% on Bill's breeder flocks.

THE FEEDING PROGRAM

Essentially, Smithome Farms follows the G.L.F. Feeding Program. Dean McClure local G.L.F. Feed Man, works closely with Bill Smith and Andy Fitzsimmons, Bill's poultryman, on feeding, vaccination and other management problems.

First 6 Weeks—G.L.F. 6-W Chick Starter

7 to 20 Weeks—G.L.F. Growing Mash and homegrown scratch (corn and wheat)

For egg production: G.L.F. All-Mash Laying Ration

For Breeders: G.L.F. All-Mash Breeder Ration

EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT....

Smithome Farms does not cut corners on management. Chicks are given 1 square foot of floor space. At 12 weeks, pullets get a full 3 square feet. Plenty of nests, feeder and waterer space and fresh air are provided. Chicks are brooded away from layers; sanitation practices are enforced. Bill reports "no problems" with blowouts or cannibalism.



Economy . . . plenty of fine quality eggs at minimum cost . . . the end result of the G.L.F. Feeding Program at Smithome Farms, agree Bill Smith and Dean McClure.

Bill Smith says, "the G.L.F. Feeding Program is giving us economical results and we're getting good service. I figure that G.L.F. men know the score on feed so I leave that part up to them."

Smithome Farms, owned and operated by Bill Smith, is located in the Horseheads-Corning-Elmira area of New York.

The main farm enterprises are 16,000 laying hens, 75 dairy cows and 75 head of young stock. Part of the milk and eggs are retailed through Smithome Farms Kitchen, a roadside dairy bar and restaurant near the farm.



Feed, fertilizer, gasoline and other production supplies for the farm are purchased through G.L.F. Bill is a committeeman of the Elmira Cooperative G.L.F. and a member of the G.L.F. Egg Marketing Policy Board.



Growthy, healthy pullets . . . one reason Bill Smith follows the G.L.F. Feeding Program at Smithome Farms. Farm manager Andy Fitzsimmons and Dean McClure, local G.L.F. Feedman, work closely on feeding, management and vaccination programs.

REMINDER...

Be sure to redeem your G.L.F. Family Bonus Coupons by December 24, 1958—a wide choice of G.L.F. farm and home hardware.

NEW! . . . G.L.F. PRE-LAY . . .

Low Calorie All-Mash Ration.

G.L.F. PRE-LAY is designed to grow strong, sturdy pullets that mature more slowly, lay larger eggs when production starts. It is a lower energy, lower protein all-mash formula.

G.L.F. PRE-LAY is recommended as an alternative to G.L.F. All-Mash Grower from 12 weeks to the first egg. Available January 1 at your local G.L.F. Service Agency.

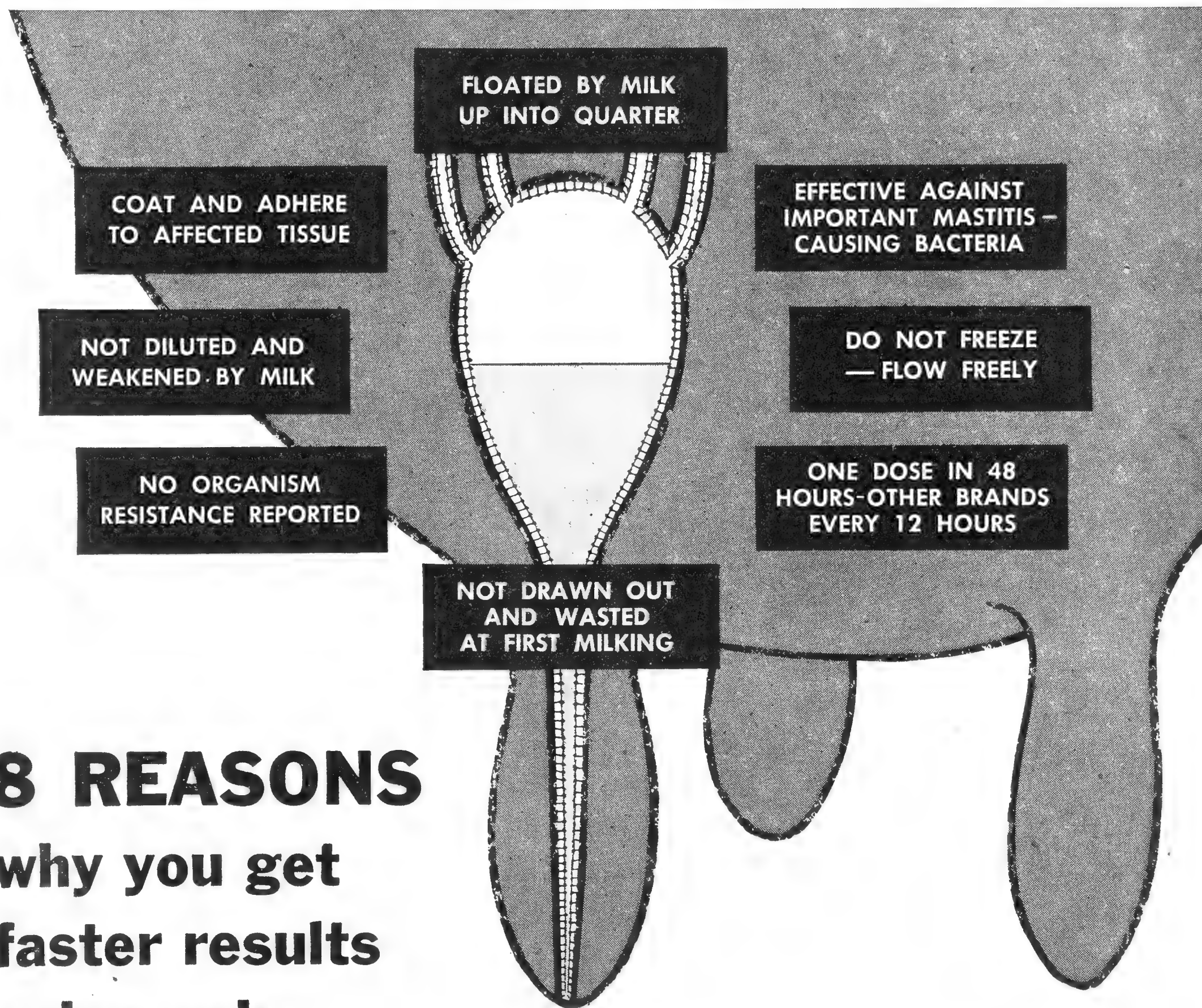
Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, New York



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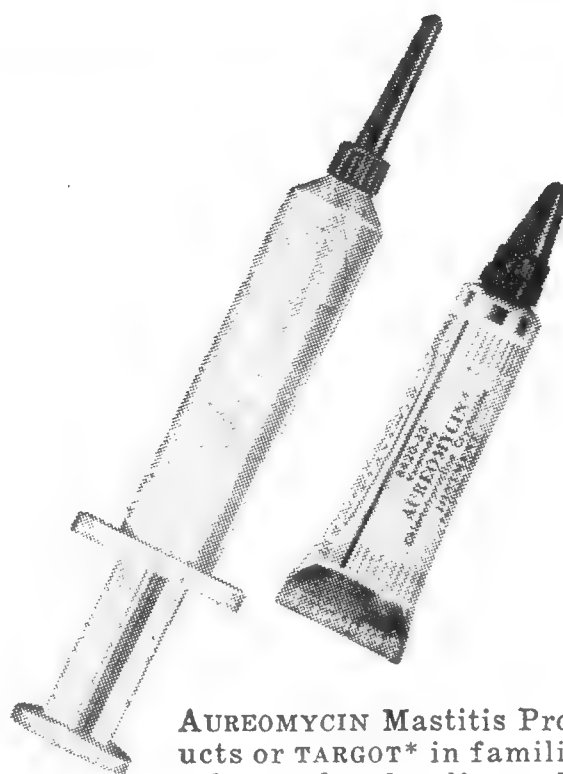


8 REASONS why you get faster results using only $\frac{1}{4}$ as much as other brands

Right now is a good time to see for yourself why AUREOMYCIN Mastitis Products are 8 ways better. Let your own cows prove that you get faster, surer results yet use only $\frac{1}{4}$ as much as other brands.

For a limited time your dealer is offering you one FREE with five — a free tube or syringe of AUREOMYCIN Mastitis Product (or TARGOT*) with each five you purchase. You will also receive a free packet of handy, quick-detecting mastitis test blotters.

Special offer is limited so get your supply of AUREOMYCIN Mastitis Product or TARGOT* today — the best for less! Available from your veterinarian, druggist or feed dealer.



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Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



FOR BETTER SCHOOLS

I MAINTAIN that no group of citizens is more interested in education than rural people. They want good schools, and they are willing to pay their share toward building and maintaining them.

Nevertheless, the school tax burden is fast becoming intolerable. Speaking strictly of farm operators, careful surveys have shown definitely that farms are generally assessed for a higher percentage of their value than are rural homes. This seems especially unfair when we remember that farmers must pay this tax regardless of their net profit, or even if there is a loss instead of a profit.

Two ways suggest themselves whereby the cost of education might be more fairly divided. The first would be increased State aid to schools, with, of course, the greater aid going to the districts least able financially to support their schools. For many years, State aid to schools has been a recognized policy in New York and other states. In some States, certainly in New York, State aid has not kept pace with increased school costs. In such cases State aid could well be increased to cover a same percentage of total cost that it did in former years.

Another approach would be to develop a wider tax base for school purposes. Instead of depending on real estate, for example, a sales tax with part of the proceeds definitely going to the support of the schools might be imposed.

In New York State, cities and counties can adopt the sales tax as a means of raising money. Relatively few counties have taken advantage of this, and where it has been done, in most cases there is no provision for part of the proceeds to go to education. In some counties at least, where a sales tax has been proposed the biggest argument against it has been that it will merely give the board of supervisors another source of income with no strings attached, and that it might not result in reduced taxes on real estate.

At the recent New York Farm Bureau meeting, one of the resolutions proposed a study of other sources of taxation for school purposes other than real estate. A broadening of the tax base for school support seems advisable.

Summing up, there should be no argument about maintaining and improving our school system. One of the important elements in improving it is the continued and widened interest of rural parents and taxpayers.

RING TEST EFFECTIVE

IN WISCONSIN, tests have been made to compare the accuracy of the milk ring test for brucellosis with the blood test. The conclusion was that the milk ring test is both efficient and cheap.

In one Wisconsin county where there are about 1,500 herds it cost over \$1,000 to find each reactor herd by the blood test, but only \$104 by the milk ring test.

In a careful cross check, where both the blood test and ring test were used, it was found that the ring test missed only one cow in one herd

which was actually shedding brucellosis bacteria among a total of 3,675 herds.

The conclusion that two milk ring tests a year should remain the basis for certified disease-free counties in Wisconsin should be re-assuring to New York dairymen, where the ring test has been used so effectively in locating and eliminating animals with brucellosis.

GOVERNMENT BY DEFAULT

AS I SEE IT, one of the most important issues in the recent New York election was contained in the "propositions". For, as I analyze them, a "Yes" vote gave further encouragement to increased public housing including the making available of more taxpayers' money. This I consider to be a long step toward socialism.

On the three propositions, upstate voters turned them down, but a majority of those who voted in New York City said "Yes". The result was that all three propositions were carried by narrow majorities—less than 100,000 votes.

Now, here is the thing that mystifies me: Over the entire state less than 2½ million people voted at all on these propositions, yet the total vote for Governor was over 5½ million. I feel certain that thousands who failed to vote would have voted "No" if they had taken the time to study the propositions and see what they really meant. It would have taken less than 100,000 "Nos" to defeat all three of them.

It is a very dangerous situation when more than half of those eligible to vote express no opinion at all on a matter of this importance.

SIMPLE BUT POWERFUL

THE SIMPLEST truths are the most difficult to understand. For example:

"It is more blessed to give than to receive."

"Love thy neighbor as thyself."

"Turn the other cheek."

"The meek shall inherit the earth."

"He who lives by the sword shall die by the sword."

Simple truths are difficult to understand, but the future of the world depends on them. Peace and brotherhood will never come to the world through guns, planes, battleships, or atomic bombs. It will not come in our lifetime, but it will eventually. And this generation can make progress toward that ideal.

To do so we must practice those simple truths taught and lived by the Saviour of Man. We must practice them, because that is the only way to understand them, and the Christmas season is an excellent time to turn our thoughts in their direction.

The man who believes in nothing he cannot see or feel is far from wise. Love, which no man can see, is the most powerful force in the world today.

BRANNAN PLAN STILL ALIVE

SOME OF THE enemies of Ezra Benson—and there are plenty of them—have attacked him bitterly because in some of his talks he has aimed his remarks at consumers. The charges are that he is trying, through promises of cheap food, to get consumers rather than farmers to back his program.

In that connection, it might be well to consider that farmers are a small minority of the population, and that the percentage has been steadily decreasing. No legislation can be passed in Congress without some support from city areas.

Right here a problem appears, the probability that some congressmen will push some variation of the Brannan Plan during the next session of Congress. This plan, you will remember, proposes to let market prices seek a low level and to bolster farm income through government checks to farmers, supposedly making up the difference between the market price and some sort of a "fair" price.

The big danger here is that many city congressmen might support such a program, on the ground that it would be popular with consumers, especially if they could be assured that congressmen from rural areas would support some legislation introduced by them.

Any such program would be very bad for food producers, and in the long run would be bad for consumers also. They would be paying for food twice, once when they bought it and again when they paid their tax bills.

WHAT'S FAIR?

WORDS CAN confuse an issue as well as clarify it. For example, there's the so-called "fair trade" legislation. Such laws permit manufacturers to set retail prices and enforce them through refusal to sell to a retailer who fails to observe them.

In recent years, fair trade laws have been gradually breaking down in states that have them. It was to be expected, then, that attempts would be made to pass a Federal fair trade law, which, fortunately for farmers, failed. The chances are, however, that it will be re-introduced in Congress next year.

Actually, the object of a fair trade law is to reduce competition by legalizing uniform retail prices. Farmers are heavy buyers of many things. They are good "horse traders", and many times dealers are willing and able to make some price concessions to close a deal which is still good for both buyer and seller. It is natural and right, therefore, that farmers continue to oppose attempts to pass a Federal fair trade law.

They Say - - - -

Politicians who seek public support through opposition to right-to-work laws give aid and comfort to racketeering labor leaders who have become politically powerful at the expense of those they presume to represent. —William A. Mills, Empire State Chamber of Commerce

* * *

"Thinking is one thing that no one has ever been able to tax." —Charles F. Kettering.

* * *

The reason a dollar won't do as much as it once did is because people won't do as much for a dollar as they once did. —Author Unknown



AA's Farm Dollar Guide

MILK FOR SCHOOLS: Milk consumption in New York State under the Federally-sponsored school milk program during the '57-'58 school year was 333,830,000 half pints, an increase of 19 million half pints over the previous year.

HEARING: At present, a milk hearing is required by law when the Class 1-A price in the New York-New Jersey Order is more than \$2.50 above the western condensery price for three consecutive months. Price was above that figure for August, September and October and hearing will be held in Elmira on January 6. Hearing will consider whether the Class 1-A price should be changed, which is considered unlikely. Also to be considered is possible change in the required \$2.50 figure. Such technical questions (and their answers) emphasize the need for belonging to a dairy cooperative!

BRUCELLOSIS: Dairymen will qualify for shipping milk to New York City market when brucellosis regulations become effective next July 1, under these conditions:

1. If ring test is negative and blood test status is "not infected".
2. After herd is tested, when ring test is suspicious and blood test status is other than "infected".
3. After retest and removal of reactors where herd has known reactors, and ring test is either negative or suspicious.

SPENDING: Estimated spending by Federal government, for year ending July 1, '59 is \$80 billion, deficit \$12 billion. In the year ending July 1, 1960, estimated budget is \$82 billion, deficit \$6 billion. Prospect is for continued increase in Federal spending. Chief reason—it's popular! Only spending brake would be overwhelming demand by voters, and there is no sign of such a demand.

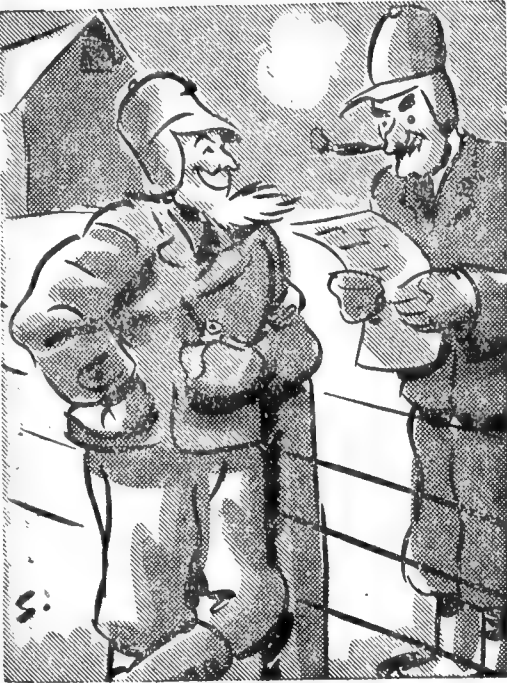
NEW CORN PROGRAM: By a 71% majority, commercial corn growers on November 25, voted in a new corn program. Essentially, it eases acreage restrictions and lowers the figure at which government will support corn price. Vote is considered as a victory for Secretary Benson.

HAY PRICES: Recent report from New York State Division of Markets quotes following hay prices F.O.B. farm: Second cutting alfalfa \$22-30; first cutting alfalfa \$18-22; alfalfa-timothy mix \$15-22; alfalfa-clover \$18-23; timothy-clover \$15-22; clover \$16-25.

MILK PROMOTION: The program for advertising and promoting fluid milk in the New York-New Jersey area is moving ahead. U. S. Department of Agriculture has given approval to the plan and the Development Board met recently to discuss further details of operation. Money to finance the program will come from a milk check deduction of not over one cent a cwt. from dairymen under order 27 who do not object in writing.

EGGS: Potential layers (includes pullets) on U. S. farms are 3% above last year. Fall peak of egg prices (U. S.) was 3 to 4 cents per dozen below 1957. Looking ahead, favorable price factors include low storage stocks and heavier than usual selling of old hens. However, egg prices are expected to continue below the same months in '58 until mid-year. During first 10 months of '58, 14% more broiler chicks were hatched than in same months in '57.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



would find excitement, crowds, bright lights and fun. But now that he has got it done he has the gall to sound as though he didn't really want to go, and he's returning joyously—to stay for just one week, by gee.

MY NEIGHBOR got a letter from his oldest boy, who has become a prosperous executive since, ten years back, he went to live up in the city where, says he, it's really not so nice to be. He writes: "I'm just a country boy who's looking forward with great joy to Christmas-time when I'll be there and have a chance to breathe pure air. I'll surely welcome dark, still nights unmarred by flashing city lights; a little rest will make me fit and calm my ulcer down a bit and then I'll want to get outdoors and lend a helping hand with chores."

I know it's most unkind of me, but this I must be sure to see. Back when this guy was on the farm he hardly ever raised an arm; the thought of work filled him with fear, he knew just when to disappear. He growled about the barnyard's scent and loudly stated his intent of leaving country life behind to go someplace where he

All poultry and poultry products which move for sale across State lines after January 1, 1959, must bear a stamp of approval indicating that it has been inspected for wholesomeness by an agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

APPLES: The Nov. 1 U. S. apple estimate was down from earlier estimates but still 5% above last year. Holdings in New England on that date were 4% below last year, and down in every New England State except Maine and Vermont. Holdings in Eastern New York were down 6% and in Western New York up 34%. Total U. S. controlled atmosphere storage capacity was up 82% over last year (3.1 million bushels, an increase of 1.4 million).

IT'S NEW: In Florida, tests are being made on squeezing some water from forage before feeding it. Water content is reduced from about 90% to around 70%. Cows eat more and gain faster.

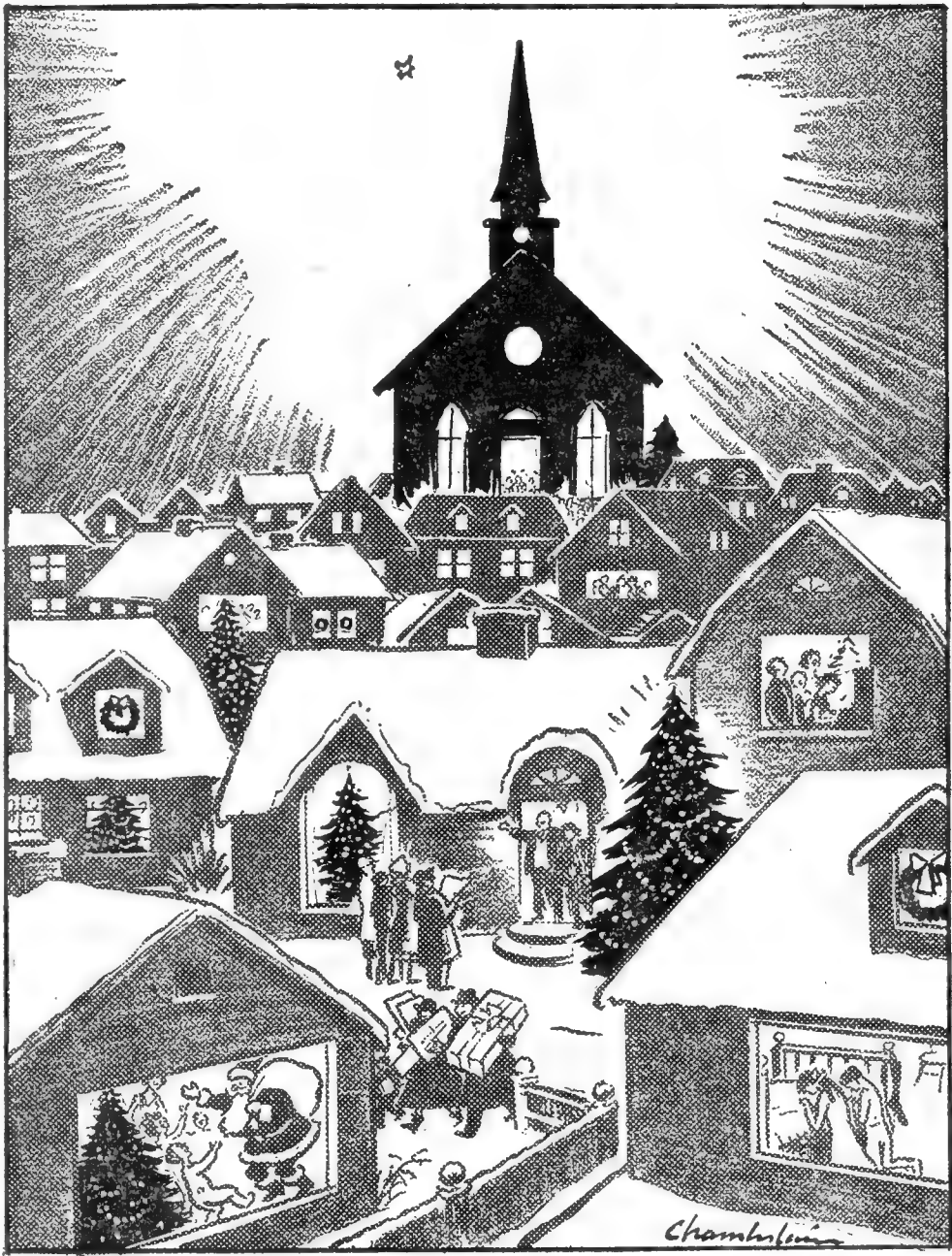
A device is being tried out which will guide tractor in row crops and make cultivating semi-automatic.

Chemicals to kill weeds in farm ponds can be spread on the ice in late winter.

COSTS: You can tell whether your labor and machinery costs are under control by figuring them on each cow and each hundredweight of milk sold, and comparing these amounts with the average for 464 farms studied: \$271 a cow and \$3.05 a hundredweight of milk. If you're spending less than these amounts, good. If you're spending more, your costs may be out of control.

—C. A. Bratton, Cornell University

"—TIDINGS OF COMFORT AND JOY!"



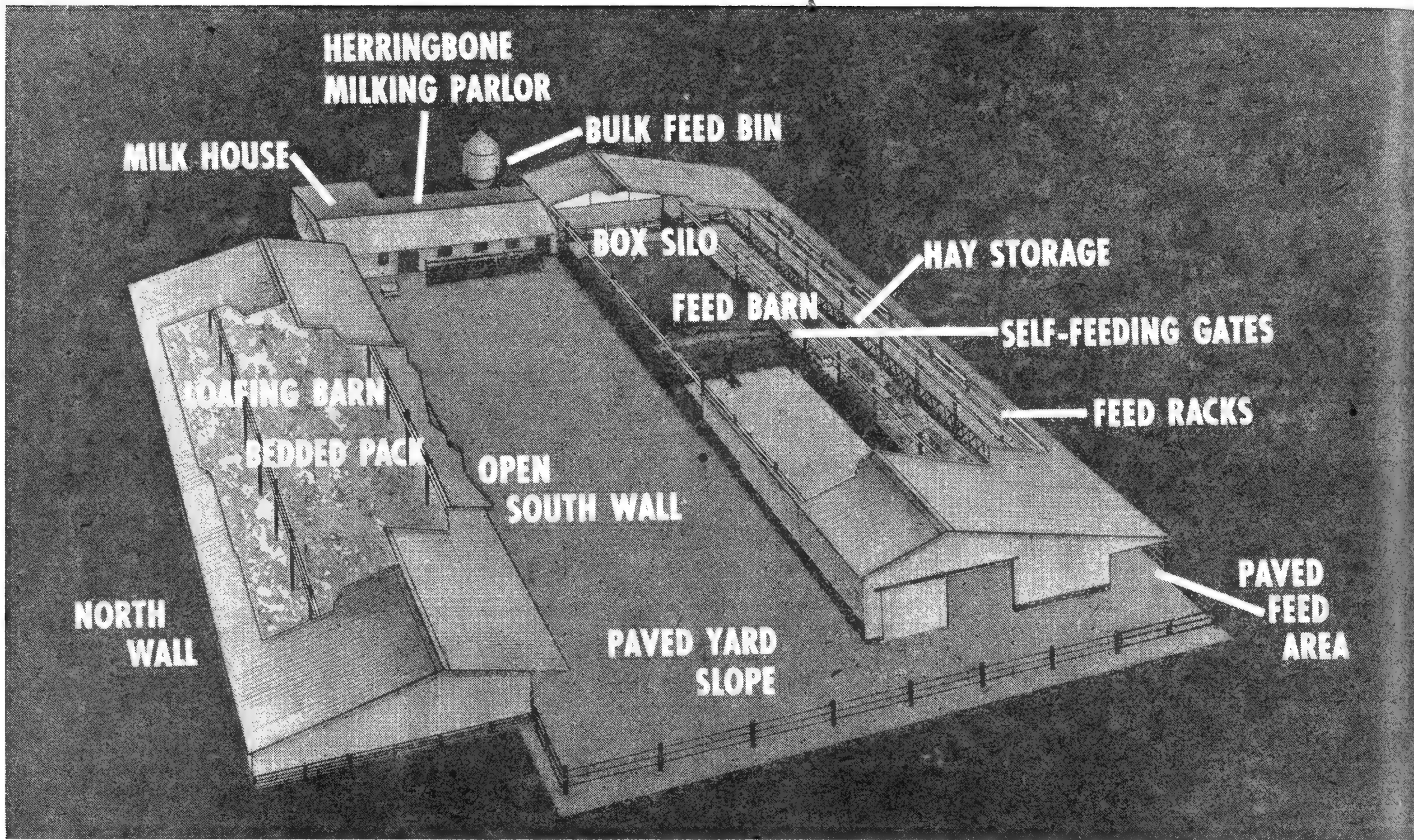
A Christmas Wish

I like to think that there will be
On Christmas Day, around each tree,
A feeling of the presence of
The Child God sent us with His love;
That there, beside each girl and boy,
He'll be, and sharing in their joy.

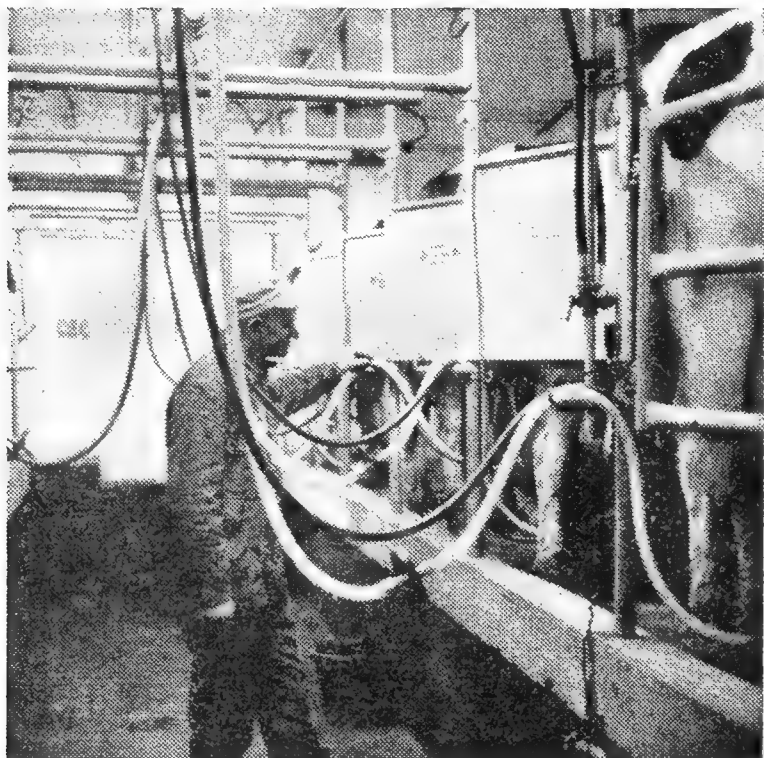
I like to think that, all the while
The gifts unfold, I'll see Him smile;
And that He'll hear our caroling,
And know it's for the thanks we bring
To God the Father, for His birth,
To be among us on the Earth.

O, may our Christmas time be gay:
But let's remember it's His Day—
Let's find a place for prayer in it,
And so have Jesus share in it.

—Carl Helm



Adolph Engelbrecht's 80-cow loose housing system at Munnsville, New York.

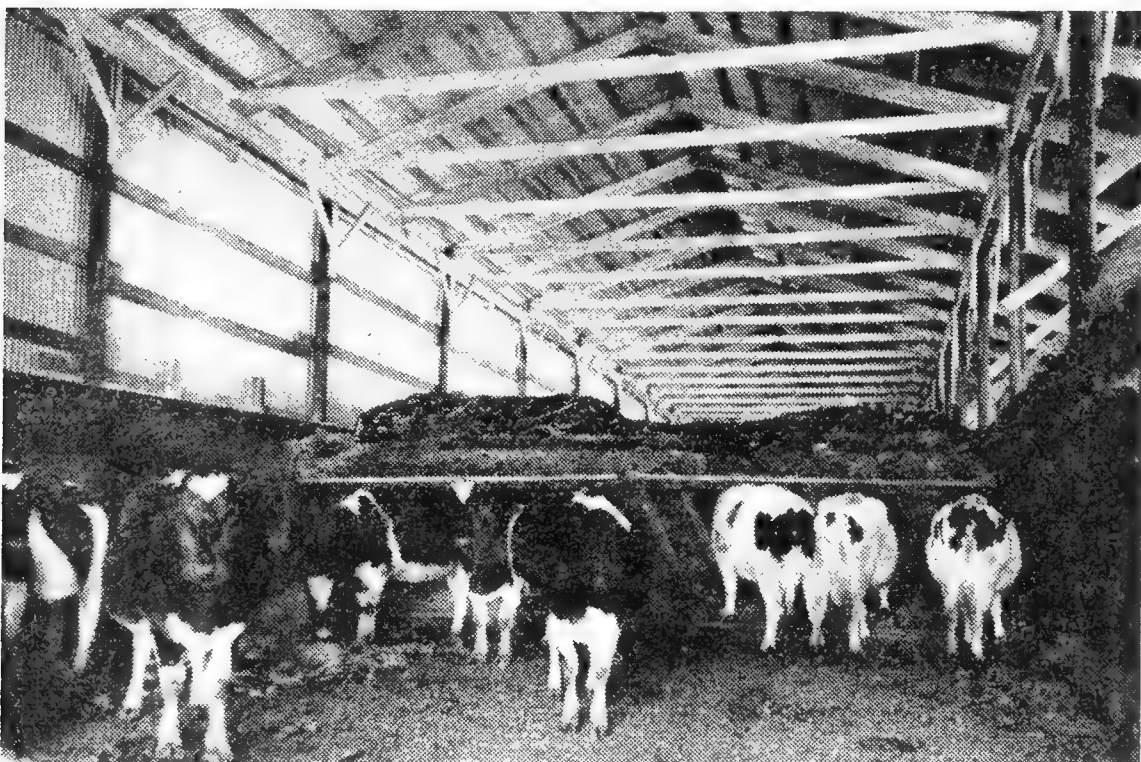


No stooping and squatting for Adolph Engelbrecht and very little walking between udders. No milk to carry. No grain to handle.

A Modern

By
IVAN W. BIGALOW*

Loose Housing



Cattle can self-feed silage at any time. Feeding racks are moved toward the silage with tractor lift. Roofed silo eliminates snow and ice accumulation in the feed area resulting in easier scraping of the area.

FIRE LEVELED Adolph Engelbrecht's barn last year, forcing him and his son Duke to choose immediately between building another barn or giving up dairying on the farm at Munnsville, New York.

County Agent Russell Cary, having spent years dealing with farm management problems in Madison County, was called in to help them make the decision. A study of the economic factors involved revealed that the Englebrechts should stay in dairying.

Then the problem arose — should they build a modern conventional barn or an efficient loose housing system. The Engelbrechts had had experience with loose housing in their old barn.

In weighing the two types, Duke stated, "It's either a new loose housing barn with a milking parlor, or I prefer to work in a factory."

They decided on a new, complete loose housing barn with an 80-cow capacity, more than double the capacity of their old barn. Plans for the barn in-

cluded a loafing barn, paved yard, milking parlor and milk room.

Two weeks after the material arrived on the site, the pole barns were completed. Later the milking parlor and milk house were erected.

The new 39 by 130-foot loafing barn was built of pressure creosoted poles and roofed with galvanized sheets. The south wall was open with a six-foot roof overhang running the entire length. Thus, the snow which accumulates on the roof falls six feet from the bedded pack.

One foot of sawdust was spread throughout the loafing area in the fall. Duke drove a tractor with a spring tooth drag over the pack daily to turn dirty bedding under and to raise fresh sawdust to the top. After the sawdust was saturated, straw was used the remainder of the winter. It was distributed by placing bales in a manure spreader and driving over the bedded area.

An area 50 feet wide was paved between the open-front loafing barn and the feeder barn. This paved area is four

* Development Representative,
United States Steel Corporation

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

feet lower at one end for good drainage.

The Engelbrechts felt that one of the real savings in loose housing was in the feeding of dairy cattle. They wanted to feed silage and hay cafeteria style.

The feed barn is 53 feet wide and 148 feet long. It contains one of the first indoor box silos in the Northeast. The silo, which is 130 feet long, 26 feet wide and 8 feet high, was built with pressure-creosoted, two-inch tongue and grooved planks. The roof is 10 feet higher than the top of the silo so that trucks and wagons can pass over the silage when the silo is almost full.

Silage is well packed and covered with plastic. In an emergency, second cutting hay can be stored on top of the first-cutting grass silage, provided that the hay is used before the silage. The cows are self-fed through movable racks at either end of the silo. During the winter of 1957-58, Mr. Engelbrecht fed more than 500 tons of silage without moving any of it.

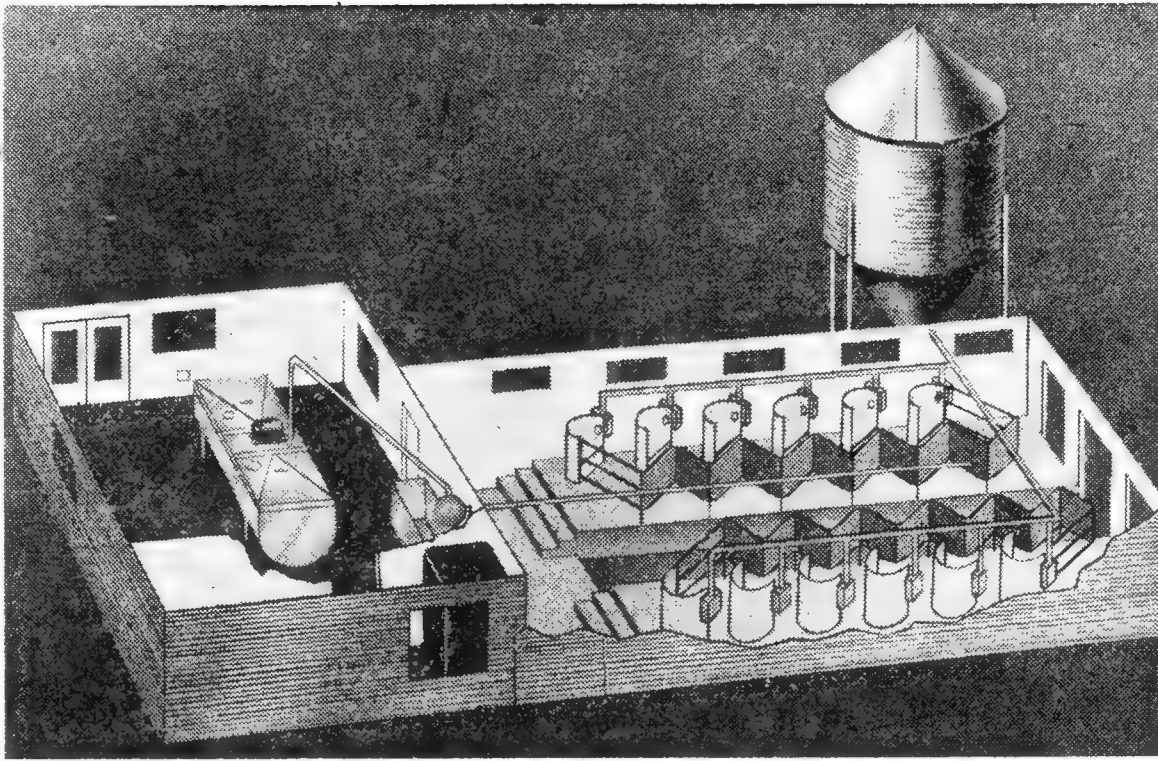
Beside the silo, Mr. Engelbrecht has an area 130 feet long, 15 feet wide and about 15 feet high for hay storage. Along one side of the 130-foot hay mow, there are hay racks so that the cows can eat hay at any time.

Parallel to the hay mow is a paved and covered feed area 12 feet wide. It is long and narrow for easy cleaning with the tractor scraper. In the heavy snow of last winter, the covered box silo and feed area really paid off.

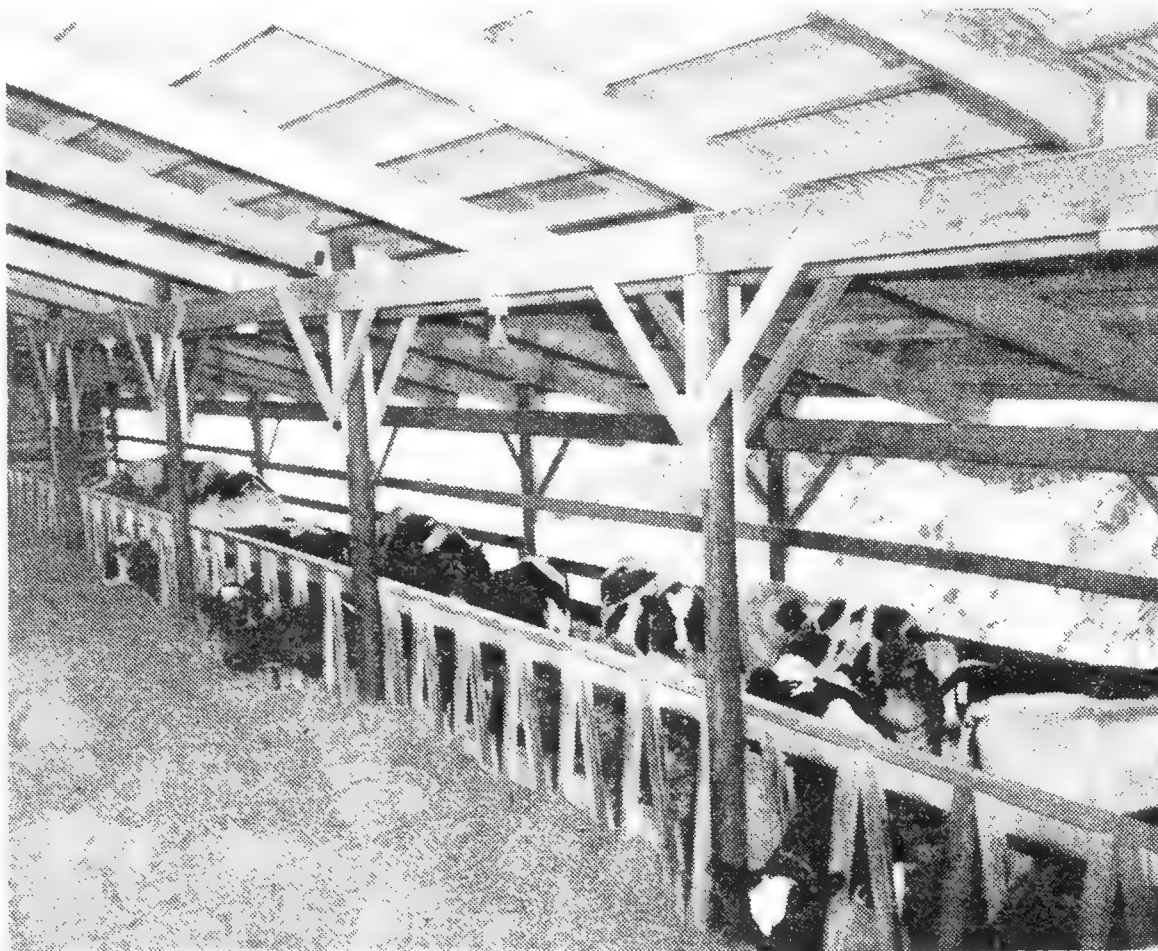
The covered silo prevents accumulation of snow, ice and water in the area where the cows feed. In the summer-time, it offers a cool area for the feeding of summer silage. At the end of the feed barn is a holding area where cows wait to enter the milking parlor.

The Engelbrechts were also among the first to try the new herringbone milking parlor. In this system, cows enter the 12-stall parlor six at a time and line up diagonally in the stalls. The result is that the udders are only three feet apart, greatly reducing the steps from cow to cow.

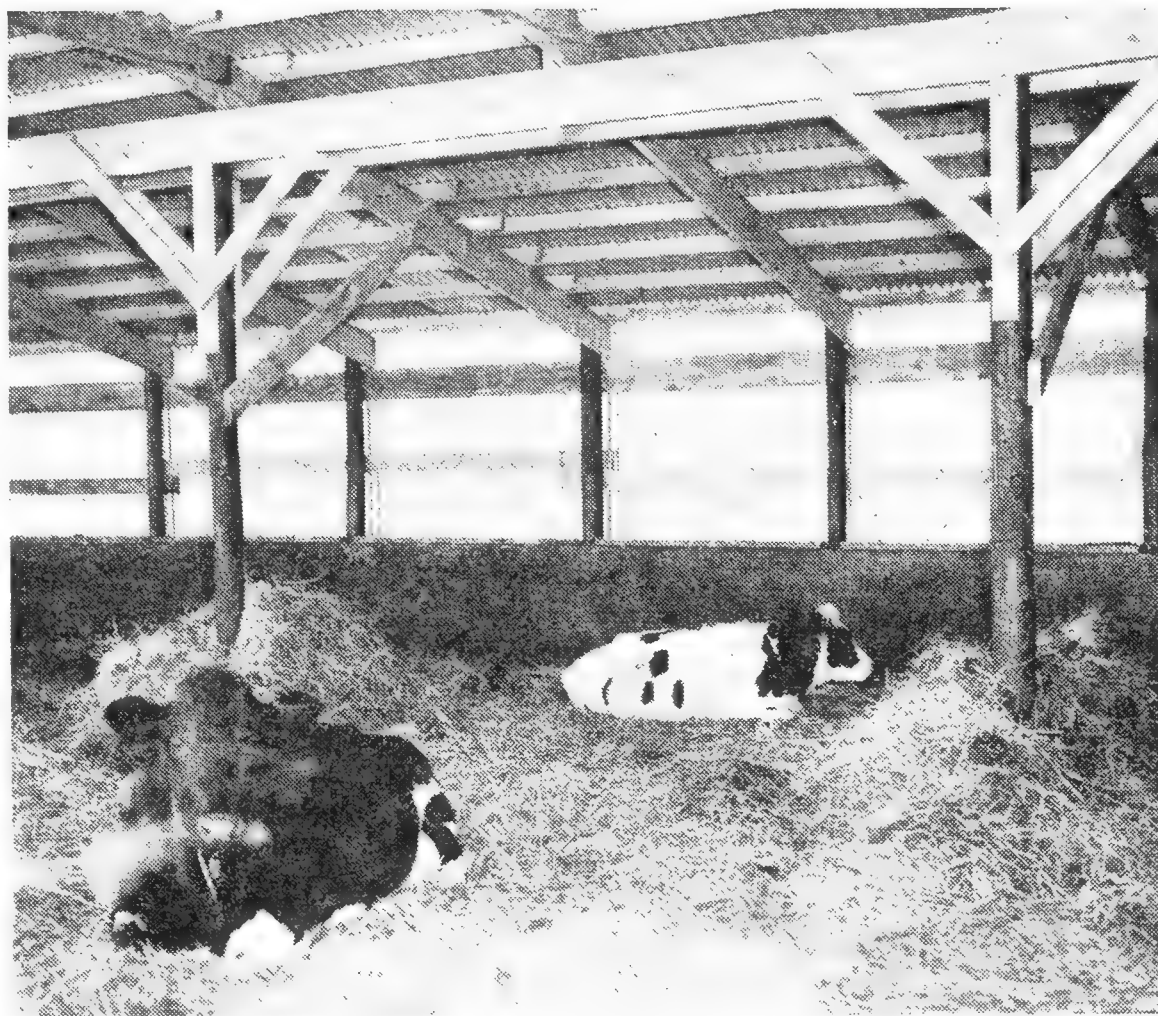
Because there are no gates between cows, the operation of opening and



Herringbone parlor with stalls angled diagonally to reduce walking distance between udders. Electric powered augers distribute grain to stalls. Grain is measured for each cow by mechanical feeders. A pipeline milker transports milk to the bulk tank.



Cows in roofed feed area can feed directly from hay mow. Baled hay is moved not over 15' to the hay feeder. South wall of feed area is open.



Pressure creosoted planks were nailed inside poles to resist the side pressure of the bedded pack in loafing area. The south wall is open to receive sunlight.

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BULK TANK SAVES LIFTING

I HAVE BEEN selling bulk milk for about four months and am using a direct expansion tank.

The change was made to eliminate the heavy work of handling cans, to save time and eliminate the necessity of taking my milk to the main road where it was picked up by a milk hauler. (Because of this I always had to have a truck available and usually spent about 45 min. to an hour each day.)

I do not feel that the number of cows is as important as the cost per cow, which will vary on each installation. On the basis of cost of about \$70.00 per head, an installation will pay for itself in about five years on a 15¢ premium with 10,000 lbs. production per cow. This doesn't include the value of additional conveniences. Tanks now on the market should be good for at least ten years.

Small dairymen who are able to switch to bulk milk will probably find it to their advantage, while those unable to change will no doubt be squeezed further by increased transportation costs as can milk hauler loads get smaller.

Bulk milk tanks will very likely increase the trend toward larger dairy farms throughout the Northeast. — *Fred A. Denman, Livingston Manor, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

LIKES OUTDOORS

SIX years ago, we decided the country was a better place in which to raise children, so we bought a farm. The first few years I was busy with the little ones, and except for helping to load the hay wagons, didn't get much chance to get out in the summer air. Last year my son taught me how to drive the tractor, and now haying time is one of the best times of the year.

CHRISTMAS DAY IN THE MORNING

(Continued from Page 1)

dainty in design. He tied the gift on the tree and then stood back. It was pretty, very pretty, and she would be surprised.

But he was not satisfied. He wanted to tell her—to tell her how much he loved her. It had been a long time since he had really told her, although he loved her in a very special way, much more than he ever had when they were young.

Ah, that was the true joy of life, the ability to love! He was quite sure that some people were genuinely unable to love anyone. But love was alive in him, alive because long ago it had been born in him when he knew his father loved him. That was it: love alone could waken love.

And he could give the gift again and again. This morning, this blessed Christmas morning, he would give it to his beloved wife. He could write it down in a letter for her to read and keep forever. He went to his desk and began his love letter to his wife: *My dearest love*...

Then he put out the light and went tiptoeing up the stairs. The star in the sky was gone, and the first rays of the sun were gleaming in the sky. Such a happy, happy Christmas!

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When I am out in the fields raking or baling, I can really enjoy the summer to the fullest. It is amazing the birds one sees in the fields, which never come near the house, flocks of baby pheasants fly low to safety and every once in a while it is necessary to stop the tractor to remove a little bird which has not yet learned to use his wings and put him in a safer place, while his anxious parents fly round and round my head.

Another nice thing about being way out in the fields by myself is my singing. I have a terrible singing voice, but when I am on the tractor I could be a diva at the Met. Who can hear me when I sing, but the birds and the butterflies!

All in all, field work is really a wonderful relaxation for me, and if there is a girl turned farmer who is feeling confined in the house, I suggest she turn to the fields and the farm will really be fun.

Of course, I still sympathize with the men when they come in at nights "so tired out" from their "hard work." — *Dorothy Varney, Fort Edward, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

COOPERATIVE FARMING?

I LIVE in an area of small hill farms. Many times it has occurred to me that many of these farms could consolidate, and in that way have a better chance to compete with more favorable areas. To operate any farm a minimum of machinery must be bought. If the same machinery could do the work on a farm three or even five times as large, the savings would be great. Also, there is the matter of know-how. As I look about, I am sure this is often lacking, too, or else the farm is operated on such an insecure basis that proper care is impossible.

I know the methods of industry have long been considered inapplicable to farming. With farms getting bigger and more complicated all the time is this still true? Would it not be possible for a number of farmers to invest their land in a cooperative and pool their capital and know-how. This would relieve farmers of care for their small farming operations and give them more time to earn money at something else.

No doubt this idea will not be favored by many who practice farming as a way of life and feel that farming is all that they know how to do. On the other hand a good many of our small farmers are on the way out, and it would be better if they realized what is happening and took steps now.

Precedent for farm organizations of this kind is fairly limited, and, in this locality, unknown. However, why don't some of the farmers give their views on the subject? It doesn't cost anything to think and perhaps someone might come up with the answers. (Name withheld by request)

— A. A. —

A COMPLETE FALLACY

SO many people have the mistaken idea that butter (animal fat) raises the blood cholesterol and that margarine (vegetable fat) does not. Actually, when fat, either animals or vegetable is added to the diet, the blood cholesterol goes up. — (Editor's Note: There is no conclusive proof that this is undesirable.)

What we really need instead of a vegetable fat substitute for animal fat, is simply less fat—all kinds of fat. The only way we can accomplish this is in our eating habits. If we would throw away our fry pans and deep fat frying

kettles and eat our meat baked, roasted, boiled or broiled, we would eliminate a surprisingly large amount of fat in our diet.

But to say one eats margarine on their toast and vegetables instead of butter because of the cholesterol factor (as I have heard many people admit) is nothing but a complete fallacy. This fallacy should be corrected because to substitute margarine for butter will not reduce the fat intake or lessen the blood cholesterol. — *Mrs. William R. Hauck, Tilton, New Hampshire*

— A. A. —

ONE MORE COG!

ONE of the outstanding things I like about your magazine is the stand you take against farm subsidies. It seems to me a great many people fail to realize that when they turn to the government for security, controls must follow, otherwise there is chaos.

We are in a cycle in which the whole world is turning to the welfare state. Socialism and communism are examples. One system merges into the other because when individuals trade their freedom for security, the difference in ideology is only the difference in the degree of the willingness to give up personal liberty. When government gets all-powerful as in communism, personal security vanishes, because government can and does show complete disregard for the individual.

People believe this couldn't happen here. Other peoples have thought the same thing; but it has happened there and it could happen here. Every time we submit to controls to obtain what we regard as security, we add one more cog to the machinery of total government. (Name withheld by request).

— A. A. —

RABBIT BARRIER

RABBITS don't eat the bark on my young fruit trees because I put a length of stove pipe around the little trees. With the lower end pushed two inches in the ground, grubs don't bother them. I also find that the pipe breaks the cold winter wind and gives the trees a better start in the spring. — *A.C., Pa.*

— A. A. —

WATER KILLS ROOTS

FORTY years ago the Ohio Experimental Station found that it kills potato roots to stand in water-soaked soil. They also found that if the tops start turning yellow, it is more often caused by a portion of their roots being dead by the blight. — *Albert Easton, Marietta, N. Y.*

Delegates Okay Reorganization Plan for Agency

A REORGANIZATION program for the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency was approved by delegates from 79 member dairy co-ops at the Agency's annual meeting at Syracuse this month.

Under the plan, federated cooperatives will be assigned to 11 districts established in the New York Milkshed. The delegates in each district will nominate a director and four other directors will be named to a new board as representatives of affiliated cooperatives.

Directors will be elected when the delegates reopen the annual meeting in Syracuse March 4.

The 15-member Board of Directors will set up four standing committees on finance, market order activities, education and information, and membership.

The program retains the Agency's traditional belief that its policy must be developed by a delegate body comprising duly elected representatives of member co-ops. Under the new setup, however, the implementation of policy will be directed by the Board of Directors, instead of five-man executive committee.

The reorganization will also cut down the Agency's Board of Directors from 30 to 15.

President James A. Young of Angelica, N. Y., reviewed highlights of Agency programs during the past year and urged that everything possible be done to promote increased cooperation among various dairy organizations in the milkshed. He warned that milk producers must be prepared to oppose attempts to enroll dairymen in trade unions.

Before recessing to March 4, delegates passed 20 resolutions outlining Agency policy on existing or anticipated milk marketing problems. About 500 members and guests attended the annual banquet.

The program included the presentation of a hand-engrossed plaque commemorating the contributions to the Agency of the late Charles H. Baldwin, who served as the organization's executive secretary from the time of its formation in 1937 to his death last May.



GENESEE COUNTY WINS

TOP HONORS in the achievement contest for the New York Farm Bureau was won this year by Genesee County. In the above picture New York Farm Bureau President Don Wickham is presenting the award to Genesee County President Robert Barie.

In the picture are from left, Mr. and Mrs. Leland Lamb, Mrs. Barie, Mr. Barie, Stephen Hawley, Mr. Wickham, Warren Hawley, Jr., Mr. and Mrs.

Bradley Donahoe and R. V. Call, Jr. All are from Genesee County except the Donahoes. He is a New York Farm Bureau fieldman and lives in Springfield. Mrs. Lamb is chairman of the New York Farm Bureau Women's Committee.

The award is presented each year for all-round achievements in membership, Kitchen Konfernces, Insurance, Publicity, Policy Development, etc.



*Warm Wishes for a
Merry Christmas*

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VITALIZER

Controlling the quality of roughage on your farm can be a problem. Why not play safe . . . be sure your livestock grain rations are fortified with New Englander Vitalizer. Dairy cows, calves, beef cattle, and sheep prosper from Vitalizer's concentrations of vitamins A, D, E, and B Complex. So keep milk production and body weight up the year 'round; help avoid reproduction problems . . . ask your dealer to add New Englander Vitalizer to your next feed order.



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**MILKING
TIME
CHRISTMAS
MORNING.....**

You walk to the barn through crisp, sharp air—a tint of morning barely in the east. The stars still are bright. As you slide back the barn door, the warmth of the barn greets you. You hear the rustling of straw as the cattle rise to their feet and see their soft eyes turn toward you. This scene is like another, long ago, in another stable, in another land, which seems very close to the dairyman on Christmas morning.

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Visiting Hayfields

By
TOM MILLIMAN

Milepost 372

N. Y.
THRUWAY

Survival

AS ANY northeastern grower can testify, low vegetable prices have generally prevailed for years, whether for fresh market, freezing, or canning. Seabrook Farms, in southern New Jersey, could find no escape from the squeeze, except by lowering costs of production in fields and in the freezing plant. Supermarkets are in the saddle, with more and more processed foods going under their own labels at hammered-down prices to grower and processor.

Take spinach as an example. After selling to the fresh market and canners about 10% of the crop which did not grade up to freezing quality, Seabrook, in 1958, froze and packed 13,200,000 lbs. of spinach. Of the 2,700 acres grown, one-quarter was spring crop and three-quarters fall crop. Harvest was still under way on October 30.

Picture No. 1 shows cultivation as it was done 20 years ago. Picture No. 2 shows tractor cultivation in 1958, with one driver doing eight rows spaced 12 inches apart. But he has to go slowly. Another picture, which I don't have,

could well show chemical weed control by either tractor or airplane, and still another the application of nitrate by airplane.

Spinach harvest has always been a costly operation in terms of man-hours per ton. It still is, although the cost has been reduced to a small fraction of the cost of hand labor. Picture No. 3 shows the method of only a few years ago. The overhead pipes are for supplemental irrigation and were established in 1912 by Charles F. Seabrook, who was and is a real pioneer. Picture No. 4 shows mechanical harvesting of spinach about 3 years ago. Since then, two of the crew of four men have been eliminated.

By these devices, plus others, Seabrook is able to grow spinach at a lower cost per pound than was the case in 1932-35, at the bottom of the depression. Cleaner, better spinach is delivered to the streamlined freezing plant, thus lowering processing costs. Many of these changes were made under the leadership of son Jack Seabrook, now president of the family-controlled company, and his able assistants. Survival is my name for it.



There's Renewed Activity at the Genesee Valley Regional Market

By HUGH COSLINE

ON AUGUST of 1956, the \$3,000,000 Genesee Valley Regional Market, located just south of Rochester, opened. In April of 1957 it closed until June of 1958. The story of how the market came into being, why it was unsuccessful at first, how it reopened, and what it is doing, is important both to New York farmers and to New York food consumers.

Legislation to form the market was passed in 1950. The land was acquired in 1954, and the buildings erected in 1955 and 1956. Well over \$1,000,000 of funds from the Department of Agri-

ees' Retirement Fund. They carried 4% interest. It was planned that a start would be made at retirement of them in 1961, but, says Joseph King, market administrator since last April "plans are underway to start retirement in the fiscal year of 1959."

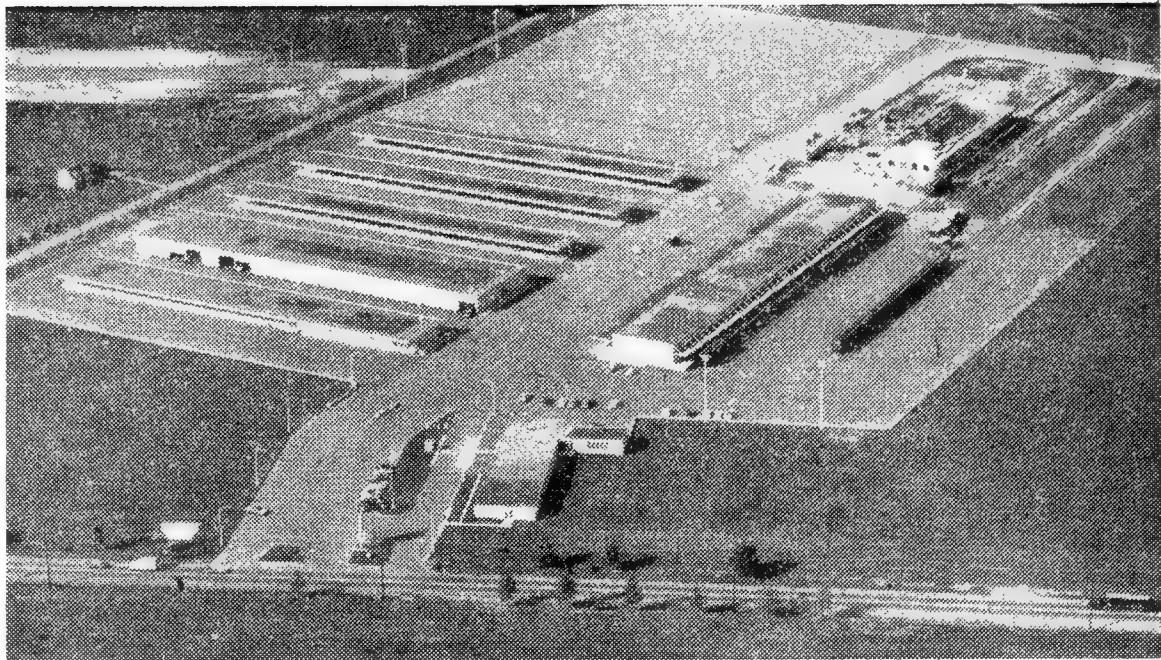
Joe King has breathed life into the project, and has made remarkable progress in the few months he has been on the job. Until he came along, it was a white elephant.

Why and how is this market of importance to western New York farmers? Joe King's plans divide into three areas:

The market provides a place where farmers can bring produce, it has better facilities, it is more strategically located, and saves immeasurable time both to farmers and buyers, than was possible at the old location in Rochester. This improvement and enlargement of marketing facilities was the original purpose of the market. This summer, between 80 and 100 loads of farmers' produce were brought to the market on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, the principal market days, and were purchased by chain stores, independent retailers, and commission houses, most of which declined to move to the new market when it was first opened in 1956.

The second area in Joe's plans is to make the market up to date. "The old market lacked sanitation, it was inadequate and inefficient," says Joe King.

An effort is being made to widen distribution of western New York vegetables packed and approved for co-operative shipment outside of the



An air view of the Genesee Valley Regional Market. The building in the foreground contains administrative offices; the one under construction at the top right will be occupied by one of the largest produce dealers in the area.



Joe King



Bill Mulligan

culture and Markets was first made available. While this money carried no interest, it was in the form of a loan, with the intention that eventually it be repaid.

Soon afterwards a bond issue of \$2,000,000 was floated, which proved unattractive to the public. The bonds were later bought by the State Controller from the New York State Employ-

Rochester area. Without entering into any iron-bound contracts, Joe King talked with farmers last spring and proposed that if they would increase their acreage of sweet corn, cucumbers and cabbage, the Market Authority would act as their sales agent. As a result, 600 additional acres of sweet corn, 450 of cucumbers, and 150 of cabbage were grown. Later, an agreement was made with the Long Island Cauliflower Growers Association to act as sales agent. Products from these acres were sold in many areas of the eastern half of the United States.

This development, if it works out, as seems probable, will be a real service to western New York vegetable growers. It could provide an outlet for vegetables grown on acreage taken out of canning crops. "Since 1950," says Joe King, "there has been a decline of between 40,000 to 50,000 acres of land in western New York growing tomatoes, peas and sweet corn for processing."

Third, Joe has hopes of widening the scope of the activities of the market to include such things as food distribution and chain store warehouses. The Market Authority owns adjacent property of 58 acres, which is already supplied with lights and water, and ideally located for the purpose Joe has in mind.

It is Joe's belief that eventually the Authority should serve in the capacity of a landlord, and that the facilities should be leased to buyers on one side and to individual growers or cooperatives on the other. He feels also that the Authority should pioneer in such things as trying out new crops. The Authority can take risks which the individual grower cannot afford to assume.

In addition to Joe King, the staff consists of Wm. J. Mulligan, market manager and Paul J. Trainor, assistant market manager; plus a bookkeeper, a secretary, a maintenance man, and a janitor.

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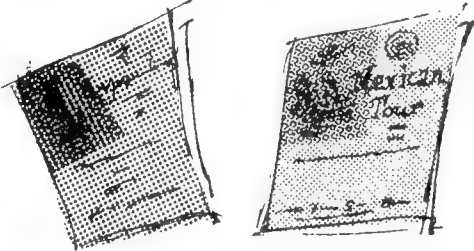
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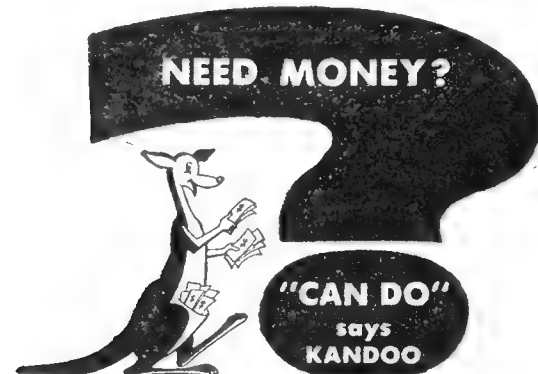
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NEW YORK'S NATIONAL 4-H WINNERS

NEW YORK 4-H'ers were winners of 12 national awards at the 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. They are kneeling from left, Robert O. Mott, Hartwick, 4-H Field Crops winner and Michael J. Persons, Amsterdam, 4-H Soil and Water Conservation winner. Seated, from left, are Patricia Dunn, Delmar, 4-H Girls' Home Economics winner and Kaye L. Christopher, Marathon, 4-H Forestry winner.

Standing, from left, are Barbara Drew, Schuylerville, 4-H Home Improvement winner; Anita Hollmer, Schuylerville, 4-H Safety winner; Edward Makinajian, Huntington, 4-H Poultry winner; Norman Kehl, Strykersville, 4-H Tractor winner; Katherine Beneke, Millerton, 4-H Dairy winner; Robert MacNaughton, Hornell; 4-H Garden winner; Nancy Sawyer, Watertown, 4-H Food Preparation win-

ner; and Frederic Olmstead, Holcomb, 4-H Swine winner.

Awards of \$400 scholarships were provided the 4-H Tractor winner by American Oil Co.; the 4-H Girls' Home Economics winner by Montgomery Ward; the 4-H Garden winner by the Tractor Group, Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.; the 4-H Safety winner by General Motors; the 4-H Dairy winner by the Oliver Corporation; the 4-H Poultry winner by the Sears-Roebuck Foundation; the 4-H Food Preparation winner by General Mills; the 4-H Home Improvement winner by the Sears-Roebuck Foundation; the 4-H Soil and Water Conservation winner by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.; the 4-H Field Crops winner by Arcadian Products Dept., Allied Chemical Corporation, and the 4-H Swine winner by Moorman Mfg. Co.



WINNER

One of six national winners, Patricia Dunn of Delmar, New York's state winner of the National 4-H Club home economics competition sponsored by Montgomery Ward & Co., is congratulated by Ward's chairman, John A. Barr. The occasion was a reception and dinner Sunday, Nov. 30, given on the observation deck of Chicago's 41-story Prudential Building.

SAFETY

TOP winners in the 1958 National 4-H Safety Program get a close look at a model of the Firebird III, General Motors' new experimental, gas turbine powered car.

Showing them the car at the 37th National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago is Ralph W. Moore, of General Motors, safety program awards donor for the 14th consecutive year.

In addition to presenting each state winner an all-expense trip to the congress, GM also gives eight national winners \$400 college scholarships.

Left to right are: Paul Kenney, Hope Valley, Rhode Island; Anita Hollmer, a national winner from Schuylerville, N. Y.; Jack Bramhall, West Simsbury, Conn., and Mr. Moore.



NEW YORK 4-H'ERS TAKE TOP HONORS

TWELVE New York State 4-H'ers, six boys and six girls, took top honors in country-wide competition, it was announced during the National 4-H Congress at Chicago early this month. In most cases, the winners were awarded \$400 scholarships. In addition two girls won Northeast sectional awards.

Dairy: Katherine Marie Beneke, Millerton. **Field crops:** Robert O. Mott, Hartwick. **Food preparation:** Nancy R. Sawyer, Watertown. **Forestry:** Kaye Christopher, Marathon.

Garden: Robert MacNaughton, Hornell. **Girls' home economics:** Patricia Dunn, Delmar. **Home improvement:** Barbara Drew, Schuylerville. **Poultry:** Edward Makinajian, Huntington.

Safety: Anita Hollmer, Schuylerville. **Soil and water conservation:** Michael Persons, Montgomery County. **Swine:** Frederic F. Olmstead, Holcomb. **Tractor:** Norman Kehl, Strykersville.

Sectional winners and their projects are: **Community relations:** Elaine Ward, Valley Stream. **Dairy foods:** Noreen Mudge, Wilson.

— A. A. —

CORNELL PROFESSOR WINS \$1,500 AWARD

CORNELL University Prof. John K. Loosli of the New York State College of Agriculture received a \$1,500 award in November for outstanding research in livestock production.

Loosli received the Morrison award at the golden anniversary dinner of the American Society of Animal Production in Chicago. The award, given annually to a member of the Society "who has done outstanding research" in livestock production, comes from a trust fund set up by the late Cornell Prof. F. B. Morrison and his wife, Elsie. Dr. Morrison was head of the animal husbandry department at Cornell.

Loosli, a professor of animal nutrition in the department of animal husbandry, is the 13th recipient of the award and the first Cornell professor to win it.

— A. A. —

4-H WINNERS IN ELECTRIC PROGRAM

FORTY-SIX of the nation's top boys and girls in the field of electricity were awarded expense-paid trips to the five-day National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, as a result of being named state winners in the 1958 National 4-H Electric Program.

The Electric Program, one of more than 50 4-H award programs, is sponsored by the Westinghouse Educational Foundation. The Foundation provides the Chicago trips for boys and girls who have excelled in electrical projects to improve their homes or farms.

From the entire group of 49 winners, six will be chosen as national winners and each will receive from the Foundation a \$400 college scholarship.

State winners in the Northeast were:

Arthur Michael, Middletown, Conn.; Charles R. Small, Jr., Yarmouth, Maine; Arleen Juster, La Plata, Maryland; Robert Stewart, Adams, Mass.; Joseph A. Cavaness, Portsmouth, N.H.; Dallas Dickinson, Palmyra, N. Y.; Norman States, Rossiter, Penna.; Bruce A. Powsner, Providence, R. I.; and James Lyles, Greensboro, Vt.

— A. A. —

APPOINTED

RALPH D. SMITH was appointed December 3, executive secretary of the Metropolitan Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Inc. Mr. Smith has been acting executive secretary since the death of Charles C. Baldwin last May.

C. F. "Neil" Handy, who served for seven years as the executive head of Milk for Health, has been appointed associate director of educational activities for the Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives at Syracuse.

A New Look at EGG HANDLING

By FRANK D. REED

Maine Poultry Marketing Specialist

WITH ALL the interest in improved methods of handling feed (bulk bins, automatic feeders) and pit cleaners to handle droppings, we sometimes lose sight of the fact that egg handling (gathering, sizing, cleaning and packing) accounts for about one-half of the labor in taking care of laying birds.

A study by Prof. Whelden here in Maine showed 52 minutes per 1,000 birds per day for egg gathering alone. A Connecticut study of egg room chores showed about 20 minutes per case for cleaning, sizing and packing. At 60 per cent production this is 33 minutes per 1,000 birds in the egg room alone. From this data we would estimate that egg handling takes about 1½ hours daily per 1,000 hens or about 6 hours for a flock of 4,000 layers.

With central plant grading and sizing apparently coming, a new look at egg handling on the farm is in order.

As a logical development it appears likely that poultrymen will eventually be gathering eggs from the nest directly into filler-flats, which after cooling will be transferred into cases for shipment to the central grading plant.

Egg baskets for gathering into filler flats have already made their appearance on the market. One problem, however, remains—how to handle the dirties. If eggs must be sorted afterward, little has been gained by the filler-flat gathering.

One attempted solution has been to use plastic filler flats and washing the eggs, flats and all. This appears experimental at the present time. Another solution might be to sort out the dirties as they are collected, placing them in a separate basket or in a small bucket attached to the filler-flat basket.

At any rate, these new developments appear likely to make more important the production of clean eggs in the first place. With brown eggs it should be possible, with the right management, to produce 90 per cent clean eggs.

It is suggested that poultrymen give some thought to type and arrangement of nests to facilitate egg gathering. A carrier running in front of the nests with provision for carrying filler flats and a separate basket for dirties might offer some possibilities. Certainly, here is a field with big opportunities for improvement in labor efficiency.

COMING MEETINGS

Jan. 7-9, 1959—13th Annual Meeting Northeastern Weed Control Conference, Hotel New Yorker, New York City.

Jan. 12, 13 — Annual Meeting N. Y. State Holstein Friesian Ass'n., Schenectady.

Jan. 12-15 — National Council of Farmer Cooperatives annual meeting, New Orleans, La.

Jan. 14 — N. Y. State Agricultural Society Annual Meeting, Albany.

Jan. 12-16 — Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg. Open and 4-H livestock classes for record \$62,287.50 in premiums.

Jan. 20-23—N. Y. S. Horticultural Society and State Vegetable Growers Association and Empire State Potato Club Annual Meetings—Syracuse, N.Y.

Jan. 21, 22—Annual Dairy Farmers' Seminar at University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

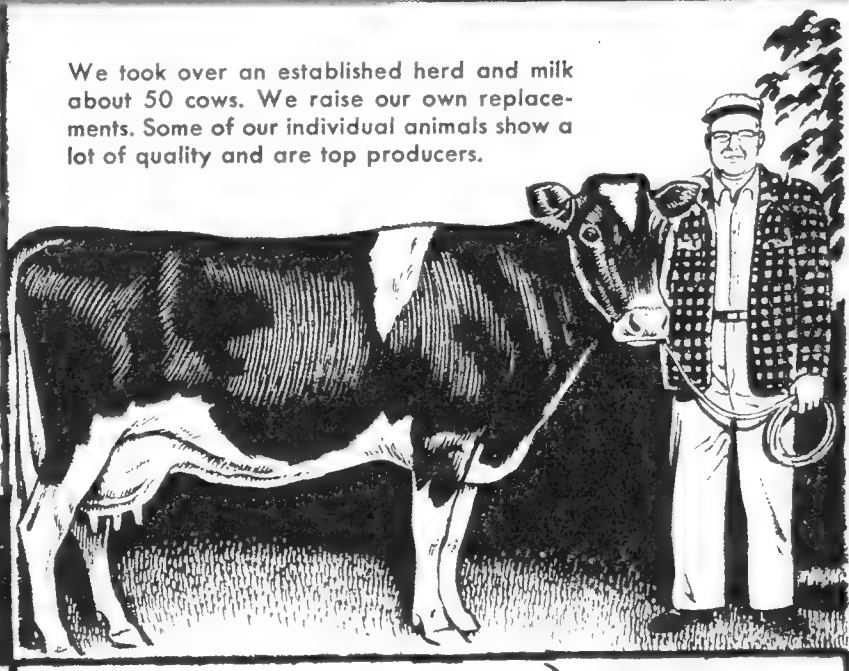
Jan. 26-30—Beef Cattlemen's Short Course, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

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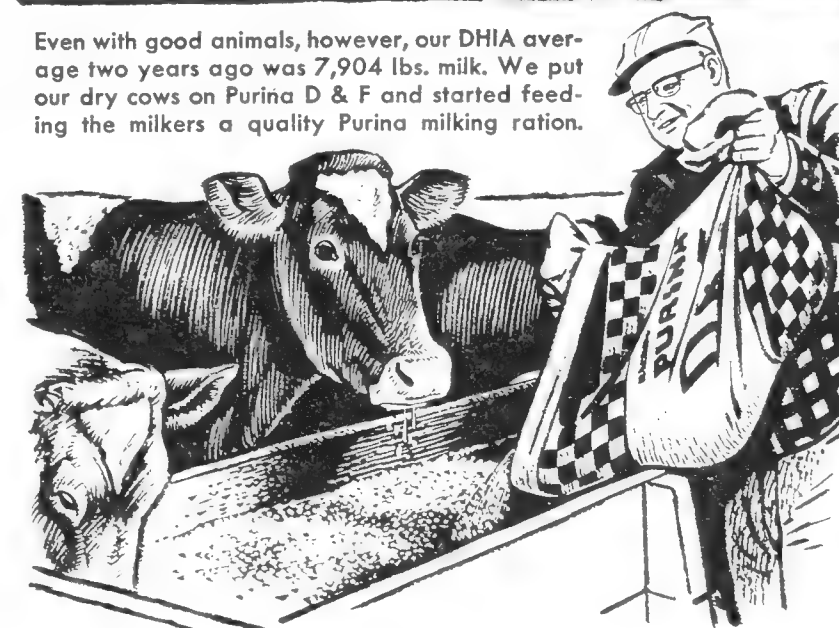
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The Words and The Music

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER V

In their room later that night there was nothing for Jerry and Dan to do but talk to one another. That was no good, because all they could talk about were the folks at home, and that made them lonesome all over again. Both boys went to bed early and through the open window they could listen to the wind gently sighing through a hemlock in the yard. In some farmyard a dog was barking to the moon, and then, as they were dropping off to sleep, they heard the lonesome tinkle of a small bell on some old cow's neck as she rambled over the pasture before she settled down for the night. The sound of that bell made Jerry feel worse than ever. At that moment he would have given anything to throw up all this miserable business of education to go back home and be with Abby.

Then, as he finally started to drop off to sleep, he thought of Hope Townsend. Maybe he could make some hay with her if that darn Dan would let him get a word in edgewise. He thought how pretty Hope looked with her brown curly hair with reddish glints in it. She had it done up in some way beyond a man's understanding on the back of her head, but he just bet when she let it down, it would reach clear to her waist. She had funny little crinkles around her eyes, probably because she laughed so much, for she certainly did laugh even at Dan's high-fallutin' talk.

Dreamily, Jerry wondered what made the difference between a homely and a pretty girl. He concluded that he didn't know. One thing he was sure of, Hope was pretty. Then, a little guiltily, his thoughts turned back to Abby. But he might as well forget her. Bill Haddock would get her anyway, even if Jerry were home. Let him have her. Abby was not the only girl in the world. Maybe some time when he got to be a doctor and a big man, he'd go back home on a visit and he'd show Abby. Then she'd surely look at him and be sorry. With that comforting thought, Jerry went to sleep.

At the Exeter school the next day, neither Jerry nor Dan had any time to be homesick. Neither boy was well prepared to enter the classes or compete with the other ninety boys in the school. Some of them had been there for a year or more and all of them had had more preliminary education. But Jerry's and Dan's worst difficulty was their clothes. Their badly fitting, homespun clothes were out of keeping with the well-dressed boys who had come from richer homes. It didn't take the other boys long to notice the two backwoodsmen who had just arrived. Here was fun! A few disdainfully ignored Jerry and Dan, but most of them began to sneer and make insulting remarks before the classes started.

Perhaps matters would not have been so bad and most of the boys would have become friends with Jerry and Dan after they got acquainted, but in the group there was a big bully by the name of John Bean. He seemed to think of more mean things to say than the others, and he encouraged the other boys to make Jerry and Dan uncomfortable. Thus began a situation that lasted for several days. It was not helped any because of the one or two teachers who were impatient because

the two boys were poorly prepared and, therefore, unable quickly to get hold of a subject about which they knew little. To add to their troubles, every time Bean and the others started picking on them, Dan would start to cry. Then, delighted at his success, Bean would start yelling while the others joined in:

"Cry baby! Cry baby! Mother's little darling! Come here and I'll hold your hand!"

That was always good for setting the whole group off into hilarious peals of laughter. So far as Jerry was concerned, he had had enough. Both he and Dan had been the butt of jokes and sneers from the well-dressed little aristocrats who continued to make remarks about their clothes and backwoods ways. Jerry had never hated anyone in his life, not even Bill Haddock, as fiercely as he hated John Bean, and he made up his mind that he was going to do something about it.

The opportunity came the very next day. Many of the boys, including Dan and Jerry, brought their mid-day lunch from their boarding places. During the noon recess on this warm summer day, Dan and Jerry had seated themselves on a board laid across two chunks of wood in the shade of a tree in the schoolyard. Bean sneaked up back of the tree and reaching quietly around, shoved one of the chunks out from under the end of the board, letting the boys fall over backwards. They were not hurt, but their lunch fell on the ground, and some of the other boys began to laugh.

Jerry picked himself up, while Dan began to cry. But not Jerry. He ran toward Bean, who was glorying in the apparent admiration of the other boys. Grabbing the bully by the shoulders, Jerry jerked him violently around, and as he turned Jerry's fist crashed into Bean's face. He fell, but before Jerry could pile on him, came up fighting. Both boys were about the same age but Bean was much heavier. One of his wild blows struck Jerry a glancing blow on the side of the face with enough force to stun and stop him for a moment—but not for long. His hot temper had cooled into a deadly hate of the other boy, built up by all of the frustrations that he had experienced since he left home. Almost calmly, he watched for an opening, while Bean continued to come at him, both heavy arms flailing the air, and occasionally landing. All of Jerry's hard work as a farm boy now came to his defense. He was hard as nails. He began to take the initiative, guarding against Bean's blows as well as he could, but willing to take punishment in order to give it. One of Bean's blows hit Jerry's nose, which began to spurt blood.

White-faced and scared, Dan had stopped crying. The other boys had gathered around, silent now, and a little awed by the very apparent venom with which both boys were fighting. Finally, Jerry saw his opening and again his fist crashed into Bean's face, knocking him down. Up he came again, this time with a rock in his hand. He threw it at Jerry, but he was a little off balance so it missed Jerry's head. Before Bean could recover, Jerry was on him, driving at his face, his chest, just anywhere, until he went down with Jerry on top, still mercilessly lashing at that hated

face, releasing passions that he didn't even know he possessed. Now Bean had entirely ceased to resist, but Jerry persisted until he was yanked to his feet by the heavy hand and the authoritative voice of Master Buckminster. Knowing Bean all too well, the schoolmaster stalked away without a word.

The fight ended the troubles with the boys. John Bean had lost his leadership based on fear rather than respect or affection. No other boy ever wanted to do anything to stir up that wild backwoodsman from Salisbury. But even though the boys stopped picking on Jerry and Dan after that, apparently it had some ill effect on Dan and his shyness increased.

Quick to notice young Webster's deep voice and his knowledge of the Constitution, Master Buckminster gave him an assignment to recite a part of the Declaration of Independence. There was some magic quality in that deep voice coming from the small, slender body with those dark, flashing, magnetic eyes that just sent the chills chasing up and down a fellow's back. But that night in their room when Dan recited it for Jerry he didn't do so well. Finally, he stopped, sat down, and put his head in his hands. Surprised, Jerry said:

"What's the matter with ye? Why do ye act that way?"

"Because I keep thinking how those boys will laugh at me when I stand up

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE

THE first installments of this most interesting story tell of the adventures, trials, and hopes of Daniel Webster and his brothers, as boys on a New Hampshire farm, 150 years ago.

How did farmers and their families do their work then? How did they live? How did they get any schooling? What did they do for fun? What about girls?

All these questions and more are dramatized and made real and alive as only Mr. Eastman knows how to do.

Read the back chapters or start now with this installment and enjoy a good story.—E. H. W.

before them and try to speak my piece. I just know I'll forget every word of it."

"You won't either. Just remember how those old teamsters liked to hear you speak back home." Then Jerry concluded a little wistfully, "With me, now, of course I'd forget because I never could learn it in the first place."

Then Jerry left Dan to his troubles and went down to the kitchen looking for Hope. Not any too well prepared himself in his studies, Jerry was not improving any because he was spending so much time with Hope. Trouble was, he thought, Hope's mother was always around where they were, but apparently she didn't object to the boy and girl being together some. Maybe it was because Jerry didn't hesitate to help with the kitchen work. In fact, the work made a good excuse for his being there. He didn't feel awkward with Hope and she didn't seem to notice his rough clothes. As he saw more and more of her, he thought less and less about Abby.

One evening Mrs. Townsend went to the neighbors on some errand. Dan was struggling with his lessons upstairs in their room where Jerry should have been. But Jerry found himself beside Hope as together they did the supper dishes.

Girding up his courage, Jerry put his arm around the girl and pulled her close to his side. She did not resist, but kept right on working with her hands in the dishwater. A little encouraged, he put his left hand on the side of her face, and turning her head, kissed her on the mouth. She kissed him back and then, laughing, put her wet, soft, soap-sudsy

hands on his face and shoved him away. They turned back to their work, but Jerry's heart was beating fast and he thought, She liked it! She liked it! And she'll do it again!

When Dan and Jerry entered the Preparatory School at Exeter, they were placed in the "dumb-bell class" with five other boys and set to studying grammar, writing and arithmetic. It was hard going, but both Dan and Jerry had good minds and Dan worked hard. Even though Jerry wasted some time with Hope, he soon was doing fairly well with his studies. Dan forged ahead rapidly. His exceptional memory made some of the work easier for him. Still suffering from the ridicule which he and Jerry had endured, Dan was unable to recite his lessons in the presence of the other boys, and in particular he dreaded the thought of speaking a piece in front of the whole school. But finally, under the gentle urging and encouragement of Master Buckminster, he faced the school one morning at assembly to recite the Declaration of Independence. Alone, or with Jerry, and with the teamsters at home, Dan could almost recite the Declaration backwards. But now this morning at Exeter, he stood and began the first words of the Declaration before the teachers and all 90 boys of the school.

"When, in the course of human events," Dan began, "it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with one another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation."

All went well at first. Then, horror of horrors, every word deserted him. He went back and started from the beginning. This time, he only got through the first sentence. His whole body seemed to be burning. Cold sweat ran down his sides from his armpits. His throat filled up. Then came the final ignominy when tears coursed down his cheeks. He turned and fled. Jerry Tappan jumped to his feet. Forgetting all decorum, Jerry growled between gritted teeth, in a low voice, but one that carried to every part of the room:

"I'll smash the face of the first man who laughs." No one did.

But although Dan had made a mess of his public speaking, he continued to forge ahead in his studies. One morning, in the presence of a large group of the boys, Master Buckminster said to Dan:

"You're doing so well that we are promoting you to a higher grade and room." Then with a little smile, the teacher said to the other boys: "Say goodbye to Webster. He's leaving you behind."

Coming so soon after Dan's fiasco in trying to recite the Declaration of Independence, his promotion immensely increased his confidence and after that he made rapid progress. But Jerry was not so fortunate. Although he had a good mind, he didn't study as hard in the boarding place because he gave so much time and thought to Hope Townsend. He never missed an opportunity to be with her, and Mrs. Townsend didn't seem to mind, perhaps recognizing that Jerry Tappan was a smart boy and as likely as anyone to make a good husband for her daughter. Hope, too, seemed interested and always responded to his kisses when they were alone together. But Dan remonstrated:

"You came here to go to school," he told Jerry, "and you're wasting time with that girl. You know how much it costs to go to school and how hard money is to come by."

"It's my money," Jerry retorted angrily.

"That's right," agreed Dan mildly, "but Father is your guardian, and you

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

know how anxious he is to have both of us get an education. He would feel very badly if he knew you were wasting time."

Then Dan laughed. "Besides," he added, "you have been moping around for a year or more over my sister, Abby. You were mad if she just happened to look twice at Bill Haddock, and you were heartbroken because you had to leave her to come to school. Now, take a good look at yourself. I bet you haven't given Abby a thought in two weeks."

A little ashamed, Jerry answered. "I guess you're right, Dan. I do like Hope, but I do really want to get an education and be a doctor. Besides, I wouldn't disappoint your father for anything. I owe him too much. I don't blame you for talking about Abby, for I can see how I seem to you, like a very light and inconsistent fellow. But, Dan, you know and I know that Abby never had any interest in me except as a sister. She's interested in Bill Haddock. Contrary to what you may believe, I am sure I was in love with Abby, and if we had been older and if I had finished my education, I would have married her. But it was hopeless. Can't you understand that out of my very lonesomeness for Abby I could get interested in another nice girl like Hope to offset the pain of losing Abby?"

Dan laughed and shook his head. "No, I can't understand that kind of reasoning but maybe it helps to salve your conscience."

Then Jerry smiled a little shyly. "Where girls are concerned, I guess I'm just like a moth around a candle. I can't keep away from them."

"That's right," agreed Dan, "and if you don't watch your step, you may get your wings singed."

After that, Jerry did much better in his school work, but he still couldn't resist the temptation to slip down to the kitchen where Hope was working and steal a kiss whenever he could catch her alone.

Jerry's work improved well enough so that he was promoted soon after Dan was. Not long afterwards came the end of the term and the summer recess. Before the boys left for home, Master Buckminster told them both that they had done very well considering that they had not been well prepared when they came to the school.

But much to Dan's disgust, it seemed to him that it was just as hard for Jerry to leave Hope Townsend now as it had been for him to leave home and Abby in the spring.

"Fickle," he said to Jerry. "Fickle, just plain fickle! You don't know what you want."

But Jerry was too downcast even to make any retort. He was also wondering with some conscience if he wasn't fickle, not realizing that his mobile feelings were due to his youth and immaturity. He wondered how he could feel so lonesome and even lovesick about two different girls in just a few short weeks.

* * *

Back at home, Dan and Jerry found the men busy haying again. A whole year had rolled around since Dan had sat under that big elm tree while his father had talked to him about getting an education. This summer, Dan felt no more enthusiasm about the heavy, hot job of haying than the year before. Jerry, however, liked it. It was good to get out of the dull atmosphere of the schoolroom and really stretch his muscles again.

All too soon the vacation was over, and the boys went back to Exeter for the fall term. This time, neither Dan nor Jerry felt so bad about going. Again Jerry wondered what kind of a fellow he really was for now he didn't mind leaving Abby at all. He'd even come to like that Bill Haddock some.

Womanlike, Abby noticed the difference in Jerry and didn't like it. She cornered Dan and said to him:

"Has Jerry got a girl in Exeter?"

With male loyalty, Dan tried to avoid an answer.

"Daniel Webster, you answer me!"

A little irritated at his sister's insistence, Dan let her have it.

"Yes, he has a girl." And for extra measure, he added, "A darn pretty one, too!"

"So that's the way he spends his time and money. I might have knowned it," snapped Abby. But when she was alone with Jerry, instead of tackling him about his new girl, she was especially nice to him, finally putting her arms around his neck and pulling his face down to kiss him. Surprised, Jerry retired in some disorder, concluding as some millions of men have before and since that there never was any figuring for sure what a woman did want. But thinking of his own reaction to Abby's kiss, Jerry was pleased that it made little impression on him. Hope's kisses were sweeter and more exciting.

Back in Exeter, their school work went easier and better for both of the boys. Jerry soon realized that even though he was older, he never could keep up with Dan, for he and the other boys, as well as the teachers, were beginning to understand that young Daniel Webster had an unusual and remarkable mind and personality. Jerry didn't even want to keep up with Dan, for he read and studied all the time. As for himself, he would try to do fair school work but, by golly, he was going to have some fun too as he went along, especially when he had a pretty girl like Hope Townsend who also apparently believed in having some fun. There was something to life besides dusty old school books.

But the even tenor of the boys' school life that fall was due for a rude interruption. Dan got a letter from his mother, Abigail, stating that his father had come to the sad conclusion that he no longer could afford to pay Dan's expenses at Exeter, so he had been forced to make arrangements for private tutoring with Dr. Samuel Wood, a minister at Boscawen, to give Dan whatever further education he needed for entering Dartmouth College.

Furthermore, Abigail wrote, "Your father says that Jerry had better come home and let Dr. Wood prepare him for Dartmouth, too. As Jerry knows, his father left him a little money, but is scarcely enough to pay his way through college so it is necessary to save it now. It will be a lot cheaper," she wrote, "for you boys to tutor with Dr. Wood than it will be for you to stay at Exeter." When Dan finished reading the letter, he said, "Good! I'll be glad to be home with the folks again."

But Jerry said nothing. He was thinking of Hope and wondering how he could ever leave without her. So he said to Dan:

"I'm not going back. It's all nonsense anyway. We just nicely got started here and now we have to change."

Dan grinned at him. "What you really mean is that you are just nicely started with Hope Townsend. You're not thinking about school at all." Dan looked at Jerry with his piercing eyes and said:

"Or are you really more than just started with Hope? You'd better do as Father says. I thought you wanted to be a doctor. Are you going to let this nonsense over a girl interfere with that? Why don't you get wise to yourself? It won't be a month after you get home or after you get into college before you'll be just as crazy over another girl."

Jerry's face turned red and he mumbled something under his breath, but he said no more about staying at Exeter.

(To Be Continued)



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The last two days of the Short Course will again feature discussions, demonstrations and practice on getting cattle ready for shows and sales plus special sessions for commercial producers.

Both purebred and commercial producers were considered in the preparation of this program. Anyone interested in beef production, whether experienced or beginner, purebred breeder or a commercial producer should find the program worthwhile.

The Short Course is sponsored by the Department of Animal Husbandry at Cornell University in cooperation with the State beef breed associations. Members of the instruction staff will include more than 30 persons from the College of Agriculture at Cornell, breeders, association representatives, processors, retailers, and livestock marketing personnel.

For application forms, programs or other details, get in touch with your county agricultural agent or write to M. D. Lacy, Department of Animal Husbandry, Wing Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

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(Continued from Opposite Page)

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TOP FAT, MILK GUERNSEY SIRE SUMMARIES

Fat Leaders in Sire Summaries 305-2x M.E.

	No. Tested Daus.	No. Rec.	Milk	%	Fat	Classification No. Daus.	Au. Cl.
Fritzlyn Jeanette's Flash	10	12	12782	5.1	651	18	86.8
B.H.H. Valor's Majesty	14	33	11913	5.4	643	17	82.9
Ideal's Superior	23	31	12164	5.3	641	2	82.5
Nyala Ermine's Bonanza	11	12	12259	5.1	621	10	87.5
Commander of Mercer	15	25	11763	5.3	618		
Ideal's Netoria's King	12	12	10297	6.0	614		
Sterlinggold Lord Lydon	10	22	12228	5.0	607	12	83.3
Yellow Creek Jewel Supreme	22	37	11257	5.4	607	18	85.8
Ideal's Standbest	41	53	11465	5.2	601	3	84.2
Happyholme Western King	14	20	10940	5.5	599	5	88.5

Milk Leaders in Sire Summaries 305-2x-M.E.

Fritzlyn Jeanette's Flash	10	12	12782	5.1	651	18	86.8
Mt. Ephraim's Actor's Merit	10	11	12260	4.7	582	13	82.1
Nyala Ermine's Bonanza	11	12	12259	5.1	621	10	87.5
Charlescote Broadcaster	23	39	12257	4.7	582	5	78.5
Sterlinggold Lord Lydon	10	22	12228	5.0	607	12	83.3
Ideal's Beacon	118	192	12165	4.8	583	11	83.0
Ideal's Superior	23	31	12164	5.3	641	2	82.5
Langmeadow Magar	11	15	12104	4.8	581	17	84.9
B.H.H. Valor's Majesty	14	33	11913	5.4	643	17	82.9
Charm of Rose Hill	13	34	11823	5.0	596	12	83.9

BEST MARKET LAW IS SUPPLY, DEMAND

"The law of supply and demand is still the best way of moving livestock to market." These were the opening remarks of Raymond V. Hemming, general manager of the Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, at the 34th annual banquet of the Western New York Lamb Feeders Committee at Batavia in November.

The market man quoted statistics from a USDA report which shows that sheep numbers in the U.S. will increase by about two million head on January 1, 1959 from January 1958. Prices, according to the report, should be about the same as 1958.

Hemming urged the 130 sheepmen and others present from 10 counties to become more familiar with grades. He showed charts concerning cutout carcass values to illustrate grade importance. He cited consumption figures which find the average per capita consumption of lamb slightly over 4 lbs. per person in the U. S. Some states are much higher. "Massachusetts consumes over 12 lbs. of lamb per person," he remarked.

Hemming concluded with a statement from Empire's manager of markets, Robert Rector, in which he urged pooling of buying and selling of lambs by area feeders to take advantage of volume buying and controlled selling. In this way advantages of integration could be accomplished without loss of freedom.

— A. A. —

NIGHT LIGHTS DO NOTHING FOR DAIRY COWS

The practice of providing artificial lighting for chickens so they will lay more eggs has no effect on dairy cows from the standpoint of milk production or feed consumption, according to actual tests conducted by the Colorado State University Experiment Station. In the Colorado experiments, two corrals were used, each containing 17 Holstein cows. Lights were installed in the loafing shed and the feeding area of one corral. The lights were turned on at 6 p.m., off at midnight, on again at 4 a.m., and off at 7 a.m. The other corral was left dark all night.

A mixture of corn and alfalfa silage was fed every day at 5 p.m., and alfalfa hay was always available. A daily record of milk production was kept.

Both groups of cows received the same amount of silage and they ate it in the same length of time. The results showed no difference in either milk production or feed consumption.

COWS NEED A DRY PERIOD

IF DAIRY cows are not allowed a "dry period" between one lactation and the next, milk production usually drops 15 to 25 percent during the next lactation, according to Extension Dairyman Floyd Arnold of Iowa State College. The length of the dry period depends, he says, upon the productivity of the cow, and her condition at the end of the lactation.

Good cows, he says, require 6 to 8 weeks to restore the mineral content of their bodies, to lay on some flesh, and allow time for the milk-making tissues to build back up.

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CHRISTMAS CHEER

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON



THE CHRISTMAS season calls for plenty of cookies and candies tucked away for those unexpected guests and gay holiday gatherings. Don't delay another minute to start making your supply! Gaily wrapped candy, cookies, fruit cake, and Christmas breads make welcome and thoughtful gifts, too; they're such a nice way to say "Merry Christmas."

For gifts of your homemade specialties, choose attractive metal or wooden boxes. Line them with transparent plastic household wrap (Saran), fill, cover with more wrap, pressing it down over the side, and then cover boxes. Loaves of fruit cake may be wrapped separately, but I like to wrap one or two slices in the clear wrap and tuck them in with the cookies. Cookies or candies may be arranged on "gift plates" and covered with the wrap; and fruit cakes and holiday puddings may be baked, wrapped and presented right in the gift container.

Here are a few favorite recipes to start off your candy and cookie supply. Be sure to let the children have a part in some of the preparation, and surely in decorating the cookies.

"NO COOK" FONDANT

- $\frac{1}{3}$ cup soft butter
 - $\frac{1}{4}$ cup white corn sirup
 - $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
 - $\frac{2}{2}$ teaspoons vanilla
 - 1 egg white
- About 1 pound confectioners' sugar, sifted

Blend butter, sirup, salt, and vanilla. Add the egg white. Add sugar all at once, mixing first with a spoon and then with the hands. Turn onto a board sprinkled with confectioners' sugar and knead until the mixture is well blended, smooth, and can be easily handled without sticking. Makes about $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

You may vary the flavor with almond, lemon, orange, peppermint extract, instant coffee powder, shredded coconut, and nuts, and also vary the color by using different food colors. For decorations, use bits of nuts, candied fruits, silver shot, colored sugars, maraschino cherries, bits of gumdrops, chocolate sprills, etc. Here are a few suggestions; you will think of others.

Stuffed Dates. Open pitted dates carefully and fill each with a piece of the fondant rolled to fit the date. Top each with a pecan or half of large walnut and roll filled dates in granulated sugar.

Nut or Cherry Balls. Roll fondant in 1 inch balls and place on top of each ball a whole nut or half a green or red candied cherry. Or, mix some chopped nuts with a portion of the fondant, form into balls and roll in colored candies or chocolate sprills.

Chocolate Nut Roll. Combine 1 cup of the fondant with 1 square melted chocolate and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped nuts, and knead well. Form into a long roll about $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick. Chill and cut into slices. If you wish, roll the whole roll in more chopped nuts before slicing.

FRUIT BALLS

Grind or chop fine $\frac{1}{2}$ pound each of a couple of any of the following dried fruits: apricots, raisins, raw pitted prunes, dates, figs. Combine fruit with

1 to 2 tablespoons grated orange rind, mix well and shape the mixture into balls. It may be necessary to use a small amount of liquid to hold the fruit paste together for rolling. Fruit juice, honey, or peanut butter may be used. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped nuts, if desired.

Roll balls in any one of the following: confectioners' sugar, shredded coconut, graham cracker or cornflake crumbs, finely chopped nuts. Instead of balls, you may press the mixture $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick in a shallow pan, chill, and cut in small squares or diamonds. Makes about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds.

CHRISTMAS FUDGE

- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup evaporated milk
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup water
- 3 cups sugar
- $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon salt
- 3 tablespoons butter
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons vanilla extract
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup marshmallow creme
- $\frac{1}{3}$ cup chopped red and green candied cherries

Combine milk, water, sugar, salt, and butter and mix thoroughly. Heat to boiling over moderate heat. Cook to soft ball stage (236°), stirring constantly. Maintain a full rolling boil throughout. Remove from heat. Cool at room temperature, without stirring, until lukewarm (110°). Add vanilla and beat until mixture snaps and holds its shape. Add marshmallow creme and cherries and beat again until mixture loses its gloss and is very stiff. Quickly spread in buttered 8-inch square pan. Cut in small pieces when cool. Makes about $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. You may use candied fruit in place of cherries.

For Maple Black Walnut Fudge, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 teaspoon maple extract and $\frac{3}{4}$ cup black walnuts in place of vanilla and candied fruit.

UNCOOKED PEANUT BUTTER CANDY

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup crunchy peanut butter
- 1 cup dry skim milk
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses

Combine peanut butter and dry milk. Add molasses and mix well. Turn onto waxed paper, sprinkled with powdered milk and knead lightly. Pat $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick and cut in $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch squares. Set in refrigerator overnight to harden and then cut apart. If sticky, dust squares with powdered milk. Honey may be used in place of molasses, if desired. Or, use $\frac{1}{2}$ cup light or dark corn sirup and $\frac{3}{4}$ cup confectioners' sugar in place of the molasses. For chocolate flavor, add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cocoa with the dry milk.

MARSHMALLOW CRISPY TREATS

- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter
- $\frac{1}{2}$ pound marshmallows (32 large or $5\frac{1}{2}$ cups miniatures)
- 5 cups Rice Krispies

Melt butter in large saucepan. Add marshmallows and cook over low heat, stirring constantly, until marshmallows are melted and mixture is well blended. Remove from heat and add Rice Krispies and stir until well coated. Use in any of the following ways:

- (1) Press into buttered 13x9-inch pan and cut into 24 squares.
- (2) Shape warm mixture into balls and roll in coconut.
- (3) Melt 2 squares chocolate with



With an inexpensive set of cookie cutters and a supply of colored candies, sugars, etc., you can create a fascinating array of Christmas cookies.

—Photo: Swansdown Cake Mix



These Marshmallow Crispy Treats are easy to make and oh, so good!

—Photo: Cereal Institute

marshmallows or add $\frac{1}{3}$ cup cocoa before adding Krispies.

(4) For variety, add raisins, chopped nuts, dates, candied cherries, crushed stick candy or chocolate chips to mixture with the Krispies.

Note: 2 cups (1 pint jar) marshmallow creme may be used in place of the marshmallows. Cook over low heat for 5 minutes, stirring constantly.

The following recipe for **Rock's Rocks** was given to me by my friend, Mrs. Maysie Smith of Ithaca, N. Y. It was developed by her husband, a geologist (nicknamed "Rock" — hence Rock's Rocks), from a recipe for Rocks in a cookbook published in 1917, entitled "A Thousand Ways to Please a Husband," which he gave to his wife when they were first married:

ROCK'S ROCKS

- $1\frac{1}{3}$ cups shortening
- $3\frac{1}{2}$ cups honey
- 4 teaspoons vanilla
- 3 eggs
- 5 cups all purpose flour
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- 2 teaspoons baking soda
- 6 teaspoons cinnamon
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons nutmeg
- 2 teaspoons allspice
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cloves
- 2 cups seedless raisins
- 2 cups coarsely chopped nuts

Cream shortening, add honey, and blend well. Add vanilla. Beat in the eggs, one at a time. Sift dry ingredients and spices, and add to the honey mixture. Mix well. Fold in the raisins

and nuts. Spread one half of the mixture in a well buttered (for flavor) and floured jelly roll pan (about 10x15 inches). Bake in a moderate oven (350°) about 25 minutes or until center springs back when touched lightly with the finger.

Remove from oven and cool just slightly. Cut as desired into bars or squares or diamonds. One half of the pan will cut 32 bars about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 1 inch, and the other half will cut 12 to 16 $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch squares. When cool, they may be sugared by shaking a few at a time in a bag with confectioners' sugar.

Use the remainder of the cookie dough for drop cookies. Drop by tea-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

OLD HOUSE AT CHRISTMAS

By Inez George Gridley

Christmas comes easily to this old house. It wears green garlands with familiar grace.

Even its scars have lent it dignity, Like well-loved lines upon an aging face.

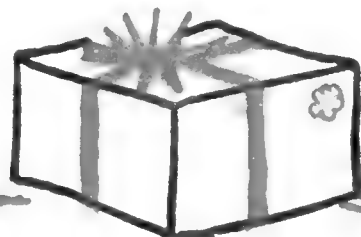
Again the tree spreads magic through the rooms!

The stairway brings down children on tip toe

To peek at stockings in the Christmas dawn, As other children did long years ago.

An old house sees a lot of life and living; Its sturdy walls stand firm against the cold.

Another Christmas fills it to the rafters With all the love its wooden arms can hold!



(Continued from Opposite Page)
spoonfuls, one inch apart, on a buttered and floured cookie sheet. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) about 10 to 12 minutes. Makes about 40 cookies.

Store completely cooled cookies in a tightly covered tin. These cookies are improved by allowing them to ripen for a few days before eating. They will keep well for a few weeks if tightly covered.

CHRISTMAS COOKIES

- 1/3 cup butter
- 2/3 cup sugar
- 2 egg yolks
- 1/2 teaspoon lemon extract
- 2 tablespoons milk
- 2 cups sifted cake flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1/4 teaspoon nutmeg

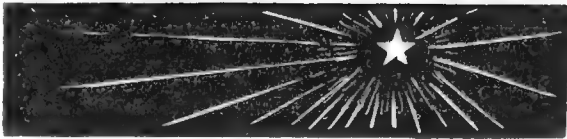
Cream butter and sugar together and blend in the egg yolks. Add the lemon extract. Beat in the milk. Sift dry ingredients and spices, and add in thirds, mixing until smooth. Chill until firm enough to roll.

Roll a small amount of dough at a time on a lightly floured board, to 1/8-inch thickness, keeping remaining dough chilled. Cut with Christmas cookie cutters and decorate as desired with colored sugars, candies, etc. Bake on a lightly greased cookie sheet in a hot oven (400°) about 7 to 8 minutes or until lightly browned. Watch carefully while cookies are baking, as they brown easily. Makes about 4 dozen.

VANILLA ALMOND BALLS

- 1 cup soft butter
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 1 cup chopped, blanched almonds
- 2 cups sifted all purpose flour
- Sifted confectioners' sugar

Cream together the butter and sugar and add the vanilla. Stir in the almonds and flour. Mix well. Shape mixture into 1 inch balls. Bake on ungreased cookie sheets in a slow oven (325°) for 20 to 25 minutes or only until lightly brown-



CHRISTMAS WISH

By Eleanor Alletta Chaffee

O little town of Bethlehem,
A village like our own,
Where in the garden of the heart
Both faith and doubt were grown.

Whose roads were thronged with busy folk,

The weary and the old,
The thoughtless young who dreamed there,
The merchants, chained by gold.

May our town be this Christmas Eve
Host to hope's bright star;
May we look up and be aware
That it is not too far.

May we, too, have a miracle
To draw us close and near,
As all about the carols lift
On voices soft and clear.

ed. Remove from sheets and, while warm, roll in confectioners' sugar. Cool and roll again in confectioners' sugar. Makes about 5 dozen balls.

CANDIED PINEAPPLE

You will want to make your own candied pineapple to use in Christmas puddings, fruit cakes and candies. It is expensive to buy, and easy to make. Combine 2 cups sugar, 1 cup water, and 1/2 cup light corn sirup and cook over moderate heat until mixture spins a thread (234°). Drop into this sirup a few slices of well drained pineapple, being careful not to crowd slices. Simmer slowly until pineapple becomes clear, about 15 to 20 minutes. Remove pineapple from pan and drain on wire racks. Continue until all the pineapple is candied.

Jersey Fabric Is Smart

By HELEN POWELL SMITH

WOOL JERSEY may be your choice of fabric for one of the new dress designs. It is soft and flattering, drapes easily, and fits in with the vogue for knit wools this season.

Knit fabrics require special handling in construction and use. You will find the rib of the jersey on the right side, which is the inside of the fold or tube. To locate the lengthwise of the fabric, lay a ruler along a continuous rib and mark it with basting thread. This will prevent twisting and pulling later on. Pin your pattern on carefully, as the fabric may tend to shove or creep.

After cutting, stay-stitch curved edges to prevent stretching of the fabric during construction, using medium long machine stitches. In stitching jersey, loosen the tension on the machine so that the seams will be as elastic as the fabric. Allow from 14 to 16 stitches to the inch, and stretch the jersey lightly as you stitch. This will help to prevent breaking at the seams after the garment has been worn. If necessary, use a piece of tissue paper under the jersey when stitching.

When "body" and detail are required, you will find an interfacing of thin muslin, lawn, net or taffeta useful. Yokes, collars, front facings, and bound buttonholes require such interfacing.

There is a natural sag or hang to a knitted fabric, so it is well to let a jersey dress or skirt hang for a day or two to stretch before the skirt length is determined and the hem put in.

Press jersey on the wrong side with a press cloth as for other woollens. Move the iron up and down with the rib rather than across.

Be sure to take a fair sized sample of your jersey fabric and experiment with the stitching, length of stitch, need for stretching, and the like before you actually start sewing on your dress.

Jersey garments may be rolled or folded and kept in a drawer. Or put tapes on the inside of the waistline and hang by these on a hanger.

— A. A. —

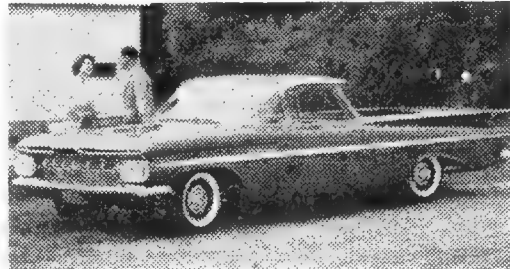
Live and Learn

HAVE you ever wished for a wise friend who would sit down with you and talk over your problems . . . give you some good advice, encouragement, and help you to make the right decisions? Reading AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Editor Hugh Cosline's book, **LIVE AND LEARN**, makes you feel that you are doing just that. Although Hugh Cosline wrote this book primarily for young men and women who are beginning to plan their future, it is equally interesting and helpful to persons of any age.

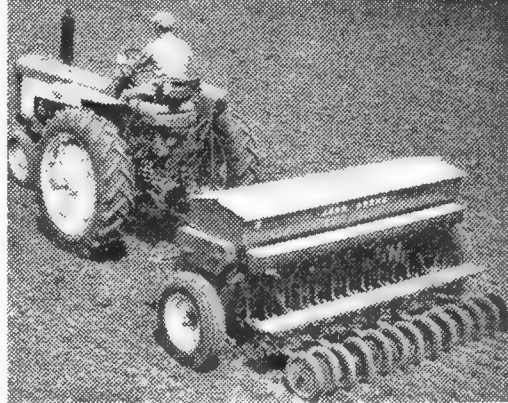
There are seventeen chapters and in them the author begins with "setting goals" and "getting an education," and then goes on to jobs, managing money, choosing a wife or husband, how to find happiness, how to use your spare time wisely, how to create a happy home, and how to grow in stature as a person.

(Continued on Page 20)

With **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** Advertisers



The Chevrolet El Camino, a new vehicle combining ultra style with utility, complements the company's 1959 line of both passenger cars and trucks. El Camino is intended as a true dual purpose vehicle for businessmen, ranchers, and farmers, and others needing attractive, comfortable personal transportation and hauling ability in one vehicle. El Camino will carry a 1250 pound load in its 32 1/2 cu. ft. box. The cab is fitted with passenger car appointments.

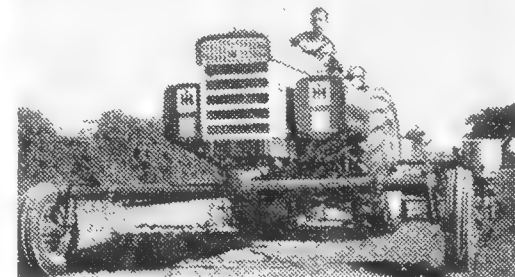


New John Deere FB-B fertilizer-grain drill equipped with gang press attachment, shown above, has a 57% larger grain box and 64% larger fertilizer compartment than their older model FB-A. It also has new fertilizer feeds, called "Impel-R-Feeds" with outstanding accuracy.

DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES at Charles City, Iowa, has a new hog health handbook just off the press. The new 16-page publication presents 15 management tips to help protect pork profits. It includes an easy-to-follow hog health program. Illustrated in three colors, this booklet is available free of charge by writing the Merchandising Services Department, Dept. A.A., Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

Development of a special, new snow-thrasher attachment for its Planet Jr. Super Tuffy power unit for the lawn, garden and small farm has been announced by S. L. Allen & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Easily attachable to the Super Tuffy by means of a quick hitch pin, the new attachment is designed with a front snow scoop featuring two triangular shaped sides that cut a 16-inch swath through even the heaviest snow. Forward movement of the unit is provided by the self-propelled drive of the Super Tuffy.

Uses of six biologicals produced and distributed by MERCK & CO., INC., Chemical Division, Rahway, N. J., are described in a new folder, "For Controlled Protection," just issued. These biologicals for cattle, swine, sheep, horses, goats, and turkeys, described with dosages, offer controlled protection against black-leg, malignant edema, shipping fever, erysipelas, enterotoxemia, and leptospirosis. Copies are available through Merck animal health product distributors, sales representatives, or by writing directly to Merck & Co., Inc., Chemical Division, Rahway, N. J.

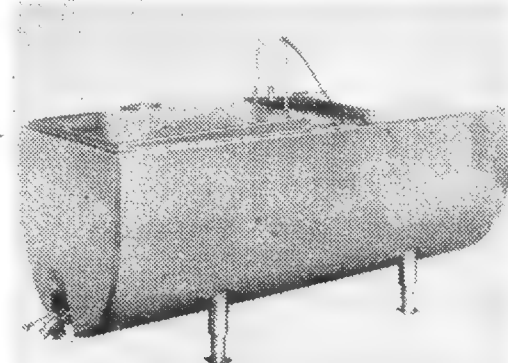


This new Farmall 460 tractor is one of several new INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER tractors adapted experimentally for wheel-track planting. The extra-long front axle provides 120-inch spacing for the front wheels, and the rear wheels are only 40 inches apart, so that a four-row planter with 40-inch row-spacing can plant right in the wheel tracks. This permits planting immediately after plowing, for reduced costs. The planter shown is the No. 460 Fast-Hitch planter.

A new booklet, "101 Home Ideas," is filled with photographs showing homes making use of the 10 species of wood from the western pine region in attractive and interesting settings. The 24-page booklet contains more than 100 photographs, many of them in color. It also shows five of the most popular paneling patterns and some examples of striking new color effects. For a free copy of "101 Home Ideas" write to: WESTERN PINE ASSOCIATION, Dept. A.A., Yeon Building, Portland 4, Oregon.

The BABSON BROS. CO., Dept. A.A., 2843 West 19th Street, Chicago, Illinois, has just issued a new profusely illustrated brochure entitled "Now is the Time to Think About a Pipe Line Milker." The folder, which is free at their dealers or by writing the company, illustrates Surge pipe line installations for both parlor barns or stanchion barns; the Surge Electro-brain — the push-button pipe line washer; the Surge Tug and Pull milking machine; steel and glass milk lines; and other Surge equipment for cow stable and milking room.

A new flexible polyethylene pipe just announced by CARLON PRODUCTS CORP. defies stress cracking and offers superiority in all other features of previously available flexible plastic pipes. Called Carlon Hi-Mol, the pipe is made from virgin polyethylene of a unique molecular structure which requires a new method of extrusion by machines of special design. For more information, write Park Walkup, Carlon Products, Dept. A.A., 10,225 Meech Ave., Cleveland 5, Ohio.



The DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY adds to its line of direct-expansion bulk coolers with the announcement of the new remote-type, all stainless steel De Laval Speedway Bulk Cooler, available in 200-, 300- and 400-gallon sizes.

An integral electric and refrigeration control panel is mounted in a stainless steel case at the rear of the tank for easy installation and automatic trouble-free operation. Remote condensing units supplied by De Laval are hermetically sealed and air cooled.

ALL READY
IN TIME
FOR

Christmas

E.R. EASTMAN'S
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Hostages
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Fortune

A story of young newlyweds,
separated by World War II, in
which Ed Eastman demonstrates
—perhaps better than ever be-
fore — his sympathetic under-
standing of human frailty, am-
bition, loyalty and courage.

You'll laugh, you'll cry a little
and you'll love

"Hostages to Fortune"



* * *

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Home Bureau Goes Ahead

By Mabel Hebel, Home Editor

CELEBRATING its 40th birth-
day in Syracuse, N. Y., last
month was the New York
State Federation of Home
Bureaus. Delegates to the an-
nual meeting came from all over the
state, and the occasion was marked
also by the presence of the New York
State Council of Rural Women. The
Federation is a member of the Coun-
cil, which represents more than 112,000
women in Grange, Home Bureau, Dairy-
men's League, and Rural Church In-
stitute.

A fashion show with styles spanning
the forty years of Home Bureau activi-
ties provoked gales of laughter at the
evening banquet, especially when well
known Home Bureau leaders appeared
in some of the flapper styles of the '20's.
Home Bureau crafts were featured in
the fashion show, too, and also in a
stunning exhibit which showed hand-
crafted articles from various Home
Bureau counties.

Mosaic work, sculptured lamp shades,
decorative stitchery, woven bags,
stuffed toys, leather work, and many
other articles were displayed. An inex-
pensive sweat-shirt, transformed into
a handsome jacket trimmed with rick-
rack and metallic braid, caught my eye.

Besides crafts, traditional Home Bu-
reau projects include consumer educa-
tion, international friendship, scholar-
ships, citizenship, community service,
and educational tours. Each county se-
lects the projects it is most interested
in, and I enjoyed hearing county lead-
ers report on some of these. Chemung
county, which has around 700 Home
Bureau members, has an outstanding
crafts program. Orleans, which doubled
its membership last year, reported a
well rounded program with lively in-
terest in all Home Bureau projects.
Franklin reported sponsoring a Unicef
collection at Hallowe'en which took in
over \$500. Home Bureau health and
accident insurance is an important
membership getter in Tioga County.

The most ambitious Home Bureau
affair reported was an overnight meet-
ing of members in the entire Eastern
District. "Practically everyone in our
village," said Mrs. Ralph Reid of Salem,
N. Y., "had a hand in it. The Coopera-
tive G.L.F. Exchange furnished flour
for a pancake breakfast. People opened
their homes to overnight guests and
our church put on a banquet."

The theme of the meeting was
"Peace Through Neighborliness,"
dramatizing Home Bureau's interna-
tional friendship project. At the ban-
quet, hostesses were dressed in the cos-
tumes of ten foreign lands. Other
events in the program were a tour of

two of the largest homes in the village,
a flower arrangement demonstration, a
panel which discussed Home Bureau
problems, an auction, and a craft ex-
hibit.

One of the most amazing Home
Bureau accomplishments over the years
is the large sum of money that has
been raised for scholarships for girls in
Home Economics college courses—in
the old days with dimes, and now with
various money-raising affairs. The cur-
rent scholarship, named in honor of
Mrs. Carl E. Ladd of Ithaca, N. Y., is
climbing toward the first \$1,000 mark.
When completed, it will total \$5,000
and will go to the State University Ag-
ricultural and Technical Institute at
Delhi, N. Y.

Legislation affecting homes and com-
munities is of prime interest to Home
Bureau women. A number of resolu-
tions were passed at the final session,
urging the following action by the
State Legislature:

1. Prohibit sale of liquor to youth
under 21 years.
2. Amend Child Labor Law to permit
children between 10 and 14 years of age
to pick berries, fruits, and vegetables,
with their parents' written consent.
(Present law prohibits hiring children
under 14 years.)
3. Better enforcement of traffic safety
laws.
4. Anti-litter campaign, with State
providing more roadside containers for
debris.
5. Repeal law requiring drivers of
farm trucks to have chauffeur licenses.
6. Continue State consumer education
program.

Retiring President Mrs. George W.
Huson, Valatie, N. Y., urged the dele-
gates to back up their resolutions, say-
ing: "If you women will make strong
resolutions, and then back them up, you
have no idea of the power in your
hands. For goodness sake, use it!" Sev-
eral of the resolutions were unanimously
endorsed by the Council of Rural
Women and passed on to the Confer-
ence Board of Farm Organizations.

Newly elected Home Bureau leaders
for the coming year are:

President, Mrs. Raymond S. Ackerly,
R. 2, Middletown, N. Y.; 1st Vice-Pres-
ident, Mrs. William A. Mix, Horse-
heads; 2nd Vice President, Mrs. John
Alden, Sherburne; Treasurer, Mrs.
Arthur Duell, R. 1, Oswego; Secretary,
Mrs. William H. Hulle, R. 2, Middle-
town; and Newsletter editor, Mrs. Rob-
ert Morrisey, Chatham Center. District
Chairmen are Mrs. Leland Cooley,
Palmer, N. Y., Eastern District; Mrs.
Harry Curtis, Mt. Upton, Central Dis-

trict; Mrs. Arthur Duell, Northern Dis-
trict; and Mrs. Herman Platt, R. 2,
Warsaw, Western District.

The newly elected president, Mrs.
Ackerly, is also international chairman
for the Federation. The picture below
shows her (standing, fourth from left
with other members of her local Home
Bureau unit (Wallkill) on the occasion
when they entertained Mrs. Evelyn
Amarteifio of Ghana, Africa. Mrs.
Amarteifio, who was named Ghana's
1956 Woman of the Year, is a lay mag-
istrate and secretary-general of the
Ghana Federation of Women. During
the past year, she visited the United
States to learn new skills and techni-
ques in Home Demonstration work.

A strong bond of friendship exists be-
tween the women of Ghana and the
Wallkill Home Bureau, which back in
1953 sent a \$50 coupon to Mrs. Amar-
teifio to buy a canning machine for
Ghana women, who had no way of pre-
serving surplus fruits and vegetables.
The two groups have been correspond-
ing ever since.

Last fall I had the pleasure of meet-
ing Mrs. Amarteifio when she was at
Cornell. We had dinner at the home of
Mr. and Mrs. A. James Hall, Buttermilk
Road, Ithaca, N. Y., and it was fasci-
nating to hear her tell about her far-
away homeland and family, and the
plans and problems of the new Republic
of Ghana. Meeting her was one of my
many memorable Home Bureau experi-
ences, because suddenly it made the
Home Bureau international friendship
project a real and personal thing.

Home Bureau has much to offer to
women. Its many worthwhile projects
can enrich your life. If you are not al-
ready a member, why not get informa-
tion about how to join it? Just write
to the President, Mrs. Raymond S. Ack-
erly, R. 2, Middletown, N. Y. She will
give you the name of the leader in your
own neighborhood.

— A. A. —

LIVE AND LEARN

(Continued from Page 19)

I like the sensible, down-to-earth way
it is written. It is easy to read, for often
the author recalls an amusing story or
his own experiences to illustrate a
point. The book is written in a very
personal way . . . well, as I said, it's
just like having a friend sit down and
talk things over with you. LIVE AND
LEARN is attractively bound in blue,
and the price is \$3.50 . . . a book you'd
like to own or to give to someone,
young or old. You can get a copy
(autographed if you like) by writing
today to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box
367-L, Ithaca, N. Y.

—Mabel Hebel, Home Editor

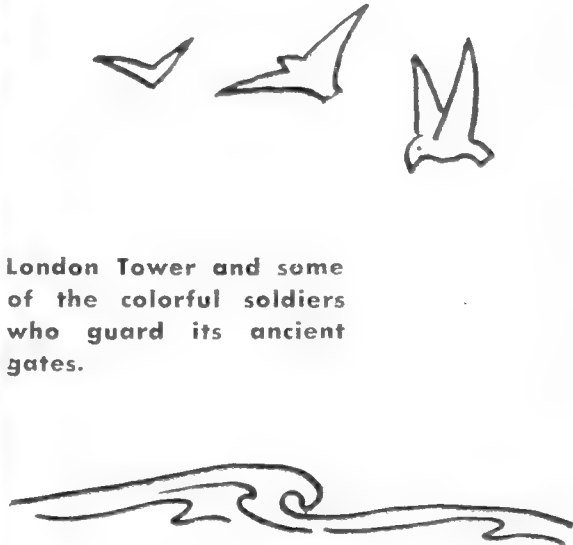
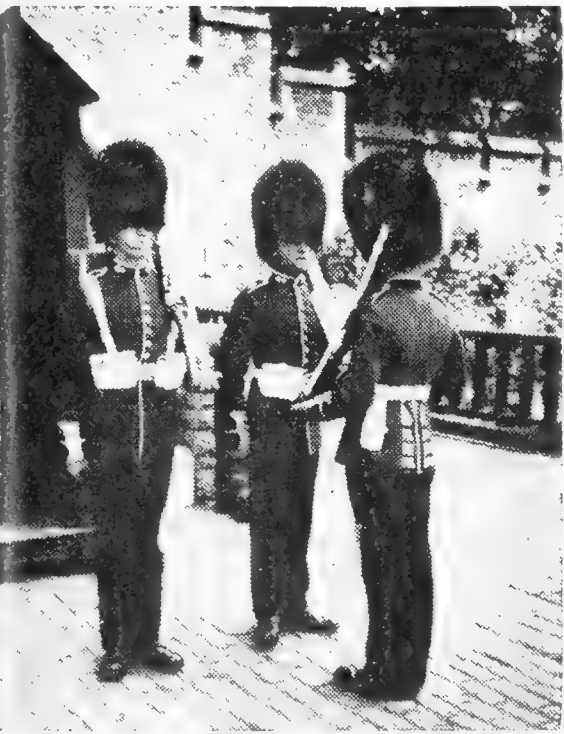
GUEST FROM GHANA

Wallkill Home Bureau members with their
distinguished guest, Mrs. Evelyn Amar-
teifio from Ghana, Africa's new Gold Coast
Republic. (See article on this page.) In the
picture, left to right, front row, are Miss
Jessie Puff, Scotchtown, N. Y.; Mrs. Amar-
teifio; Mrs. Charles Comfort, Scotchtown,
and Mrs. Sidney H. Starbuck, Montgomery.
Standing, left to right, Mrs. Roger Cockey,
Montgomery; Mrs. Crawford Clark, Mrs.
W. H. Hulle, Mrs. Raymond S. Ackerly,
Mrs. Frank Brooks, Mrs. Fred Dammann,
all RFD, Middletown, N. Y.; and Mrs. Gott-
leib Klumpp, Scotchtown.



Six Wonderful Weeks In EUROPE!

JUNE 18—JULY 31, 1959



London Tower and some of the colorful soldiers who guard its ancient gates.

HOW WOULD you like to spend part of next summer in Europe, visiting England, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, and France? You would board our ocean liner, the S.S. Hanseatic, in New York City on June 18 . . . and one week later you would be seeing the crown jewels in the Tower of London and other famous sights in England, including Windsor Castle, Hampton Court Palace, and Stratford-upon-Avon, Shakespeare's birthplace.

From England, we will go by overnight steamer to Holland, one of the quaintest countries in Europe. Next will come the city of Brussels, with its glittering golden square. Then on to Germany via Luxembourg. On this trip we will travel through Bastogne (the "Nuts" city of World War II), and if there is time we will visit the U. S. military cemetery where General Patton rests.

We will have nearly a whole week in Germany and Austria, seeing the beautiful Rhine River, Heidelberg; the medieval cities of Rothenburg and Nuremberg; Munich, and Salzburg. While in Salzburg, we will visit Berchtesgaden, site of Hitler's famous mountain hideout. We'll see some of the most beautiful and spectacular scenery in the world in Germany and Austria and on our trip south to Italy, where we will visit Venice and Stresa on Lake Maggiore.

Next will come an unforgettable trip to Switzerland, that enchanting land of snow-covered mountain peaks towering over green, flower-filled valleys. While

there we will visit Lucerne, Interlaken, and Geneva . . . and then France! We'll have four days in glamorous Paris, with sightseeing trips to Fontainebleau and Versailles.

Of all our European tours, we think that this is the most satisfying and complete. Our tour directors will again be the Travel Service Bureau of Needham, Mass., the folks who do such a wonderful job of conducting our tours. If you have been longing to visit Europe, don't miss this opportunity to go with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Like all of our tours, this is an escorted, all-expense tour, with the one exception of beverages at lunch and dinner on the continent. (These are never included.)

The price is extremely reasonable, and includes transportation on land and sea; first class hotels; all meals, scheduled sightseeing, baggage transfer, and all tips. We even include steamer chair and rug on shipboard. **No other tour gives you so much!** From the moment you board our ship until you return to shore, you will be looked after as never before. This is truly a carefree vacation, filled with fascinating experiences and good companionship.

Why not write us today for a free copy of the printed itinerary, which contains full details and the cost of the tour? Just fill out the coupon below and mail it to Mr. E. R. Eastman, President, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-E, Ithaca, N. Y. We will be glad to hear from you and to answer any questions you may have.

At Volendam in Holland, we'll see Dutch people in their picturesque native costumes.



Mr. E. R. Eastman, President
American Agriculturist
Box 367-E, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary for your European Tour, June 18-July 31, 1959.

Name _____

Address _____

Please print your name and address

Winter's WONDERLAND of Fashion



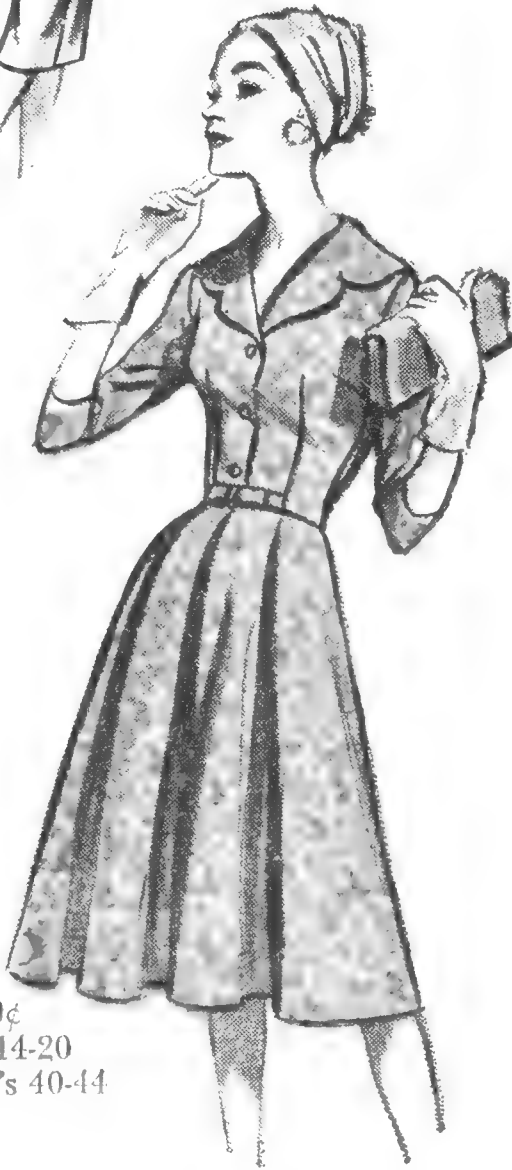
8828—50¢
Misses' 12-20

8828—Line-up of buttons, attractively placed on a lithe sheath with wide Peter Pan collar and short sleeves. Perfect for sheer wools or synthetics. Printed pattern in Misses' sizes 12-20. 50¢

8882—Straight, slim lines for the half size figure, designed for silks or sheer wool. The dress has a banded neck and pockets at the hipline. To wear with it, a waist length jacket with three-quarter sleeves. Printed pattern in half sizes 12½-22½. 65¢



8882—65¢
Half Sizes 12½-22½



8837—50¢
Misses' 14-20
Women's 40-44

8837—New way to brighten the long winter days. Make this petal collared dress in solid or paisley wool. Bodice has back blousing, skirt is softened by unpressed pleats in front, gores in back. Printed pattern in Misses' sizes 14-20, Women's 40-44. 50¢

8815—What little girl wouldn't love this princess line dress, Empire sashed and frosted with lace. Choose taffeta for best, cotton for everyday. Printed pattern in Girls' sizes 1-6. 35¢



8815—35¢
Girls' 1-6

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please print name, address, pattern size and numbers clearly. Enclose total amount of patterns and send to:

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE
c/o The Butterick Company, Inc.
161 Sixth Avenue,
New York 13, New York

Patterns will be sent to you promptly by first class mail.



What Christmas Is For

CHRISTMAS should be a happy time for everybody. For many it is not. Where there has been tragedy in the family, Christmas only seems to increase the loneliness and sadness. Many others try to do too much at Christmas. They spend more money than they should, and they tire themselves out by extra effort.

In particular, this is true of the in-between age group between children and older people. I watch them on the street at Christmastime or in the stores and note the worried look on their faces as they shop, desperately trying to make the money stretch. Stores are crowded, nerves are frayed, and Christmas preparation becomes a chore instead of a joy.

Many of us make the Christmastime too complicated. We are distressed if we receive a greeting card from someone to whom we did not send one. So the list gets larger and larger each year until it doesn't have the meaning that it should have for relatives and a few close friends.

Those who seem to enjoy Christmas the most are the very young and those past middle age. Children have stars in their eyes and faith in their hearts, fully confident that Santa Claus will bring them their heart's desire. We older people, some of us at least, have learned to take Christmas a little easier. It's fun to watch the faces of my grandchildren as they open their presents and squeal with joy. It's great to get the family all around the table for Christmas dinner. The smell of the evergreen of the Christmas tree takes me back to long ago Christmases and the loved ones long since gone.

Christmas is for children and for renewing the ties of friendship and love and our faith in God and man.

DO WOMEN WORK HARDER THAN MEN?

AT THE CLOSE of the office day the other night, the elevator was jammed with women, with only two men in it, my friend and myself. Walking down the street with me afterwards, my friend said that probably most of the women in that elevator were married so, after finishing their day's work in the office, most of them had to go home, get dinner and work a good part of the evening at housework. He wondered if the millions of women who have a double job do not work harder than we men do.

I feel sorry for the tired office girl who has pumped a typewriter all day and then has to go home to a lot of housework. Millions of women do work hard, harder than they should, but so do the men. More and more

men are helping their wives with their work. They have a real partnership in which they share and share alike. That's the way it should be, and because the farm and home are so close, it is the way it is on most farms.

In fairness to men, it can be said that most women who work in offices can close the door behind them and forget about the work, while most of the men having the responsibility of the work have to keep it on their minds all the time.

Anyway, I think the Good Lord keeps matters, including work, pretty well balanced between men and women in spite of all the constant changes. What do you think?

DAIRYMEN CAN WORK TOGETHER

AT THE twenty-second annual meeting of the METROPOLITAN CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS BARGAINING AGENCY, INC. in Syracuse on December 1 and 2, I listened for some time to the delegates revising the by-laws of their Association.

As I listened I thought back over the forty years that I have watched and worked with farmers when they were transacting their public business in their cooperative organizations, and I thought of the tremendous progress that they have made in their ability to work together and to get results.

The Bargaining Agency is a federation of 79 milk marketing cooperatives representing about 23,000 farmers all in the New York, New Jersey milk

shed. The Agency is the largest organization of its kind in the world.

The way by which the revised by-laws were written, presented, debated, and finally passed by the delegates was 100% efficient and democratic. Before presenting the by-laws to the general meeting of delegates, a committee had studied and discussed them for weeks with the advice of milk marketing specialists and legal counsel. Then at the meeting, each delegate had a copy of the tentative by-laws and every section was read, explained, and every delegate had full opportunity to ask questions and state his own point of view before the final vote.

No big business corporation could have done a better job. *Farmers have learned to do business together and to do it right.*

The members of the Bargaining Agency can well be proud of their organization. It has been very effective in securing helpful legislation, in establishing and maintaining the Marketing Order resulting in better prices, and the Agency has welded and kept together a mighty team of 79 cooperatives.

It is just as necessary for the smaller organizations to work together in a large federation like the Agency as it is for the individual dairymen themselves to belong to their smaller cooperatives.

Under the great leadership of the late Charles H. Baldwin, Executive Secretary of the Bargaining Agency from its beginning to his death, supported by efficient consecrated directors and officers, the Agency has made constant progress in its service to dairymen.

The association is also particularly fortunate in having Mr. Ralph D. Smith as the successor to Mr. Baldwin as Executive Secretary. Ralph was long associated in the Agency work with Charles and is, therefore, well experienced in all the work, and is well known and liked by members and delegates throughout the milk shed.

I predict, continued success of this fine cooperative in its responsible job of serving dairymen.

YOU WILL LIKE IT

MR. EASTMAN'S novel, *HOSTAGES TO FORTUNE*, just off the press, is his *tenth* book in addition to several volumes of Eastman's Chestnuts. The fact that all previous books

are all sold out shows how popular his stories are and how well they are liked.

HOSTAGES TO FORTUNE is a farm story about scenes, events, and people that could be right out of your own experience. You will like it for yourself or for Christmas presents to your friends.

Before it is too late, turn to page 20 and fill out the coupon to get a copy quickly, postpaid.—E.H.W.

OUTRAGE!

AT THANKSGIVING time there were thousands of people who had planned to go home for a brief reunion with their loved ones. In that number were hundreds of men serving their country who perhaps had not had another opportunity to visit their homes in many months. Included also were thousands of college students looking forward to a brief vacation with their folks, and thousands of others who were unable to make the trip at all or were delayed for long, weary hours and had their vacation shortened. All of this was because a small minority of labor union bosses and members of air transportation unions decided to take this Thanksgiving time to grab the American public by the throat.

At the recent November elections, right to vote laws were defeated in every state where they were put up for vote with one exception. Think of it. You, a citizen of a country famed for its individual liberty cannot get a job in a plant where there is a union without being forced to join the union and pay its substantial membership fees. In this so-called land of the free and home of the brave, it is fast approaching a situation where no man can be elected to an important public office unless he pays homage to the labor bosses.

The American public is in the grip of the most terrible monopoly the country has ever had, a monopoly controlled and dominated by a comparatively few ruthless labor leaders. Not all the leaders are in that class. Good labor unions have done much good and are necessary too. But they tell the majority, the rest of us, what to do.

I believe that the general public has had about all it will take. Therefore, if the labor union membership itself, almost all of whom are honest, hard-working men, do not take matters into their own hands, clean their own house and give more consideration to the rights of the rest of us, then the rest of us will clean their house for them.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

MY FRIEND, Charlie Downey of Dryden, New York, will probably deny this, but I'm going to blame it on him anyway.

He tells the story about a young lady from New York city who was visiting in the neighborhood some years ago and came to Charlie's barn.

"Oh what a strange looking cow!" the girl exclaimed. "But why doesn't she have any horns?"

"Well, it's like this," Charlie explained. "Some cows are born without horns, some never had any, some shed theirs, and some we de-horn. Then there are some breeds which are not supposed to have horns at all. So there's a lot of reasons why some cows haven't got horns."

"But the reason why *that* cow doesn't have horns is because she's not a cow—she's a horse!!"



THE BARGAINING AGENCY SCHOOL AT WORK

The Agency started this school in August 1956. Each session is attended for four days by dairymen elected locally. Since its beginning, approximately 1,000 men have attended these sessions from all parts of the milkshed, to learn the basic facts about milk marketing. When the American people have the facts, they will always make right decisions.

SERVICE BUREAU

FRAUD ORDER ISSUED

A Post Office Department Fraud Order was issued against Borg-Johnson Electronics, Inc. on October 3, on the basis that they are operating a scheme through the U. S. mails for the obtaining of money by false and fraudulent representation. Their counsel has filed an application for a permanent injunction restraining enforcement of the fraud order. We understand, in the meantime, the order was modified to allow mail delivery to the temporary receiver for the company so that unfilled orders can be returned to the senders.

Also, the New York State Attorney General has brought an action to dissolve the firm. Refunds will not be paid, pending the outcome of the action.

This company has advertised what is actually a crystal radio set and we understand there have been a great many complaints against them regarding the quality of the set.

No relationship exists between this company and the Borg-Warner Corporation of Chicago or the B. J. Electronics in California.

— A. A. —

REAL ESTATE SWINDLE

The Postmaster General has the power to deny mailing privileges to those using the mails to defraud. The following was the result of one action taken by the Post Office Department in July.

Gabriel Hellman of North Miami Beach, Fla. was sentenced to 5 years probation for fraudulent use of the mail. He had placed classified ads in numerous papers for real estate in Florida.

Actually the property he advertised was in a remote part of the Everglades, inaccessible, at all times covered with mud two to three feet thick, and under water about 10 months of the year!

— A. A. —

DOs and DON'Ts

These are a few timely suggestions concerning storm window buying. (They also apply to siding and roofing jobs, etc.)

DO get bids from more than one company.
get estimates in writing.
check the reputation of the company.
make sure they carry a warranty.

DON'T be high-pressured into buying.
believe any promises made by a salesman unless printed on the contract.
sign a contract without reading thoroughly and keep a copy.
sign a completion note until the work is completed satisfactorily. (After they get your name on the completion certificate they can get their money from the bank or finance company and then are not interested in finishing your work.)

— A. A. —

YOUNG THIEVES FINALLY CAUGHT

IN November, 1957, a new Case wagon was stolen from the field just below Mr. P. A. Pearson's house on Route 1, Greenwich, N. Y. Although he reported to the State Troopers and Sheriff's Department, the wagon was not located. Last spring Henry Coon of Valley Falls got in touch with Mr. Pearson and told him that a young fellow from the neighborhood had taken the wagon. At this time, Mr. Coon's crawler tractor had been stolen and he had reported it to the State Troopers and B.C.I., indicating whom he suspected. Mr. Coon's tractor was found beyond

Saratoga Spa. It was traced back through three places to a junkyard where the person who stole it had sold it for \$60.00. The junkyard had paid the fellow by check and they had the cancelled check by which he was traced. He was picked up in Connecticut and served 30 days in Rensselaer County jail.

The day he was released, he was met by B.C.I. men from Washington and he showed them where he and another fellow had traded Mr. Pearson's wagon for a truck. Mr. Pearson signed warrants for their arrest and the other fellow was picked up.

Mr. Pearson recommended that our Service Bureau reward be sent to Mr. Coon with his appreciation. He says he feels sure he never would have recovered his 'wagon if Mr. Coon had not volunteered the information about the thief.

We were happy to send our \$25.00 reward check to Mr. Coon as Mr. Pearson requested.

— A. A. —

REWARD GOES TO NEW HAMPSHIRE

J. A. Tufts, Jr. of Granite State Nurseries, Exeter, New Hampshire, wrote us that they had been missing tools for a number of weeks. They suspected an employee and told the police of their suspicions. The man was a good, steady workman with no appar-

ent vices, but when two deputy sheriffs and the Chester Chief of Police searched his place they found all the missing tools.

On Thursday, October 16, Judge Grinnell of Derry, New Hampshire, sentenced the man to 30 days hard labor at the House of Correction and fined him \$20 to be worked off if not paid.

Mr. Tufts signed the search warrant and we are happy to send him our \$25.00 Service Bureau reward for helping to jail a thief.

— A. A. —

MORE INFORMATION

"Do you help subscribers collect bills?"

It will save extra correspondence on your part and ours if you will give more information in the first letter you write.

Tell us what the bill is for. If it is an account due you for merchandise or services sold, we probably cannot handle it. But, if it is a claim against a commercial concern, we are always glad to try. If we know what it is we can tell you whether or not we feel we can be helpful.

If it is a complaint against a company, be sure to give us the company's name and address and any necessary dates and amounts involved. If you have already had correspondence with them, give us the name of the individual who has written you.

There is also a need for full information if you are inquiring about the reliability of a company. If you will tell us what they offer or sell, we can some-

times tell you that we do not recommend them without any further investigation.

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of: Evangelistic Missionary healers, Rev. Jack Walker and son, Rev. David Walker, whose last known address was Lansing, Mich.

* * *

John Fuller, born in or near Hartford, Conn. He worked on farms in Glastonbury, Conn. and Suffield, Conn. His brother would like to hear from him.

* * *

Earl Maudsley, about 64 years of age, formerly from near Honesdale, Pa. in Wayne County.

* * *

Mrs. Mercedes Bruce, Hopkins Road, Getzville, N. Y. is very anxious to get a copy of "The Settlers" by Ed Eastman. She will be glad to pay full price for the book and the postage, if you have one you would sell.

* * *

Carl Churchill, who is believed to be residing in Pennsylvania. In order to settle his grandfather's estate, it is most important that he get in touch with his aunt immediately; Mrs. Rae Markle, R. 1, Box 78, Accord, N. Y.

— A. A. —

We have a request for the words to another song. Mrs. Frank Maitland of Henderson, New York would like the first verse of "Will I Find Mama There?" If you know it, please write to Mrs. Maitland.

Electricity in Milk House Saves Time, Money, Effort



YOUR NIAGARA MOHAWK FARM REPRESENTATIVE will be glad to discuss the many ways electricity can help make your farm work easier and more profitable. Contact him through your nearest Niagara Mohawk office.

LIVE BETTER . . . FARM BETTER . . . ELECTRICALLY

NIAGARA  MOHAWK

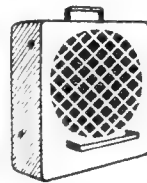
Plenty of Hot Water Makes Work Easier

An electric dairy hot water heater provides plenty of hot water when you need it — automatically. As you know, hot water is a tremendous work saver. It softens grease and makes soap and washing compounds more effective.

Thorough washing with plenty of hot water is the best and easiest way to kill bacteria on dairy utensils.

With an automatic electric dairy hot water heater in your milk house, you will always have piping hot water for milking preparation and for the use of the Vet and Inseminator Technician. A modern electric water heater is completely automatic, convenient (no more carrying hot water from house or tending fires), economical and safe (no flame, no fumes).

Electric Space Heater



An electric space heater is an excellent addition to your milking house. It provides more comfortable working conditions during the winter months and keeps walls and ceiling dry, providing excellent sanitary conditions. The unit is compact and easy to install. It can be hung from ceiling, mounted on wall brackets, etc. Very economical to own and operate. Heat lamp may also be used.

NEW JOHN DEERE "30" Series Tractors

*Squeeze More Out of Each Man-Hour
...Take Less Out of Each Man!*



This new John Deere "530" Tractor is just one of the 6 power sizes and 30 basic models available in the new John Deere line of "30" Series Tractors. Here, the "530" is doing an excellent plowing job with a John Deere 810 Series 3-bottom "pickup" plow.

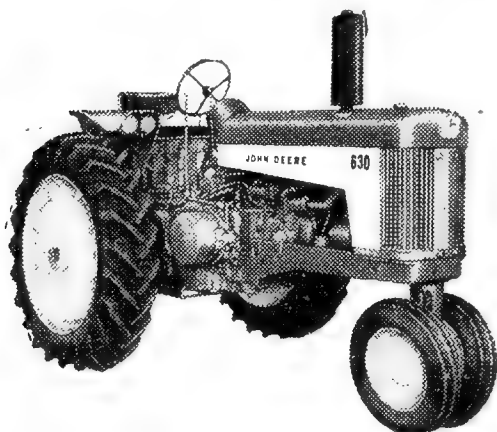
Far too often, the man who consistently keeps his work moving on schedule does so at the expense of tired arms, aching shoulders, and fatigue in every bone. But now come the new John Deere "30's"—and what marked changes they are making in this situation for farmers everywhere! Here are modern tractors with the power to handle big-capacity equipment and make the most of every man-hour . . . versatile tractors that meet every requirement of row-crop farming operations. Here, too, are the modern John Deere features that save your muscle and help insure better work.

In addition, you enjoy maximum comfort and convenience that will make farming easier and much more enjoyable.

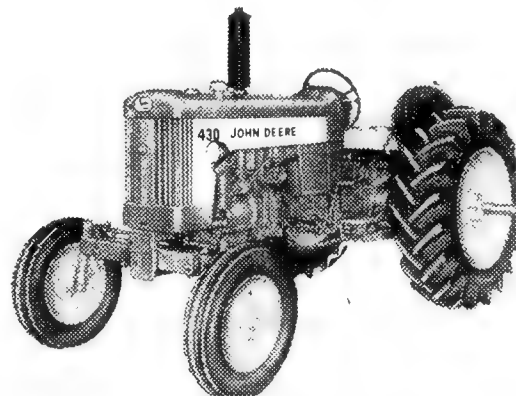
Best of all, these tractors will help you harvest greater profits. Labor costs are slashed because one man can do a tremendous amount of work in a single day. You enjoy outstanding fuel economy plus the lower upkeep cost of the exclusive two-cylinder engine design. See your John Deere dealer soon and start farming the easier, more profitable way with modern John Deere tractor power.

Look at All These Outstanding Features

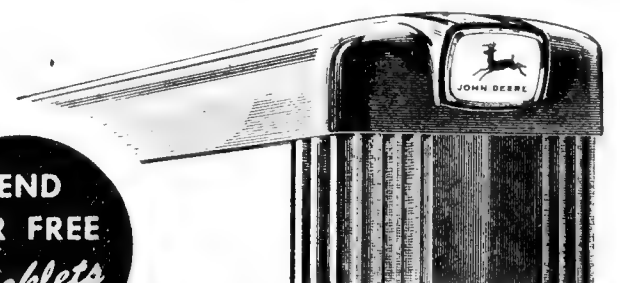
- * **Advanced Power Steering** takes all the muscle work out of steering the tractor every minute you're at the wheel.
- * **Versatile Hydraulic System** provides accurate finger-tip control of all types of equipment; can be tailored to your needs.
- * **3-Point Hitch** features exclusive Load-and-Depth Control to maintain ground travel speed on heavy tillage jobs; to help insure better-quality work.
- * **"Live" Power Take-Off** enables you to handle power-driven machinery more efficiently in heavy crops; saves cost and upkeep of extra engines.
- * **Float-Ride Seat** now available on more models than ever, provides a gentle floating ride in rough field conditions.



The 3-plow "530," 4-plow "630," and 5-plow "730" Tractors are ideal for medium- and large-acreage row-crop farming operations. Available with gasoline, LP-Gas, and all-fuel engines; Diesel, too, in the "730" Series.



New 2-3 plow "430" Series Tractors are available in a wide variety of models for row-crop farms. These include the Row-Crop Utility shown above, a Tricycle model with a choice of front ends, and the "430" Standard Tractor.



SEND
FOR FREE
Booklets

JOHN DEERE • MOLINE, ILL. • DEPT. W34

Please send me further information on the new John Deere "30" Series Tractors. I farm _____ acres. ☐ Check if interested in LP-Gas Models.

Name _____ ☐ Student

R.R. _____ Box _____

Town _____

State _____

Ask Your JOHN DEERE Dealer for a Free Demonstration



